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**REPORT
ON THE
CIVIL DISTURBANCES IN BIHAR, 1942.**



**SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BIHAR, PATNA,
1944.**

REPORT ON THE CIVIL DISTURBANCES IN BIHAR, 1942.

PART I—PRELIMINARY.

1. In this report on the Congress disturbances in Bihar, 1942, only the main events are described in paragraph 2 of Part II below. In an Appendix printed separately are given all the incidents, except the most trivial ones, arranged in chronological order. Before proceeding to give a description of the main events it would be useful to state how the ground had been prepared for months before the movement actually commenced and what the general feeling in the Province was reported to be. Even before Mr. Gandhi's "Quit India" articles appeared in the *Harijan*, Congress leaders in the province had been touring in the districts and holding meetings for the purpose of explaining "the constructive programme" of the Congress which included enrolment of members, organization of defence volunteers and preparing people on the basis of a programme of self-sufficiency to meet any situation that might arise in the event of an invasion. Such meetings were held from as early as February 1942 and the principal speakers included Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Mr. Anuzia Narayan Sinha, Mr. Jaglal Chaudhury and others. Mr. Kripalani also addressed one of these meetings. The speeches in these meetings and the articles in the Congress Press that appeared throughout this period expressed full confidence in Mr. Gandhi's leadership, asked the people to be ready to join the mass movement which Mr. Gandhi would launch any day as well as to defend the country against foreign invasion. Side by side with this, enemy broadcasts were taking full advantage of the reverses in Burma and North Africa and creating a defeatist mentality everywhere. Rumours of all kinds were spread by the refugees from Burma amongst whom there must have been some fifth column agents. There was a considerable section of the public which believed that the Allies were going to be defeated in the war and Congressmen were publicly saying that the next mass movement of the Congress would be 'an open rebellion' that it was going to be Mr. Gandhi's last fight, that it would be a fight to the finish and that although the movement should follow the lines of non-violence, the risk of violence breaking out had to be faced. There was intense bitterness against the Government as a result of all this propaganda and the masses were also disaffected owing to the rise in prices and the generally unsatisfactory economic condition. As proof of this may be cited the *hat* looting cases that occurred in Champaran in the months of May and June 1942. The Socialists, including Ramnandan Misra and Shyamnand Singh, M.L.As., were advocating support for the Congress movement with the object of taking advantage of the ensuing chaos and capturing the administration. Terrorists and Revolutionaries like Ram Rikh Brahmachari and Ram Bhaban Singh and Ramdeni Singh and Basawan Singh were for their own party motives advising the public to join Gandhi's forthcoming mass movement and the Forward Bloc also saw in it a splendid opportunity. The proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee at Allahabad and of the Working Committee meetings at Wardha and Bombay were, therefore, followed very closely and there was a general feeling of expectancy. A mass movement was considered imminent by everybody with his finger on the public pulse. The prospect was, however, viewed with misgivings by all but the left wing Congressmen and, as Swami Sahajanand was carrying on a vigorous campaign against the "Quit India" policy and asking for full support for the war, pointing at the same time to the differences among Congressmen themselves, it was believed that in the event of a mass movement being launched, it would not receive very large public support. In a report dated the 13th of July the Commissioner of Muzaffarpur stated that the Congress was losing its popularity and its hold on the public. And as late as the 26th of the month the Commissioner of Bhagalpur reported that the general opinion on the Congress Working Committee's draft resolution was that it was a piece of bluff on which the Congress would be reluctant to act and which was only meant for purposes of negotiations being opened. It was reported by the Police that the Congress Working Committee's resolution at Wardha was received with little enthusiasm and Congressmen who had tasted the sweets of office were in reality reluctant to court imprisonment. "Public opinion in general disapproved the resolution and viewed the prospect of a civil disobedience movement with grave apprehension and considered it a direct encouragement to the enemy." When at a meeting of the Bihar Congress Working Committee held on the 21st and 22nd of July, Dr. Rajendra Prasad gave the members an idea of the form which Mr. Gandhi's new movement would take, some members attempted to play for time by questioning the wisdom of starting an agitation which would probably take the form of general defiance of the law and include boycott, industrial strikes, no rent campaign and hunger strikes, 'when so much disunity existed and preparations were so incomplete.'

There were, nevertheless indications of gathering momentum which found expression in the All-India Congress Working Committee's resolution being endorsed. In a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held on the 31st July, Dr. Rajendra Prasad delivered a very forceful address calling for support of the civil disobedience movement and secured 80 out of 87 votes in favour of his proposal. The views expressed by district representatives were that owing to widespread discontent at the economic situation and general dissatisfaction with Government, the movement was likely to obtain considerable non-Congress support, though many Congress workers were themselves not ready for sacrifice owing to internal dissensions. It was anticipated by these representatives that Government officials and the police would not oppose the movement whole-heartedly and that the police were likely to lay down their arms if ordered to fire on mobs containing many of their fellow castemen and relatives. In the opinion of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, as expressed in this meeting, a successful Japanese invasion followed by disorder and chaos was inevitable. " Indians in any event were to lose their lives and property and if they had to perish they might as well do so in the cause of a struggle for freedom as through enemy action." Mr. Gandhi himself, he said, was desperate and was determined, if arrested, to fast to death and if not arrested to tour the countryside preaching non-violent non-co-operation with all forms of law and order. " It was his last struggle and he was prepared to die and let Congress die with him, if necessary, as there was no hope in the present circumstances of keeping out an enemy invasion." There was no authoritative information as to the form the movement would take, but reports from various sources indicated that some of its features would be picketing of law courts, mass travelling without tickets, attempts to interfere with communications, efforts to persuade the police and chaukidars to leave their service, etc. It appears, however, that the

*Appendix J.

draft of the *directions under 16 heads which

were later on issued in the name of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee and printed and circulated under the orders of Dr. Rajendra Prasad was settled about this time. In these directions while emphasis is laid on non-violence, certain items are included which could not but lead to a clash with authority and an outbreak of violence. For instance it is said that if a ban is imposed on meetings and processions by the " British Government ", it should not be respected. All Government servants including policemen and jail warders and chaukidars were asked to resign. Vakils and Muktears were to give up their work and students were to cease to attend their schools or colleges. The police were asked not to open fire on or to strike with lathis persons engaged in the fight for freedom. Railway servants and labour employed in industries were asked to stop their work. National flags were to be hoisted on Government buildings and arms of policemen were to be seized and kept in a safe place. At the same time village Panchayats were to be organised and Government offices were to be closed down.

2. Just a few days before the movement broke out, such Provincial Congress leaders as had not gone to Bombay to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee made hurricane tours in the interior of the province visiting places like Gaya, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Chapra, Champaran and Muzaffarpur and it is believed by some District Officers that during these tours they circulated instructions as to what form the movement was to take. It is also significant that leaders who had gone to Bombay evaded arrest by alighting at way-side stations on their return journey and leaders of other parties like the Socialist Ramnandan Misra were also moving in a suspicious manner.

The foregoing paragraphs will have shown that the ground had been prepared long before and what happened at Bombay on the 8th-9th of August was only the proximate cause of the outbreak.

3. The undermentioned facts collected from some of the District reports throw a flood of light on the two important questions connected with the disturbances :—

- (a) The responsibility of the Congress for the outbreak.
- (b) The responsibility of the Congress for the use of violence and sabotage in the course of the disturbances.

The District Officer of Palamau reports as follows :—

" On the 15th February 1942 Babu Anugrah Narain Sinha, ex-Minister was invited to organise the Volunteer Corps. Again on the 12th April 1942 Babu Sri Krishna Sinha, ex-Premier, was invited to preside over the District Political Conference in which thousands of people attended, mostly aborigines, e.g., Kherwars and Kisans of the district. The meeting was addressed by Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Jagjiwan Ram and Basawan Singh, besides other unimportant leaders. The ostensible object of these meetings was to explain the constructive programme of the Congress, to establish Village Defence Forces and to organise the public for self-protection in the event of invasion on India by enemy countries, but actually the aim appears to have been to organise the Congress workers for any mass movement that may have to be started as has been proved by the events of this movement. The

party of Jadubans Sahay, M.L.A., however, devoted all its time and energy in organising the Kherwars and Kisans with the ultimate object of keeping control over the aborigines to utilise them when required. In almost all the meetings these leaders made references to the present War and hinted at the strength of the enemy and weakness of the Allied powers with the object of creating distrust in the Government but their speeches were in such guarded language that, in spite of all efforts, they could not be prosecuted for a considerably long time."

"In the month of May Babu Jadubans Sahay carried on his work with the help of Ganesh Prasad Verma and local aboriginal leaders. Immediately after the resolution of the All-India Congress Working Committee, Babu Jadubans Sahay secretly started to prepare ground for the mass civil disobedience. In the first week of August the Superintendent of Police happened to be in the jurisdiction of Bhandaria thana in connection with the investigation of a dacoity case and he passed through the villages within the jurisdiction of Bhandaria and Barwadih thanas and learnt about the organisation of Kherwars in those areas. He learnt that in almost all the villages the Congress had already nominated Pradhans (village headmen) and had also appointed Daroghas for various thanas and the Kherwars were waiting for the signal to rise against law and order. On his return to headquarters he began to collect information about the activities of Babu Jadubans Sahay and learnt that he was holding secret meetings in the Congress office in his house and was inciting aborigines, students and other sections of public (both male and female) to capture police stations, uproot railway lines and cut away telegraphic and other communications. Information was also received that Babu Jadubans Sahay had already arranged for aborigines and other villagers to come to Daltongunj on the 8th August for demonstration. Superintendent of Police reported all these facts to me and we decided to arrest Babu Jadubans Sahay, Bhagirath Singh Kherwar, Ganesh Prasad Verma and Kazi Saad Syed at once. Babu Jadubans Sahay was arrested on the 6th August 1942 but Bhagirath Singh Kherwar and Ganesh Prasad Verma, who were also in the town on that day, slipped away in spite of all our attempts."

Later on Ganesh Prasad Verma and another assistant of Babu Jadubans Sahay were arrested and two revolvers and some cartridges, etc., were recovered from one of them.

According to the District Officer of Purnea—

"There was apparently lots of underground organisation before the movement was really launched. Respectable planters families have mentioned that as early as 28th July they were informed by some of their Congress friends that there was going to be a serious outbreak and the planters had better take guard. On or about the 30th July there was a meeting at Patna attended by Dr. Rajendra Prasad. I had reason to believe that instructions about this movement were given by Dr. Prasad at Patna. On the 4th August, 1942, the District Congress Committee had a secret meeting and the Secretary arranged a programme of tour in the interior planning to return to Purnea on the 10th August. Along with this the Hindustan Scouts Organisation had been organised to hold a parade in Purnea from the 10th to the 20th of August. A leaflet was published after the Working Committee's resolution and before the arrest of the leaders giving the 16 points of action. This was the main programme of the Congress and the movement to a great extent followed these 16 points. All these point to a definite organisation for some upheaval on or about the 10th August. Babu Baidyanath Prasad Chaudhury, the leader of the Congress in Purnea, returned from Bombay about the 12th August. He organised all the trouble in Rupauli and Dhamdaha area. He was moving in the villages and personally instructed the people about the steps to be taken. Many of the misguided people have complained that they were told by these leaders that the movement was on the orders of Mahatma Gandhi. They were definitely told to carry on a violent programme. There was no question of non-violence. Babu Baidyanath Prasad Chaudhury, who is called the Gandhi of Purnea, was to a great extent responsible for creating this atmosphere.....is morally responsible for all the damage and murder in the Rupauli and Dhamdaha area....."

Writing on the movement in February, 1943, the District Officer of Purnea observed :—

"The general impression is that it will be absurd to say that at least in this district the Congress did not have a hand in the last disturbances. Whatever Mr. Gandhi may say it will be difficult to convince a reasonable man here that the Congress did not actively organise the movement."

According to the District Officer of Darbhanga, the directions contained in the 16 points had been widely distributed in the district before the 9th August though none of them were recovered by the authorities before that date. It has been proved that Babu Jagat Narayan Lal, member of the A. I. C. C., delivered a violent speech at Patna on the 12th of August and then secretly toured in the interior of the Patna district carrying on a propaganda of incitement to violence and sabotage. At the time of his arrest he was found to be in possession of prejudicial leaflets and there is no doubt that the police-station of Naubatpur in the Patna district was attacked by a large mob immediately after an address by him for which he was at last convicted. His speech was immediately followed by a campaign of systematic sabotage in Patna City, Bankipur and neighbourhood. The District Officer of Saran reports that Babu Jaglal Chaudhury, a Minister in the Congress Government, and Girish Tewary, an important member of the party, toured extensively in his district instigating people to burn Government buildings including thanas etc., and Babu Jaglal Chaudhury with the assistance of Pasupati Singh actually organised volunteers at his home village Garkha to attack troops with spears, stones, bhallas, lathis and other primitive weapons. It has been proved that he instigated the attack on the police-station at Garkha and called upon the officer in charge to surrender.

4. While these leaders were preparing to start such a movement, local officers of the Provincial Government were generally of the opinion that if and when the movement starts, for the first few days at least, it would follow the traditional lines of non-violent civil disobedience. The Provincial Government's instructions to District Officers as to the action they were to take also contemplated such a movement. Government themselves moved from Ranchi to Patna on 7-8th August as in the event of a civil disobedience movement breaking out it was considered that it would take an intense and widespread form in the Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur Divisions more than in Chota Nagpur and it would, therefore, be easier for Government to control the situation from Patna. But Government and their officers were not prepared for a movement of the intensity and of the magnitude with which they were confronted soon after the Bombay arrests.

5. Immediately on receipt of the news of the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and other members of the Working Committee* at Bombay, the Provincial Government on the morning of the 9th of August sent instructions to all District Officers to seize Congress Offices, arrest

Appendix B. leaders according to the letter of instructions, referred to hereabove, and notifications were

issued under the Criminal Law Amendment Act declaring the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee with its Working Committee, all local Congress Committees the All-India Spinners' Association, etc., to be unlawful associations and the District Magistrate's forthwith proceeded to take action according to these directions. By the evening of the 9th the news of the arrests in Bombay began to reach the public in all districts of the province and from the 10th the movement made a start at various places. In the beginning it proceeded on the traditional lines of *hartals*, processions and meetings in which students, who had come out of the schools and colleges, took a preponderating share. It appears as if the followers of the Congress were waiting for a lead from the local Congress leaders before proceeding further. But these local leaders generally refrained from giving any lead either through fear or lack of sympathy or non-receipt of the 16-points circular. On the other hand there is only one instance on record of any local leading congressmen—the Public Prosecutor of Hazaribagh—who openly condemned violence at the *early stage* of the movement.

The appendix giving a chronological account of incidents which occurred in various parts of the province shows that the trouble began on the 10th of August. On that day, mobs in Muzaffarpur were dispersed by lathi charges after the police parties had been stoned. On the same day a mob of several thousand people marched in procession from Patna City to Government House, their evident intention being to demand the release of imprisoned leaders. This procession was rowdy but peaceful.

In Airah on the same day the police were heavily stoned on more than one occasion. In Buxar the records of the police-station were burnt, telegraph wires were cut at Bikramganj in the same district and damage was done to the civil court at Arrah before the mob could be dispersed with a lathi charge. In Monghyr district on the same day the working of the Khagaria railway station was interfered with by a mob. On the 11th a mob rushed to the Secretariat and Legislature buildings at Patna to hoist the Congress flag which ultimately resulted in the opening of fire and 7 deaths. On the same day there were raids in schools and courts in Arrah; Jagdishpur police-station in the Shahabad district was raided and prisoners released from the thana lock-up and the police-station of Barhampur was attacked—though unsuccessfully. In Bhagalpur district some European passengers at Naugachia on the Oudh and Tirhut Railway were pelted with brickbats and the police in the Bhagalpur town had to make a lathi charge to drive off a determined attempt by a mob to take possession of the Congress office which had been seized by the authorities. In Muzaffarpur the Lalganj police-station was attacked and the staff assaulted, the mob being ultimately driven off by opening fire, and telegraph wires were cut. In Monghyr there was an attempt to hoist the

Congress flag in the court buildings and the mobs had to be dispersed with a lathi charge. A first class compartment of a train at Lakhisarai was damaged by students and telephone wires were cut near Monghyr. There were thus simultaneous occurrences in Patna, Muzaffarpur, Shahabad, Bhagalpur and Monghyr. Other districts soon followed on the 12th and 13th and the movement spread and grew like a snow ball. It is of course true that students and Congress workers in the interior not only received considerable assistance from local members of the Congress Socialist Party, the Forward Bloc, local goondas and criminals but also from students and Congress workers who arrived from Patna and joined them with accounts of what had happened in the provincial headquarters and elsewhere. Until the complete breakdown of communications, the Press also helped in spreading and encouraging the disturbances by giving news of what was happening in the country and the news received on the wireless and propagated by owners of receiving sets made matters worse. The movement broke out in Manbhum much later than in other districts and was confined to three thanas bordering on Bengal. The District Officer's opinion is that it was definitely inspired by agitators from Bengal.

6. According to the District Officer of Shahabad, the movement was mainly conducted by Congress leaders of secondary importance with the aid of students and later of hooligans. The opinion is shared by most of the other District Officers. The principal Congressmen were either arrested at the outset or were absent from the district and this can be said of almost the whole of the province. The movement spread like wild fire mainly because the officials were taken by surprise and were not prepared for such a sudden and widespread outbreak of violence and because of the initial successes obtained by the miscreants. They were largely helped by the almost complete disruption of communications and the rainy season. At first the main objects of the mobs almost everywhere were to seize police-stations and outlying Government offices like sub-registry offices and post offices, to hoist Congress flags at the thanas and, if possible, at Magistrates' Kutcheries, to raid railway stations primarily with the object of putting them out of action, to cause the stoppage of post, telegraph and telephone services, to call upon Government servants, particularly police and chaukidars, to give up their services or at least refrain from attacking the mobs. While attacking and taking possession of thanas they were successful in seizing the arms at a number of places and emboldened by successes in one direction, they proceeded to other areas and with the accession of criminals and goondas, with the habit of looting which is very common among certain sections of the public in the countryside, the mobs resorted to looting of railway goods yards and trains.

7. The classes that took a prominent part in the movement were workers and organisers of the Congress, the Congress Socialist Party, the Forward Bloc, Students, the goonda element in the towns, the teachers of rural schools and the criminal and potentially criminal classes that abound in the mafassil. But it was not limited to these. The mobs were swelled not only by many who joined for loot, but also by many of the rural population who were carried away by slogans and propaganda which aroused a mass feeling against Government. Students were very prominent especially in the early stages and were much to the fore in organising and carrying out sabotage. Muhammadans in the mass held aloof from the disturbances, though this was not by any means universal. Educated Muslims generally did not participate and the influence of the Muslim League probably governed their attitude. But in some areas the lower classes of Muhammadans certainly did participate and both in Patna and Bhagalpur districts Muhammadan goondas were prominent in several places. In Tirhut on the other hand there were fairly numerous cases of Muhammadan co-operation with the authorities. There was little of this in South Bihar. Generally speaking the more sober elements in the Hindu population did not take any part in the movement and in this they were influenced by their disapproval of wanton destruction and violent methods reinforced by the attitude taken by the Hindu Mahasabha and the Kisan Sabha. It is however a fact that many respectable and prominent people, whom one would never have suspected of taking part in violence of this kind, were swept off their feet by the wave of madness which went across the country, and for the time being forgot their principles of respect for law and order and non-violence.

Other non-Hindu Communities also kept aloof. In Chota Nagpur, except for the Kherwars of Palamau and a few Tana Bhagats in the Ranchi district, the aborigines, owing to the influence of the Missions and of the Adibasis under the leadership of Mr. Jaipal Singh, did not join the movement. In the Santal Parganas, which is another aboriginal area, only the Sapha Hor Santals and the Paharias, who are inclined to resort to commission of crime whenever they get an opportunity, joined the movement. Those few non-Sapha Hor Santals who joined the movement were encouraged to join chiefly because they found it a good opportunity to have revenge on licensees of liquor shops who were suspected of selling them bad liquor and in looting or burning these shops, they saw an opportunity of getting free drink. Industrial labour as a whole did not join the movement except for the strike in the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Works at Jamshedpur which is believed to have been encouraged by the supervisor staff with the connivance of the management. The colliery area remained unusually quiet and there was no serious trouble at Dalmianagar or in the Sugar

mills. But it must be mentioned that the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, has reported that employees of the Oudh and Tirhut Railway joined in the extensive looting that occurred on that line and according to the District Magistrate of Patna the lower class of railway employees took a large part in the looting at Mokameh Railway station. It is also believed that in the initial stages of the movement at any rate the saboteurs must have received advice and assistance from some of the skilled employees of the railway and post and telegraph departments. Otherwise they would not have been able to put out of action hundreds of miles of railway tracks and telegraph and telephone lines with such rapidity. The mobs did not touch electric cables and there were extremely few reports of any fatalities due to accidentally touching live wires which also confirms the belief that they must have had guidance from the technical workmen of the departments concerned.

8. All reports agree on one point. Students of all educational institutions, except Muslims, and teachers in schools managed by Local Bodies took a prominent part in the disturbances. During the Congress regime many of the Local Bodies were wholly under Congress domination and almost all teachers of their schools were pro-Congress. It is also reported that the employees of the Rural Development Department, a Congress creation, were also deeply involved in the disturbances.

9. While Moslems as a class were against the movement and the mobs were almost wholly composed of Hindus, one thing that stands out quite clearly is that except in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, Muhammadans gave no assistance to the authorities. They adopted a neutral attitude. It must also be mentioned that many Hindu Zamindars from the very outset sided with the authorities and gave all the assistance that was possible, e.g., the Raja Bahadur of Rangpur, the Maharaja Bahadur of Dumraon, all the important land-holders of Palamau, the General Manager of the Hathwa Estate and Raja P. C. Lal of Purnea who openly declared themselves against the movement from the outset. [See also paragraph 40 of Part II, and Appendix E.]

PART II.

CONTENTS.

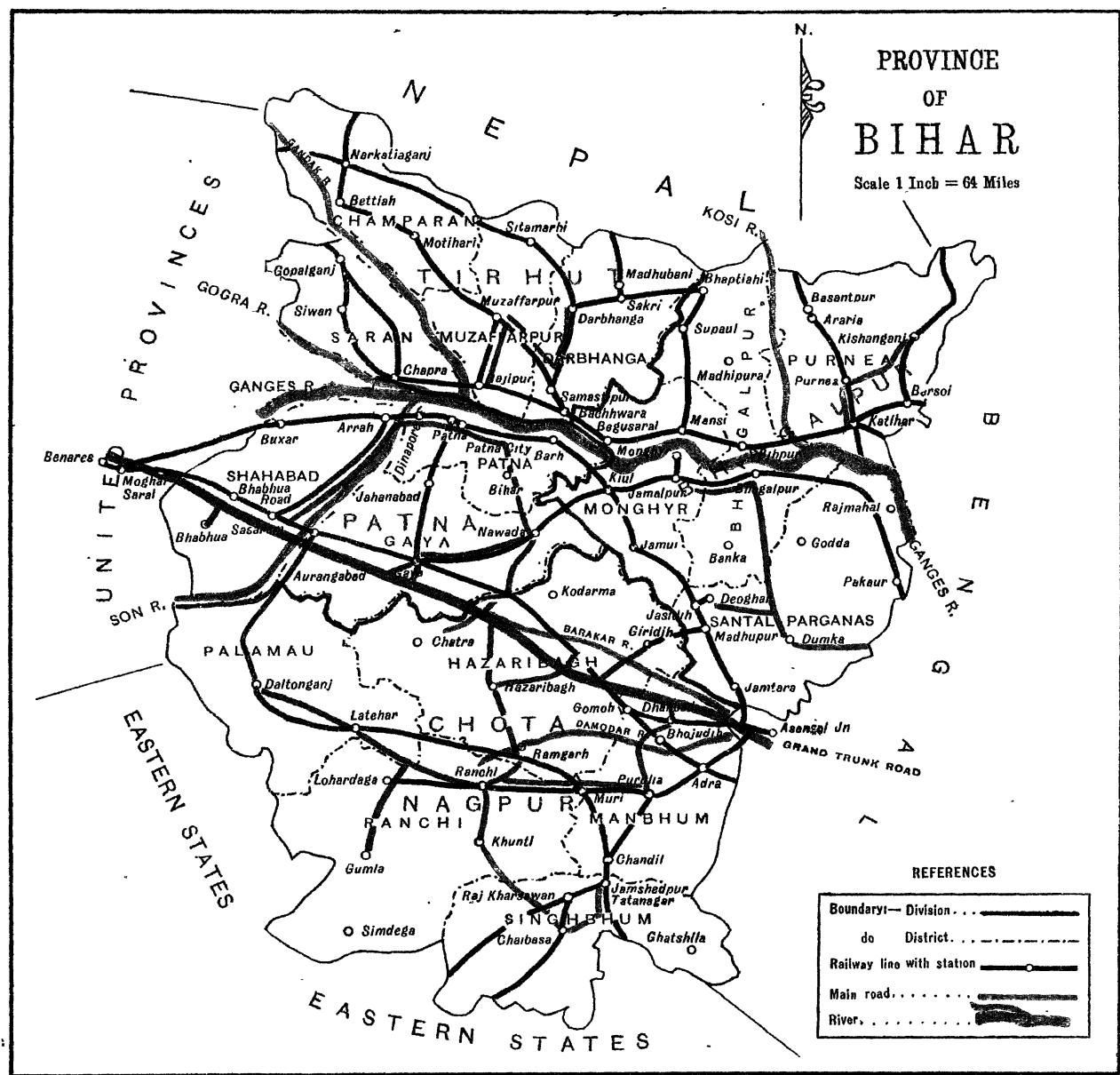
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PART I

This part of the report deals in some detail with the more important incidents of the Civil Disobedience Movement of August, 1942, with the problems that confronted Government and Government officers, with the measures they employed to combat the movement. It recounts how the police and the Magistracy stood up to the ordeal and how various sections of the public reacted to it; and it enumerates some of the valuable lessons that a movement of this intensity and magnitude has taught.

(1) Description of Province.

The sketch below will help to follow the movement in this province. It shows that the province is divided naturally into three portions—(i) North Bihar, (ii) South Bihar and (iii) Chota Nagpur. North Bihar comprises the portion of the province north of the river Ganges and extends from Saran on the eastern borders of the United Provinces through Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr (north), Bhagalpur (north) to Purnea on the western boundary of the Dinajpur district of Bengal. South Bihar will roughly be described as that portion of the province lying between the Ganges in the north and the Grand Trunk Road, which cuts the province diagonally from Bhabua in the west down to Barakar near Asansol in the eastern extremity. South of this area lie roughly the Chota Nagpur districts.



(2) Important Incidents.

A list of the more important incidents and outrages of the disturbances is given below. Details will be found in Appendix A. They bear out the theory that although the movement assumed the proportions of an insurrection in Bihar proper it had little momentum in the Chota Nagpur districts. The mobs were more violent in North Bihar, i.e., north of the Ganges, where murders took place throughout the breadth of the province from

Saran in the west to Purnea in the east. The Commissioner of the Tirhut Division observed on 25th September 1943 :—“ It is noticeable that, according to the information given to me, some of the most turbulent crowds came from the villages closest to the home of Dr. Rajendra Prasad (in Saran) ”. South of the river there were murders at Naubatpur in the Dinapore subdivision of Patna, at Fatwah, east of Patna, and at the Bhagalpur Jail. The murders included those of the Brookbank military patrol at Marhourah in Saran, of a Subdivisional Officer and his personal staff in Muzaffarpur, of European Flying Officers—unfortunate survivors of plane crashes,—in Monghyr, the murder of two R. A. F. officers at Fatwa and of three members of the Jail staff during the mutiny at Bhagalpur on 4th September 1942. Chota Nagpur experienced no outrages though in Singhbhum district in the south-east extremity of the province there was a strike in the important Tata Iron and Steel Works and almost simultaneously the strike of Jamshedpur police. Both the strikes were broken by very firm and prompt measures :—

Patna	...	(1) Firing at the Patna Secretariat on 11th August 1942.
		(2) Murder on the 13th August at Fatwa, 20 miles east of Patna, of two R. A. F. officers travelling by Up Delhi Express.
		(3) Murder of a man at Naubatpur in Dinapur on 22nd August 1942 by eight Congressmen because they could not persuade him to induce his brother to leave the Army.
Gaya	...	(4) Firing on a mob near the Kotwali police-station, Gaya, on 13th August 1942.
Shahabad	...	(5) Firing on a mob near Kotwali police-station in Bhabua.
		(6) Attack on Central Jail, Buxar, on 15th August 1942.
Bhagalpur	...	(7) Jail mutiny on 4th September 1942. Murder of Jail staff.
		(8) Measured ill-treatment of Mrs. H. E. Christian of Bariahi, police-station Bangaon (North Bhagalpur).
Monghyr	...	(9a) Murder of R. A. F. officers, survivors of a plane crash at Pasraha in Monghyr district on 18th August.
		(9b) Murder of R. A. F. officers, survivors of a plane crash at Ruhiar in Monghyr district on 30th August 1942.
Purnea	...	(10) Murder of staff at Rupauli thana on 25th August 1942.
		(11) Firing at Purnea on 27th August 1942.
Santal Parganas	...	(12) Firing at Deoghar on 26th August 1942.
Muzaffarpur	...	(13) Attack on Minapur police-station and murder of police staff on 17th August 1942.
		(14) Murder of Subdivisional Officer, Sitamarhi, at Pupri on 24th August 1942.
		(15) Attack on Katra police-station and murder of staff on 15th August 1942.
Saran	...	(16) Firing at Siwan on 13th August 1942.
		(17) Murder of Brookbank patrol near Marhourah on 18th August 1942.
		(18) Firing at Maharajgunj on 16th August 1942.
Champaran	...	(19) Attack on Rev. Mr. Combe at Ghorasahan on 13th August 1942.
		(20) Firing by troops at Bettiah on 24th August 1942.
Darbhanga	...	(21) Murder of police staff at Singhia police-station on 17th August 1942.
		(22) Attack on Pusa Estate on 15th August 1942.
Singhbhum	...	(23) Strike at Tata Iron and Steel Company in August-September.
		(24) Police strike, Jamshedpur (September).
Hazaribagh	...	(25) Firing at Domcharinch, police-station Koderma, on 17th August 1942.
Manbhum	...	(26) Firing at Manbazar police-station on 30th September 1942.
Palamau	...	
Ranchi	...	
Dhanbad	...	Nil.

(3) Measures taken by Government and by District Officers.

Long before the actual outbreak of trouble the Provincial Government in consultation with the Government of India were preparing to meet a revival of the civil

disobedience movement of the non-violent type, and draft notifications, etc., had been prepared for issue as and when required. When the news of arrest of Mr. Gandhi and other leaders at Bomlay reached Government at Patna on the morning of 9th August 1942 Government immediately issued notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment Act declaring the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee with its Working Committee, all local Congress Committees, the All-India Spinners' Association, etc., to be unlawful. Government also issued notifications directing the seizure of Ashrams and their contents, and the freezing of Congress funds, and simultaneously they issued instructions in great detail to the District Officers indicating the policy to be followed in dealing with the movement. Copies of these documents will be found in Appendix B. As it turned out, these instructions which were sent out by registered letter were held up by the disruption of communications that followed so soon after and the District Officers had little or no time in which to prepare to meet an emergency of a magnitude and intensity hitherto unknown. The District Magistrate, Darbhanga, writing in December 1942 says: The Government letter describing the action to be taken and its likely consequences was not received here till the 10th August. The result of this was that no timely disposition of our available forces was possible". As the movement developed it became necessary for Government to (i) impose Curfew Order on certain roads of Patna, Tirhut and Chota Nagpur Divisions, (ii) impose restrictions on newspapers to prevent the spread of news of Congress mob "successes", (iii) declare railway premises as protected areas, (iv) impose collective fines on areas responsible for damage to communications, etc., (v) impose collective responsibility on villages lying along important roads and railways and (vi) apply to the Province the various ordinances in force. Copies of the relevant notifications will be found in Appendix B. In the meantime District Officers had been compelled by circumstances to introduce their own measures.

The District Magistrate of Monghyr displayed considerable initiative in the measures he took to bring the situation under control in his district.

Writing of the measures taken at Gaya the District Magistrate says "We had meanwhile, i.e. by 12th August 1942, taken prompt action to protect all vulnerable points of strategic importance in and around Gaya town in consultation with the Superintendent of Police and Commanding Officer of 20th Mixed Reinforcement Camp, who was able to collect with some difficulty about 200 men from his camp. The Electric Power House, the Telephone Exchange, Petrol and Kerosene Oil Depots, Gaya Railway station, the Aerodrome and other places likely to be sabotaged had military sentries placed on them. One military *cum* police patrol was immediately organised". In Santal Parganas guards at district and subdvisional treasuries had been doubled and extra peons appointed to guard the Record rooms and other offices and watchmen had been appointed at the cost of the district board to guard important bridges and culverts. Subdivisional Officers were instructed to concentrate at headquarters and protect Government property and to hold on till further assistance was made available. In Monghyr district the District Magistrate got into telephonic communication with the Commanding Officers of the Advanced Ordnance Depot and of the A. A. D., A.F.I. B.L.H. and the heads of the Railway Workshop at Jamalpur, the Tobacco Factory and the Representative of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company. This body constituted itself a Council of Co-ordination and under their direction Monghyr and Jamalpur became 'fortified' by the morning of 14th August 1942. The District Magistrate, Monghyr issued on 14th August 1942 a curfew order printed in English, Hindi and Urdu, which conveyed the serious warning that anybody found engaged in sabotage or running when challenged during the curfew order was liable to be shot. On 20th August 1942 he issued his "Safety of communications and collective responsibility orders for Monghyr district". A copy of this order will be found in Appendix D.

At Bhagalpur full emergency orders under section 144-Cr.P.C., were introduced. Fire-arms were called in and a Curfew Order enforced and, during the period in which no newspapers were obtained in the town a bulletin was published from 26th August to 10th October 1942. At Bhagalpur the District Magistrate issued a warning to guardians not to permit their student wards to wander around the town getting mixed up in trouble. In Darbhanga Congress meetings were banned by an order under rule 56 of Defence of India Rules promulgated on 10th August 1942. On 15th August was issued an order under rule 51(f) prohibiting schools from closing without District Magistrate's authority. On 20th August an order was issued under Defence of India Rule 9(B) declaring Railway property to be protected area. On 17th August students of the Medical School and the Mithila College were prohibited under section 144-Cr.P.C., from being in the streets unless accompanied by their lawful guardians. At the same time an order was passed under section 144-Cr.P.C., prohibiting the carrying of any weapon in the district without previous permission for a period of two months. On 19th August fire-arms were called in and the police authorised to seize fire-arms of persons who had not up to that time supported the authorities. (Copies of these orders are in Appendix D.) Bulletins were

also published widely giving the general situation in the district and calling on the general public to rally to the support of the authorities. In the Samastipur subdivision in Darbhanga the Subdivisional Officer passed orders on 15th August 1942 prohibiting the export of foodstuff from the Bazar without permission and by this means averted food shortage.

In Muzaffarpur on 16th August 1942 instructions were issued that fire will be opened without further warning on saboteurs on the railway lines.

(4) Military Aid.

When Government arrived in Patna on 8th August 1942, Headquarters 101 Area Lines of Communication had just been installed. This Military command proved of incalculable value in the early stages of the rebellion. By 12th August Patna had been literally cut off from the outside world. But with the aid of the military wireless transmitter and with the help of the Flying club aeroplanes Government were able to maintain contact with the outside world. It had become necessary by 11th August to call in military assistance, and a Brigade was deputed from Ranchi. A second Brigade was soon requisitioned, and this military help proved the decisive factor in quelling the trouble. At the time of the outbreak there was in Dinapur only one Company of British troops. These were sufficient to restore order quickly in Dinapur subdivision but could not be spared for Patna. The situation in Patna and the rest of the district was only brought under control after the arrival of military from Ranchi. In Patna itself the military arrived on 12th August. At Gaya prompt assistance was rendered by troops from the Mixed Reinforcement Camp. British troops began to arrive at Gaya from 13th August and military detachments were immediately sent north to Jehanabad and west to Aurangabad and Sone East Bank. Shahabad received two platoons of British troops on 12th August 1942. On the 14th August 1942 a force of Mahratta Light Infantry proceeding from Calcutta to Rawalpindi was held up by railway interruptions at Dehri. They helped to protect the very important bridge there and to restore order in Dehri town, where the Power House staff had gone on strike. On 16th August a Company of British troops from Gaya reached Dehri and one platoon was stationed there. Bhagalpur was almost completely cut off and had to depend on its own resources till a section of the 16th Punjab Regiment reached there on 19th August 1942 from across the river. They were further augmented by a platoon of South Staffords and a Company of Yorks and Lancs. Monghyr was fortunate in having at hand the Advance Ordnance Depot and troops were made available early in the disturbance. In fact the situation there was brought under control before the arrival of any troops from outside the district. At Purnea the military arrived on the 26th August just in time to keep off a crowd that was making for the town for the "grand assault" on the 27th. In the Santal Parganas, in the eastern extremity of the province, it was not till 22nd August 1942 that a troop of 130 men of 226/56 Anti-Aircraft Battery reached Dumka. Saran received its first assistance from a Company of British troops which arrived there on 18th August by steamer from Patna. Darbhanga which sorely required military assistance did not get the troops till the 19th August though troops had reached Samastipur three days earlier. The arrival of a Jat Regiment on 5th September 1943 materially strengthened the position. Writing of military assistance the District Magistrate of Champaran says "The tide was turned by the arrival of the military for the first time in the district on 16th August. It has been recognised that unless the average district administration is reinforced by military, mass movement of the type just experienced cannot be dealt with." Muzaffarpur was fortunate in being able to retain a detachment of King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and of Jats that happened to be passing through Muzaffarpur on the night of 15th and 16th August 1942. They could go no further except by slow stages repairing the line as they went, and so the Commissioner diverted them to assist the civil power, and these were the ones who were the first arrivals in Champaran and Darbhanga referred to above. A company of the Wiltshire Regiment arrived there on 17th August 1942.

Detachments of these troops were sent out to the assistance of outlying places; transport was a difficulty owing to the damage done to the roads and the lack of military trucks which did not arrive till several days later. The detachment which went to Sitamarhi was in time to save the subdvisional office from a threatened attack, but unfortunately the detachment returned to Muzaffarpur two or three days later apparently with the consent of the Subdivisional Officer, who was himself murdered with the whole of the party in his car, a couple of days later.

In Chotanagpur troops were scarcely required to assist in quelling the trouble but the military were asked to stand by at Ranchi on 17th August. In Manbhum, where the trouble only started at the end of September and went on till the middle of October, troops had to be called out to assist the police. Dhanbad did not seek any military help though some military units were sent down there from Gaya. In Palamau district, in the extreme south west of the province, British troops camping near Daltonganj were more than once taken out to threatened places by way of demonstration.

(5) Policy of firmness.

In dealing with the disturbances it was found that a policy of firm and prompt action paid ample dividends although local officers took some risk in facing up to such situations without assurance of speedy reinforcement. Among instances of prompt and successful action the following deserve to be mentioned.

In Gaya town on the 13th August the District Magistrate personally directed fire to be opened on two mobs near the Kotwali police-station. Two rioters were killed. This firmness put an end to trouble in the town.

The District Magistrate, Darbhanga says : "A big mob was organized on 17th August 1942 to capture the bungalow of the Superintendent of Police, where I also was staying. It was dispersed by fire and the town was relatively quiet from that date."

Purnea reports : "On the 27th August according to programme a mass raid on Purnea took place. Many thousands came but many thousands stayed back. Luckily we got the Military on the 27th and it was possible to keep off the crowd with one firing. This put the lid on the organization of violence".

A mob had already tried to raid the Katihar thana on the 13th August, but the Sub-divisional Officer ordered the police to fire on the mob and this was so effective that there was no further trouble at Katihar.

At Bhagalpur on the 16th August evening, as again on the 17th morning, large crowds broke open wagons of the B. and N.-W. Railway goods shed and indulged in looting and arson, and on each occasion the crowds dispersed only when armed forces opened fire. The District Magistrate concludes "The firing on the looters at the goods shed broke the back of lawlessness in the town.

From Champaran comes the report : "It was not till the 24th August when firing had to be opened in Bettiah town that a definite halt was called to the lightning success of Congress propaganda in the week preceding". The firing was done under the orders of the Commissioner of the Division, personally.

In contrast to the foregoing, where firm action proved effective against great odds, is the following case from Muzaffarpur District illustrating the danger of hesitancy and supineness. The District Magistrate, Muzaffarpur, reports : "Large crowds began to assemble in Hajipur town in the morning of 15th August, and fire was not opened till afternoon after the Railway Station had been attacked and the Sub-Jail cleared, although 21 Armed Police Reserve excluding the Treasury Guard were available at that time. It is possible that if the mobs which began to collect in the morning had been dispersed by opening fire at an early stage, some damage might have been prevented. This incident which took place in spite of the presence of the Armed Forces must have encouraged the rebels."

(6) Evacuation of police-stations.

It became apparent early in the movement that the mobs intended to isolate the various police thanas and gradually put them out of action at their own convenience. Consequently, due to the disruption of communications and the impossibility of getting reinforcements to each of the outlying thanas, it was decided to evacuate certain police-stations and, in other cases, to remove them and combine them with other stations more conveniently situated. Enclosed as Appendix C is a summary of the attacks made on police-stations in the Tiraut Division or western portion of north Bihar. It shows very clearly the persistence of the mob and the scale on which they attacked the thanas.

In Patna district, police-stations were isolated from headquarters; but they still had some armed police and all thanas resisted successfully except Chandi where, after one attack had been repulsed, the police-station had to be evacuated in the face of a mob of 10,000 on the 16th August. Mokameh police-station had been captured by the mob two days earlier and this facilitated the wholesale looting of trains and goods godowns at Mokameh Junction and Mokameh Ghat.

In Gaya district, raids were made on several police-stations and the authorities decided to evacuate 14 of these outlying and inaccessible stations. As a corollary to this evacuation, mob rule and dacoity increased in the outlying areas.

In Shahabad district, a mob attacked Dumraon police-station on the 16th August and the police opened fire killing 4 and wounding 18. The mob returned to the attack the following day. The police had to retire to the Dumraon Raj palace and the police-station itself was burnt. Police-stations off the metalled roads being inaccessible were on the 28th August ordered to evacuate and to combine with neighbouring stations that were served with good roads. The advent of the dry weather gradually made isolated places accessible and, by the middle of September, most police-stations had been re-established.

In Bhagalpur, all thanas in north Bhagalpur had been closed, locked and sealed by the Congress workers as early as the 13th August. In varying degrees the police-stations

ceased to function in most areas but only three thanas out of the twenty-five in the district were actually evacuated. They were Kishanganj, Amarpur and Belbar, the last two of which were burnt down. The constable's Training School, Nathnagar, was also concentrated in the Police Lines, Bhagalpur, together with the whole armoury of the School. In the latter half of September, all police-stations in the Supaul subdivision were re-established. So also in Madhipura except Kishanganj which was still inaccessible.

In Monghyr, a number of police-stations had to be withdrawn for just a few days.

Purnea was isolated from Government headquarters and from the Divisional headquarters for a considerable time. The situation steadily grew worse and on the 25th August there were shootings at three thanas. Rupauli was eventually overpowered. All the thanas continued on the defensive till about the end of September.

In the Santal Parganas, police-stations at Sarath and Sarawan were overpowered and the former burnt.

In Darbhanga district, the mob took possession of no less than thirteen police-stations and destroyed their contents. At seven other stations attacks were repulsed when the police opened fire. There was always the possibility of small forces being overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers. All police-stations in Darbhanga were re-established early in September except Singhia which was inaccessible and could not be re-established till the 13th September.

In Chapra district, nine police-stations had to be evacuated.

In Muzaffarpur district, it was the Commissioner, in consultation with the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police and local Military Officers who decided that a number of police-stations should be closed down and concentrated at some other police-stations. Several police-stations had already been attacked and abandoned and, in Sitamarhi subdivision, all police-stations except that of Sitamarhi itself had been abandoned by the 19th August. Katra, Minapur, Sahebganj and Paru police-stations of the Sadr subdivision were brought to headquarters. Baruraj was shifted to Motipur. Patepur and Minapur were concentrated at Mahua, where a small detachment of troops was posted.

(7) Treasuries.

It is a matter of gratification that the mobs were in no case able to loot any of the treasuries or sub-treasuries spread throughout the province. Attempts were made but failed.

In Shahabad district, a mob attempted to loot the treasury at Bhabhua on the 14th August 1942 and were fired upon, one being killed and six injured. A similar attempt was made the next day, but it was forestalled without firing. Bhabhua had been isolated till the 18th August. When the military did reach there on that day, the Subdivisional Officer declined to leave but transferred the cash in the treasury to Sasaram.

At Darbhanga on the 17th August a big mob was organised to capture the Treasury. It was dispersed by fire and the town was relatively quiet from that date. The Commissioner of the Tirhut Division, commenting on the firing in Bettiah town on 24th August under his direction, says "reports indicated that the ultimate intention was to loot the treasury".

In the Bhagalpur district, a police-cum-military expedition to Banka on the 21st and 22nd August brought back from there to Bhagalpur the bulk of the treasury balance. At Madhipura and Saharsa (temporary headquarters of Supaul subdivision) the mobs were about to attack the two sub-treasuries. The Subdivisional Officers had consulted each other and had taken steps to prevent that part of the Government treasure which consisted of notes from falling into the hands of the insurgents. The police force brought away most of the balances on the 29th August.

In the Santal Parganas, precaution had been taken to move the balances in the sub-treasuries at Rajmahal and Pakaur to Bhagalpur and Dumka, respectively.

(8) Inadequacy of Armed Police.

The inadequacy of the police forces in this province is self-evident from the manner in which they were overwhelmed by the first rush of the rebels. Some of the remarks made by District Officers writing on the rebellion of August-September 1942 may be quoted here :—

District Magistrate, Champaran, "The only police force at our disposal were the ordinary thana staffs, 1 depleted troop of 18 horse and approximately 15 armed and 20 unarmed police at Motihari. Advantage was taken of this cardinal weakness of local administration against any abnormal mass movement."

District Magistrate, Saran, "The police force must be increased everywhere. District and Subdivisional Headquarters should have contingents of armed reserve which can be utilised quickly. The thana staff must be increased and armed everywhere."

District Magistrate, Muzaffarpur, says. "The inadequacy of the strength both in the superior and inferior ranks of the police, was perhaps the primary reason why it took so much time to quell the rebellion."

District Magistrate, Darbhanga, writes. "The inadequacy of our police force was one of the principal lessons to be learned. It is overwhelmingly obvious that the staff of all the police stations must be increased permanently at least 50 per cent and also all constables must be armed. I consider it absolutely essential to create at each district headquarters a police firing range on which all constables must undergo quarterly training. The provision of Tommy Guns for the A. P. R. should also be considered."

In the Chota Nagpur Division, where the movement was comparatively mild, the—

District Officer, Manbhumi, writes. "The thana staff must be strengthened and well-armed. Military aid cannot be depended upon at all times and this points to the necessity of augmenting the police force in every district permanently."

Dhanbad in the same area writes. "If the police force is to be efficient and able to meet a critical situation, it has to be numerically strengthened, better armed and better equipped."

Hazaribagh puts it tersely ... "An adequate striking force at Headquarters is most necessary."

and Palamu ... "The authorities should be well prepared and well-armed to stand by themselves in all emergencies. This makes it necessary to have more arms at all thanas and to have more armed police at all district and Subdivisional Headquarters."

(9) Criticism of Arms supplied to Police.

The smooth-bore muskets with which the police are armed are obsolete and the—

District Magistrate, Gaya, comments thus. "It is not fair to the police now-a-days to expect them in small numbers to face large and violent mobs, sometimes better armed, with muskets which do not carry even a hundred yards. The police should be armed with magazine rifles."

District Magistrate, Monghyr, says. "The present musket of .410 smooth-bore has proved to be ineffective within the range of even 100 yards. These muskets cannot be expected to keep mobs at a sufficient safe distance and there is always the possibility of a small force armed with muskets being rushed and overwhelmed. The police should be armed with .303 rifles more especially since the numbers of such rifles, with plenty of ammunition are believed to be in possession of the subversive agents of this district Monghyr."

The District Magistrate goes on thus. "The desirability of training Sergeants and Havildars in the use of Tommy-guns and of providing at least 1 Tommy-gun for the force of each Subdivision and at least 2 in each district Headquarters should also be considered."

(10) Special Constables appointed under section 17, Police Act V of 1861.

During the disturbances, it became necessary to appoint special constables wherever possible under the Police Act.

In Shahabad, the force at most police-stations was doubled by the addition of special constables and deputations from the Armed Police Reserve.

In Santal Parganas, special police officers were appointed, so also at Katihar in Purnea.

In Monghyr, special police officers were appointed in villages on either side of railways and important roads.

Chapra and Darbhanga also reported the appointment of special constables, but in Dhanbad it was not found necessary to appoint any temporary extra constables.

After the first phase of the disturbances the appointment of "extra" constables under Rule 59-B of Defence of India Rules was taken up by Government, vide paragraph (11).

(11) Extra Constables appointed under Defence of India Rule 59-B.

By the end of August 1942 the forces of law and order were gradually getting a grip on the situation but this grip could only be maintained with the aid of the troops spread out over the province. Government then decided in consultation with the Military Command at Patna that measures were necessary for strengthening the police thanas in the province.

As a first step the Commissioner of Tirhut division was empowered to try out the enrolment of temporary constables to raise thana strength to 10 per thana. The instructions which he issued to his District Officers on the 2nd September 1942, runs —

"It is necessary to strengthen the police in each thana so as to enable them to resist attacks if they come. Pending the drafting in of extra trained police, the extra strength should be supplied by the enrolment of special constables.

You should therefore proceed under rule 59-B of the Defence of India Rules and appoint up to half a dozen extra constables in each thana where you consider it necessary following the principles mentioned below —

- (1) The persons appointed must be volunteers e.g. willing and anxious to work as such.
- (2) They will be liable to serve for a year, subject to one month's notice of discharge in the meantime.
- (3) They will be paid Rs. 15 a month.
- (4) They must be persons of staunch and reliable character. (The right type of man should be obtainable locally in the thana with the help of local zamindars, Indian or European).
- (5) They can be provided with such badges of office as you are able to provide, and armed with lathis. Where firearms are available for supply to police-stations they may be trained in the use of them.

If thanas are strengthened in this manner with reliable men, it will go a long way to restore public confidence and the confidence of the police. An appeal should be made to the right type of men to come forward to serve the interests of their country in this manner".

It was decided to call these constables, appointed under rule 59-B of the Defence of India Rules, "extra" constables. By the end of October, Government had sanctioned the enlistment of 570 "extra" constables for the four districts of the Tirhut division and 66 for the Shahabad district of the Patna division; by the end of the year 1942 the total number of "extra" temporary constables employed for strengthening the mofassil thanas of the three Bihar divisions of Tirhut, Patna and Bhagalpur was 1,258. Though these men were untrained and it was difficult to train them in the police-stations to which they were allotted they did fill a gap and gradually became more and more of a useful addition to strength.

(12) Seizure of Arms and arming of Thanas.

Before the outbreak of the disturbances in August 1942, Government had taken a census of the serviceable shot-guns in Malkhanas attached to police-stations and with dealers, and had found that about 550 such guns were available; but it was only after the first phase of the disturbances that Government authorised District Officers to utilise the guns in Malkhanas. However, when trouble was imminent, some districts quickly got off the mark and proceeded to arm their thanas with these guns. Thus the Santal Parganas police in Godda, Rajmahal and Pakaur had been armed and the District Magistrate, Purnea commented: "The movement might have taken a very dangerous turn in the Sadr subdivision in Purnea, but luckily all the thanas were armed with at least shot-guns, within the first few days of the movement. If we had not armed our thanas, most likely the thanas would have been overpowered." Palamau too, reports that all the thanas in the Sadr subdivision had been armed to the full with guns seized from licensees.

It was apparent that the shot-guns available would not be sufficient to arm all police-stations and it was, therefore, decided early in September that, except in the Chota Nagpur Division, all guns from mofassil licensees should be seized under section 26 of the Indian

Arms Act except (a) from really reliable licensees and (b) from Muhammadans generally. This requisitioning of arms raised certain difficulties. Protests were made to Government on the ground of discrimination between the Muhammadans and the non-Muhammadans and of the personal and public danger to mofussil residents by the deprivation of their arms. Eventually in November Government had to issue revised orders directing that while Muhammadans in general should continue to be exempted subject to provision in clause (b) below, the withdrawal of guns from licensees should be confined to (a) the requirements of thanas (b) guns of persons who are definitely unreliable or under suspicion. It was added that these guns were to be requisitioned under Rule 75-A of the Defence of India Rules, powers under which had been delegated to District Magistrates in May 1942.

This too was a stop-gap measure, intended to tide over the period required for the supply of Government firearms, a period which actually lasted much longer than was anticipated.

(13) Restrictions on entry to Railway Premises.

By their notification * no. 228-C(P), dated the 20th August 1942, Government declared

all Railway buildings, premises, yards and lines in the province to be protected places and under their notification no. * 230-C(P),

of the same date directed that no person other

than a Railway employee or troops or police or Magistrates accompanying such employees, troops or police may enter or remain in or on any Railway buildings, premises, etc., except on *bona fide* business and on a permit issued by a Magistrate or Officer in charge of a police-station or a Commissioned Officer of His Majesty's Forces.

The notification no. 230-C(P), was modified by notification no. 384-C(P), dated the 21st August 1942, to allow *bona fide* passengers from other provinces to alight at stations

in Bihar. The form * of permit was prescribed soon after. No permit system was introduced

* In Appendix B

for travel by river steamer, but landing places were watched and control exercised by river patrol over the movements of suspicious characters. Notification no. 593-C (P), dated the 13th September 1942, removed the restriction on persons entering railway buildings, etc., on *bona fide* business. Actually the restriction was very difficult to enforce adequately and was not in itself very effective in securing its intended object of preventing the travelling about of undesirable characters.

(14) Closure of certain Roads.

By their notification no. 229-C(P), dated the 20th August 1942 and no. 486-C(P),

In Appendix B.

dated the 3rd September 1942, the Provincial Government, in exercise of their powers under

Rule 12(i) of the Defence of India Rules, directed that no person except the military, police and Magistrates may use 16 important roads in the province lying in the districts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Hazaribagh, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Champaran. These orders were to remain in force for one month. In consultation with the Military Command at Patna, Government decided not to renew the notifications on their expiry but curfew and other local restrictions continued.

(15) Seizure of Wireless Sets.

As early as 8th May 1942, the Government of India had issued a Press Note indicating that it had become necessary to delegate powers under Rule 16 of the Defence of India Rules to Provincial Governments, to enable them to call in wireless receiving sets in areas *immediately threatened with enemy attack* and so make it impossible for the enemy to unsettle the population of the area by false or tendentious propaganda or to communicate instructions to fifth columnists. There was no intention of imposing a general ban on listening in to enemy broadcasts by private individuals. They also announced in the same Press Note that it was an offence to make, print, publish or distribute any document containing, or spread by any other means whatsoever, any matter derived from enemy sources. At the end of May 1942, the powers under Rule 16, Defence of India Rules were delegated to District Officers in Bihar with the injunction that they were to be used only as emergency powers.

Propaganda through press and platform had been reduced very appreciably within a short time of the outbreak of the disturbances in August but enemy propaganda over the radio found ready listeners. It, therefore, became necessary in Darbhanga to seize a large number of radio sets during August. Many were also seized in Sitamarhi (Muzaffarpur) in the last ten days of August, as well as in other districts. In Champaran the District Magistrate considered that "the part played by enemy propaganda had in no way been successfully counteracted, and it seems that some system of cheap radios, established at police-stations which can broadcast news only from Delhi, should be introduced throughout the district. The All-India Radio Policy is interpreted adversely and gives rise from day

to day to crops of the wildest rumours". The District Magistrate, Bhagalpur issued on 11th September 1942, at the instance of the police, an order calling on owners of radio sets to deposit them. The order was all-embracing but in practice those licensees who applied for exemption and were thought reliable were allowed to retain their sets. Shahabad reported in this connection that radio sets were being used to receive foreign broadcasts and, should further trouble threaten, the radio sets of all but the most reliable persons should be promptly seized.

By the end of August 1942, the Government of India recognised that Axis broadcasts were the inspiration for a fair amount of the very considerable quantity of leaflet propaganda circulated by Congress agencies; and on the 12th September, the Provincial Government were duly authorised to make effective use, though on a strictly limited scale, of their powers under Rule 16 of the Defence of India Rules for the confiscation of individual receiving sets belonging to persons known to be in sympathy with the Congress movement and reasonably suspected of using their sets in furtherance of the movement. These orders were passed on to District Officers in Bihar on the 26th September and action was taken promptly. A census of receiving sets seized, under Rule 16, up to the 15th November 1942, revealed that 290 sets had been seized in Bihar.

(16) "Patna Daily News."

By the end of July 1942, the Nationalist Press had become strongly pro-Congress, if not anti-Government, and when the climax was reached in the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and other leaders on 9th August 1942, the Press became definitely hostile. With the outbreak of the disturbances, it was found that the 'Searchlight' and the 'Indian Nation', the two English dailies at Patna, had become media for the spread of Congress propaganda. To meet the menacing situation created by the persistently prejudicial tone of the 'Searchlight' Government had to impose a ban on its publication on the 17th August 1942. Shortly after, the 'Indian Nation' decided voluntarily to close down. This was when the insurrection was at its height. Further, at this time, Calcutta and United Provinces dailies could not serve Bihar due to the complete disorganisation of communications; and the whirlwind campaign of sabotage and violence was fanned by a storm of wild rumours which were only too readily believed in the absence of any authoritative reports. There was no effective agency to contradict these rumours and Government could not make its own side of the case known to the people. To give publicity mainly to Government Press Notes and to present information factually, Government started a bulletin in English entitled the 'Patna Daily News'. The first issue of the paper appeared on the 22nd August 1942 and 3,000 copies were printed and distributed free of cost. The bulletin was originally intended for free distribution, but when the demand increased perceptibly, a nominal price was put on the paper.

Although it was an altogether novel experiment in official publicity, the publication commanded a large circulation. At the end of December 1942, 5,960 copies of the English version were being printed daily and when the paper closed down at the end of March 1943, the number of copies sold had risen to 5,995. In the meantime, Urdu and Hindi editions of the paper named respectively 'The Urdu Patna Daily News' and 'The Samachar' were also published. The average daily sales of the 'Patna Daily News' was about 6,000 copies, the 'Samachar' 5,000 and the 'Urdu Patna Daily News' 1,000. In the early stages, as communications had been disrupted, the mofussil area of Bihar was served by aeroplane which carried bundles of the 'Patna Daily News' to inaccessible stations and delivered them there. From a moderate beginning the 'Patna Daily News' became a successful venture even from a commercial point of view, although monetary considerations did not weigh with Government at that time. For a long time, it was the only paper through which the public of Patna got world news and Government press-notes promptly. The Calcutta papers conveyed news that was at least one day late.

The 'Patna Daily News' continued publication well into 1943 but, with the re-appearance of the 'Searchlight' on the 25th March 1943, Government considered that the demand for the 'Patna Daily News' in Patna and probably elsewhere in the province was likely to shrink considerably and, therefore, decided to close down the bulletin with effect from 31st March 1943.

(17) Students.

In the programme of steps to be taken after the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi—which programme only came to light after the disturbances had actually started—great stress is laid on the part that students were expected to play in the fight for freedom. As always, the student community provided very fertile soil for the growth of such ideas and the course of the disturbances showed very clearly that students played their part with vigour and determination till the movement passed, as it rapidly passed, out of their control and into the hands of goondas etc. The opinion of District Officers is almost unanimous that students were the ring leaders in the early stages of the movement and the following comments of some District Officers will repay perusal.

Patna.—"Schools proved to be hot-beds of sedition and the masters were often quite incapable of controlling their pupils."

Gaya.—“The section really responsible for most of the damage and wanton acts of sabotage are college and school boys, as well as school teachers, *gurus* and *pandits* of the District Board and other educational institutions.”

Shahabad.—“Most of the school teachers were thoroughly disaffected and students were among our most troublesome elements and educational institutions must be carefully watched.”

Muzaffarpur.—“The Congress leaders tried to gain the sympathy of students Basawan Singh on return from the meeting of the A. I. C. C. toured secretly and extensively and organized college and school students on a large scale..... It is reported that after the firing in Patna town and the closing of educational institutions there, college students came to this and other districts and spread the movement as they went. College professors and Zilla school teachers did their work without any grudge and no complaint was received against them. The teachers of Primary Schools were generally involved in the movement.

Chapra.—“Students took a great part in making demonstrations. Agitators from Patna and Benares side were reported to have come secretly and instigated the demonstrators to cut telephone and telegraph wires and damage railways and roads.”

Champaran.—“The first item of the programme was to stage a Hartal in the towns of Bettiah and Motihari through the instrumentality of local, as well as outside, students. The schools rapidly emptied of their scholars, who went about the district, informing the people of their successes in Motihari and Bettiah.”

Darbhanga.—“On the 10th of August demonstrations by students of all schools and colleges took place all over the district. These demonstrations continued at Laheria-Sarai each day until the 13th of August on which date 31 rioters and 28 policemen were injured in a clash; there were sporadic demonstrations on 14th, 15th and 16th August, but by that time the student leaders were scattered over the district creating havoc elsewhere. Support was given to the students by some members of the bar.”

Bhagalpur.—“At the various subdisional and district headquarters the movement was initiated by student elements with which were also the local recognised leaders. From all schools and colleges at Headquarters except Muslim schools the students came out and were generally in ferment. There rapidly emerged a large number of student leaders who however had not a settled programme. Students are said to have met the recognised Congress leaders in Bhagalpur itself and to have demanded that they should either lead the movement or resign from the congress Schools were closed by their Head Masters on 15th August 1942 but reopened on the 26th after conditions in the town returned to normal. The Tej Narayan Jubilee College whose students had taken a lead in the orginal disturbance closed on 17th August and reopened on the 1st September 1942 but was closed shortly after when a Battalion Headquarters was established there in mid September, and it remained closed till third week of October.”

Monghyr.—“The movement started on 10th August with organised processions and picketing of educational institutions throughout the district. Students including school students and girls took the most prominent part.”

Purnea.—“On the 12th August during the first phase there were a few processions, mainly of students.”

Santal Parganas.—“On 11th August 1942, Pandit Binodanand Jha delivered a speech exhorting students to join the movement and from the next day picketing in educational institutions started at Deoghar, Godda, Sahebganj and Dumka and processions mostly of students and youngmen attempted to hoist congress flag at public buildings. Students also excited passengers in trains and people on station platforms to shout slogans and urged them to cut telegraph wires and remove rails.”

Ranchi.—“Processions were organized by school students.”

Hazaribagh.—“Immature school boys took a large part in the movement and acts of violence were instigated and approved. The inspiration of the disturbances reached this district largely from Gaya and from Patna through Gaya, and the agencies were mainly through college students.”

Palamau.—“The town (Daltonganj) continued to be a storm centre of all secret plans and the students continued their demonstrations and picketing. Gradually the students working with Kazi Said become more active and started doing mischief by damaging letter boxes and Municipal lamps in the town.”

(18) Intelligence.

The Military Command at Patna during the disturbances of August considered that the complete breakdown of the Civil Criminal Investigation Department in the province was the most potent factor in preventing effective action being taken at the

very beginning. This opinion is shared to some extent by most District Officers though all realise that the sources of information had automatically dried up as soon as the movement gained momentum. Strangely enough the sixteen point programme of the Congress did not come to light till after the movement had started and yet the last instruction in that programme says: "As doing anything secretly in connection with the Satyagrah struggle will not produce good effect on the people and will tend to weaken the struggle, it is advised that everything that is to be done should be made known first by declaration". On this subject of intelligence the remarks of District Officers throw some light and are reproduced below.

Shahabad.—"Sources of information about political activity were defective and the authorities were taken by surprise. This problem is one upon which the police undoubtedly must concentrate. Further, District Officials had little warning that Government intended to strike so quickly and had not the time to take precautions."

Gaya.—"It seems to me that the Intelligence Department have not yet succeeded in getting to the bottom of the plot and in placing its finger on those, other than Congress leaders, who were obviously mainly responsible for having started and organized this fifth column rebellion throughout India."

Darbhanga.—"The curious feature of the early phase of the trouble was that we received previous information of almost every attack made by the rioters, although this was of little use on account of the inadequacy of our force. This is more surprising, since we received no advance information of the general programme before the 9th August. Europeans excluding those in the Samastipur subdivision were kept at their factories..... they acted as sources of information..... One of the principal lessons learned from the insurrection is the inadequacy of our information system. The Subdivisional Officer, Samastipur recommends the establishment of a Special Section of the Investigation Branch. I think probably a development of the present C. I. D. Organisation would be more satisfactory. The thana officers also should be far more alert for finding out what is happening in their thanas. Frequently they are in some ways less informed than the local Magistrate. An improvement in the type of village chowkidar, which would be possible if their wages were doubled or trebled, would be of immense value in this respect. More intelligence would be obtained if Subdivisional and District Officers had more time for touring in their jurisdiction."

Muzaffarpur.—"The Congress plans for action, in case the signal was given by the High Command were insufficiently known. No definite information was received that such an organized rebellion was to break out. It seems surprising that such extensive secret preparations should go on without the Intelligence Branch knowing much about it."

Santal Parganas.—"Another difficulty was the lack of any reliable agency for getting information. The choukidars ceased to function in most areas and the people were of no assistance. The agitators seemed to have a better organised system of intelligence than ours. This point needs consideration. The rural police had practically ceased to function in Deoghar and Godda subdivisions and they gradually started reporting themselves for duty at the police-stations by end of September."

Monghyr.—"The existing machinery of police intelligence proved to be hopelessly inadequate. There is only one Intelligence Officer of the rank of Sub-inspector in the district. There was little or no information about the nature or extent of the movement before the disturbances started. The intelligence staff should be materially strengthened. Shortly before and during the disturbances valuable information reached me from non-official sources. The indication is that dependable non-officials who are reluctant to give information to the police may do so to the District Magistrate or senior magistrates like Subdivisional Officers. In the organisation and control of the Intelligence Service the District Magistrate should play his part and should be in a position to sanction rewards to informers."

Purnea.—"There was absolutely no warning this time that the movement was going to be violent. The violence organised caught us completely by surprise. There was apparently a lot of underground organisation before the movement was really launched. Respectable planters have mentioned that as early as 28th July 1942 they were informed by some of their Congress friends that there was going to be a serious outbreak and that the planters had better take guard."

Hazaribagh.—"Several schemes for burning police-stations or blowing up bridges came to our notice before they could be put into action. There was no effective secrecy about the plan."

Manbhum.—"The Intelligence system is not quite satisfactory. In spite of the desperate economic situation the low paid chowkidars have received no help of any kind from Government in the shape of dearness allowance or in any other way: it is easy enough to corrupt them."

(Report of the Superintendent of Police): "Improving the morale of the rural police by giving them better pay is another urgent necessity. In most instances it was

found that the rural police failed to give timely information, not because of any sympathy, but because of their ignorance and a low sense of responsibility which can only be overcome by better recruitment on better pay. Further there must be an intelligence staff liberally manned in our district which could be free to deal with confidential matters and suggest timely action."

Singhbhum.—Discontent facilitated the launching of the police strike and the existence of this discontent led to the drying up of all sources of information. The Criminal Investigation Department arrangements at Jamshedpur would appear to require considerable improvement. I am informed that the duties of the Criminal Investigation Department officers posted here are mainly to check the antecedents of employees in the works, and not to provide general information of possible political or other movements. If this be so a stronger staff of Criminal Investigation Department with wider responsibilities would appear to be necessary.

(19) Arrest of Absconders fleeing to Nepal.

EXTRADITION ARRANGEMENTS WITH NEPAL.

As early as the 26th August 1942, just after the murder of the Subdivisional Officer, Sitamarhi, at Pupri in Muzaffarpur district the Commissioner of the Tirhut division had written to the Legation authorities in Nepal expressing the hope that Nepal would co-operate in securing the arrest of such fugitives from justice as had sought sanctuary in Nepal. His British Majesty's Envoy at the court of Nepal was however very insistent on the observance of all formalities required by the subsisting treaties of 1855, 1881 and 1923 for the arrest and surrender of wanted men. Further difficulty arose because the offences of sabotage and rioting do not fall within the list of extraditable crimes, and it was only after personal discussion on 27th September 1942, between His British Majesty's Envoy, the Commander of military operations in Bihar, the Commissioner of the Tirhut division and the Officer Commanding troops at Muzaffarpur that a solution was reached whereby such offences could be brought within the list of extraditable crimes. Government then issued detailed instructions to their officers [in Political Department letter no. 1617-P., dated the 3rd October 1942] for the due observance of the formalities.

It later turned out that the Government of Nepal took exception to the form of the proposal to extend the extradition procedure to offences under the Defence of India Rules 35 and 38 and under section 17 of Criminal Law Amendment Act. When it was suggested to them through the Government of India to consent, under Article III of the treaty of 1855 or under Article IV of the treaty of 1923, to arrest and surrender on requisition persons wanted for such offences, the Nepal Government flatly refused to exercise discretion under Article III; and they were only prepared to give wide interpretation to offences under Article IV if *prime facie* evidence of offence together with evidence of nationality was produced.

Meanwhile the Military Command at Patna had visualized a combined operation of British and Nepalese troops along the Nepal border but, at the meeting at Muzaffarpur on 27th September, His British Majesty's Envoy considered that the Nepalese Government would not co-operate in the operation as visualized but would operate strictly according to the terms of the treaty; and that the purpose in view, namely the arrest of absconders could be substantially achieved if a column of troops operate on the British side of the border from the vicinity of Raxaul to Darbhanga and if arrangements are made for demands for arrests (to be followed later by requisitions for surrender) of absconding offenders to be forwarded promptly to Nepal.

Operations were carried out from the 7th to the 9th November but produced very little tangible results, only three or four being arrested on the Bihar side of the border and perhaps one on the Nepal side. The Military Command at Patna considered, however, that the operations had done good in that "It has driven all these wanted men out of British India into Nepal. We have destroyed their organization, for the time being at any rate, and we have put them in hiding and on the run so that they cannot keep on hatching plans. What we now want to do is to think out some way to keep them on the hop and a simpler method of arresting them in Nepal".

Meanwhile requisitions for the arrest of absconders had been pouring in to the British Legation in Nepal in accordance with Government's instructions of 3rd October 1942. The number was so large that it was suggested by His British Majesty's Envoy to the Government of Nepal that it was desirable to distinguish between the whales and minnows among the absconders, that identifiers should be sent into Nepal from Bihar with hand-carried requisition for the arrest of the former and that it was desirable too to outbid the revolutionaries, who were well supplied with funds, by putting a substantial price on the heads of the more important ring leaders. The year 1942 closed with the communication of these instructions to the Commissioner of the Tirhut division. But actually when it came to the point, it appeared that the Government of Nepal were reluctant to distribute rewards offered by British India, for arrests made in Nepal, and in the long run most of the absconders who were caught, were arrested or surrendered in British India, after they had found life in Nepal, for one reason or another, too difficult.

(20) Collective Fines Ordinance (XX of 1942).

On the 13th May 1942, the Government of India had announced in a Press Note the promulgation of the Collective Fines Ordinance which gave the Provincial Government power to impose a Collective Fine on the inhabitants of any area for certain offences affecting the efficient prosecution of the war. The note went on to say that the class of offence which this ordinance has particularly in view is sabotage, particularly of means of communication. The difficulty of preventing offences of this nature and of detecting and laying hands on the offenders is greatly increased if the inhabitants of the area in which an offence is committed do not co-operate with the authorities, while it is of the greatest importance to the defence of the country that cases of sabotage, which do occur, should be promptly and severely dealt with.

When the disturbances broke out in August and sabotage of communications assumed serious proportions, the Government of India suggested that Provincial Governments use the ordinance without hesitation in respect of such offences. Simultaneously the ordinance was amended to make it applicable not only to sabotage and the efficient prosecution of the war but also to the public safety, the maintenance of public order, and the maintenance of supplies or services necessary to the life of the community. Detailed instructions were issued to District Officers on the policy and procedure to be adopted in applying the ordinance. [The instructions in question are in letters nos. 433-C(P), dated the 27th August 1942, 535-C(P), dated the 7th September, 574-C(P), dated the 11th September, 3744-C, dated the 29th September, 4063-C, dated the 9th October, 4098-C, dated the 10th October and 4285-C, dated the 20th October.] District Magistrates promptly made use of the powers and, by the 15th September 1942, fines totalling nearly Rs. 10,00,000 had been imposed on 170 villages in the districts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Purnea. By the end of November 1942 the fines imposed and realised in the province stood at Rs. 24,17,332 and Rs. 20,24,049 respectively. By the end of February 1943 the figures had risen to Rs. 24,73,013 and Rs. 21,26,152 respectively. Details are below:—

Statement showing amount of collective fines imposed and realised to end of November 1942 and February 1943, in Bihar.

Serial no.	Name of districts.	To end of November 1942.			To end of February 1943.		
		Amount of fine.			Amount of fine.		
		Imposed.	Realised		Imposed.	Realised	
1	2	3	4		5	6	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Patna ..	3,10,100 0 0	3,05,120 9 6		3,12,450 0 0	3,11,528 9 6	
2	Gaya ..	2,64,587 8 0	1,79,369 3 0		2,64,587 8 0	1,79,369 3 0	
3	Shahabad ..	25,550 0 0	20,025 12 0		30,750 0 0	23,358 0 0	
4	Saran ..	1,51,700 0 0	1,50,080 5 3		1,59,800 0 0	1,51,432 13 3	
5	Champaran ..	94,500 0 0	40,643 0 0		94,500 0 0	55,206 8 0	
6	Muzaffarpur ..	3,67,700 0 0	3,04,391 0 0		3,68,878 0 0	3,45,744 5 3	
7	Darbhanga ..	4,61,100 0 0	3,85,254 9 0		4,62,200 0 0	3,91,514 9 0	
8	Bhagalpur ..	3,25,350 0 0	3,33,100 0 0		3,49,259 0 0	3,37,383 8 0	
9	Monghyr ..	2,01,450 0 0	97,995 0 0		2,06,091 12 0	97,995 0 0	
10	Purnea ..	86,500 0 0	60,332 0 0		86,500 0 0	84,518 0 0	
11	Santhal Parganas ..	10,740 0 0	6,990 12 6		18,890 0 0	3,709 3 6	
12	Ranchi ..	251 0 0	223 1 0		251 0 0	223 1 0	
13	Hazaribagh ..	40,000 0 0	66,521 2 9		40,000 0 0	66,521 2 9	
14	Palamau ..	5,000 0 0	3,913 12 0		5,000 0 0	3,913 12 0	
15	Manbhum ..	34,957 13 0	34,910 12 0		34,957 13 0	34,935 11 0	
16	Singhbhum ..	2,845 10 0	178 2 0		3,897 8 0	3,798 8 0	
17	Dhanbad ..	35,000 0 0	35,000 0 0		35,000 0 0	35,000 0 0	
	Total ..	24,17,331 15 0	20,24,049 1 0		24,73,012 9 0	21,26,151 14 3	

The excess realised in some cases has been refunded.

(21) Collective responsibility.

Allied to the subject of collective fines is that of collective responsibility. Towards the end of August 1942, the Government of India suggested that every possible step be taken by imposition of collective fines or otherwise to enforce collective responsibility for protection of railway lines in disturbed areas on inhabitants of towns and villages bordering the lines. The object was apparently to relieve as soon as possible the large numbers of troops and police employed on railway protection. Instructions issued on the 26th August [in letter no. 427-C. (P.)] to local officers, and on the 30th August it was possible for the Provincial Government to report to the Government of India that "the principle of collective responsibility is being impressed on inhabitants of towns and villages bordering on railways, main roads, etc., by every possible means including wide distribution of leaflets and broadcasting by Magistrates and police touring in disturbed areas. Instructions have been issued to District Magistrates regarding imposition of collective fines and other methods of enforcing collective responsibility. In certain places collective fines have already been sanctioned and proposals for their imposition in other places are being examined quickly.

Steps already taken have begun to achieve results and there have been several notable instances of co-operation on part of villages in repairing damage to communications and in actively resisting hooligans bent on further damage. But all District Magistrates are agreed that considerable time would elapse before any substantial reduction can be made in number of troops now employed on protection of railways and other duties in aid of civil authorities unless the movement collapses with unexpected suddenness. Premature withdrawal would inevitably lead to recurrence of trouble."

Early in September, local officers were reminded [in letter no. 534-C. (P.), dated the 7th September] that the scheme for imposing Collective Responsibility on villages adjoining important road and rail communications, specially railways, should be pressed on with utmost speed and completeness. Instructions were at the same time given as to how this was to be accomplished. Two months later further instructions were issued (in letter no. 4810-C., dated the 11th November 1942] that it was not necessary to impose collective responsibility on urban areas; and letter no. 4983-C., dated the 18th November 1942, stressed particularly that collective responsibility, if imposed on a village, is imposed on all its inhabitants and that once this collective responsibility is imposed any collective fine that may thereafter be ordered to be realised from the village for any occurrence, subsequent to the imposition of collective responsibility, will have to be paid by all villagers irrespective of occupation, religion, caste or creed, the only ground for exemption being that a person can prove he did his best to stop the sabotage or abstained from joining the saboteurs and co-operated with the authorities as far as possible. Later in the same month railway employees were exempted from night patrol duty, under the collective responsibility scheme, along lines of communication.

Most districts report that the imposition of collective responsibility went far to prevent further acts of sabotage.

The District Magistrate, Gaya wrote: "Railway communications between Patna and Gaya were restored by mid-September and I made a tour of the Grand Chord section from Gaya to Jakhim. Imposed collective responsibility for acts of sabotage on villages along the line and held them responsible for the protection of the railway track, telegraph wire and all railway properties. The Subdivisional Officer, Aurangabad, took similar action from Sone East Bank towards Rafiganj. From 13th September to 15th September 1942 I made a tour of the South Bihar section of the railway and took similar action there. The confidence reposed in the villagers along the South Bihar line as a result of active propaganda during my tour in the area and also by the Subdivisional Officer, Nawadah, has been amply justified by results. The train services, opened by about 20th September, have continued to run without interruption except for one or two very petty acts for which prompt action was taken by imposition of collective fines".

In Palamau district, train communications were restored on the 22nd August but were again interrupted by petty acts of sabotage and could only be finally established on the 20th November after two military patrol trains had traversed the section and had fixed joint responsibility on the villagers living alongside the railway lines. (A copy of Internal Security Operation Order no. 1, dated 4th September 1942 is in Appendix 'B'). Under the scheme of collective responsibility villagers were required to organise patrols to protect important roads and railways running through, or near to, their villages. But when in November it became clear that the rebellion had been quelled and things were returning to normal, the novelty of the village patrol system began to wear off and steps had to be taken then to tighten up control.

In 1943 steps were taken to provide more legal sanction for the enforcement of village responsibility, and the Bihar Village Collective Responsibility Act of 1943 gives statutory recognition to the organisation of village patrols, acting under headmen appointed by District Magistrates and enables such patrols to be made responsible, if necessary, for guarding all Government properties in addition to communications.

(22) Village Headmen.

Most of North and South Bihar is permanently settled, and villages are generally in the hands of a number of petty landlords living on their estates, or larger landlords who are sometimes non-resident. The revenue staff throughout the district is very small and this leads to lack of contact between Government and the people and there is as a rule no village headman, or chief man in the village, to act as a go-between between Government and the villagers. Towards the end of August 1942, the District Magistrate of Saran suggested that headmen should be appointed under section 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code who would be responsible for keeping the authorities informed of threats to the public peace and maintaining the peace, and who would perform other duties. The suggestion was taken up and headmen were appointed throughout Tirhut, and in many districts elsewhere. At the same time, landlords were reminded of their responsibility under section _____ of the Criminal Procedure Code. The appointment of headmen has proved a valuable means of keeping contact with and control over the villagers and it is expected that the system will become permanent.

(23) Communications.

Communications or the lack of them played a very important part in the disturbances. A reference back to the sketch map at page 9 will show the importance of communications to Bihar.

In North Bihar, the main Oudh and Tirhut Railway runs from Chapra in the west right through to Purnea in the east. Lateral railway communications.

like Sonepore, Samastipur, Khagaria and Katihar. South of the river the main line East Indian Railway runs from Buxar in the extreme west through Patna and on to Kiul, whence it travels diagonally down to Asansol in the east of the province. But the Loop Line from Kiul continues eastward to Bhagalpur and Sahibgunj. From this horizontal railway, lateral railways go southwards from Arrah to Sasaram, from Patna to Gaya, from Barh to Nawadah, Kiul down to Asansol and from Sahibgunj at the eastern end of the province down into Bengal. The Grand Chord from Moghalsarai runs through Sasaram, Gaya, Dhanbad, down to Asansol. The mobs deliberately and systematically put these railway lines out of commission and thereby caused a complete dislocation of communications. In Patna the movement was specially influenced by the great length of line running through the district and the energy of the mobs seemed to have been largely expended on damaging the railway lines and burning and looting Railway Stations. In Gaya district the railway from Patna to Gaya was entirely out of commission and so also the South Bihar Line from Gaya, via Nawadah to Kiul, but by a system of intensive patrolling the Grand Chord from Calcutta to Gaya and thence to Moghalsarai was kept open under very difficult conditions, trains being run in convoy and a Military patrol train preceding them.

No less than Railway Communications, the road communications or rather their Road communications.

dislocation contributed largely to the success of the mobs in outlying places. In Patna after the Secretariat firing incident on the 11th August, all important roads were blocked with great suddenness. Gaya had fortunately little or no dislocation to road communications though a determined attempt was made to damage the Lilajan causeway, on the Grand Trunk Road, some 30 miles south of Gaya. With the early arrival of the Military, it was possible to keep open the main road communications in the Gaya district, and gradually the road to Patna from Gaya through Bakhtiarpur was opened up. Further west in Shahabad the Grand Trunk Road was not interrupted, but Bhabua was more or less cut off by sabotage to the Ratwar bridge on the Bhabua-Mohania Road. District Magistrate, Monghyr remarked that they were completely isolated from Divisional and Provincial headquarters by road and railway, and he had, therefore to send a special steamer to Patna for assistance. In Bhagalpur district much of the area was as usual flooded till well into September and isolated by difficult rivers on the south and breached railways in Purnea district on the east. The greatest difficulty during and following the disturbances in Bhagalpur was the absence in many areas of passable roads and the isolation by Kosi flood water of the whole of north Bhagalpur and by unbridged rivers and un-motorable roads in the interior of south Bhagalpur. Writing from the Santal Parganas, the District Magistrate says "Owing to continuous rains the rivers were in floods and Katcha roads in the district were impossible, and owing to floods in rivers and bad communications it was difficult to come in contact with wandering gangs of agitators. The disturbances started during the worst part of the year, when most of the area including three Subdivisional headquarters are practically inaccessible. The chief difficulty was the impediment to fast movement owing to the bad conditions of roads and flooded rivers" and the District Magistrate's final comment is "Road communications in the district must be improved so as to make all Subdivisional headquarters accessible at all seasons". Purnea too was badly affected by flood.

The broad Ganges separates North Bihar from South Bihar and many of its important River communications. tributaries, e.g., the Gogra, the Gandak, the Kosi and the Sone, drain the Province. Floods,

too, are a perennial feature of Bihar. No less than nine districts—and some of them very important districts—abut on the Ganges, but there is no river transport at the disposal of police and Magistrates. The Military command at Patna recognized early in the disturbances that river transport was to play a very important part and they very wisely warned the river companies to anchor their vessels in mid-stream for greater safety. The few steamers available were commandeered and proved of great value in the harrowing days that followed. There is one notable incident, viz., at Mokameh Ghat, here the European and Anglo-Indian population sought refuge from a mob, mad with berserk fury, by pushing out into mid-Ganges on a river steamer and spending a day or two there. It was only by steamer, too, that military aid could be sent up and down the river to Chapra in the west and Bhagalpur in the east. The District Magistrate, Chapra, observed :—

“ There are as many as 10 police-stations alongside the Gogra. To make proper use of river communications, a steamer at the disposal of district authorities is essential ”

and the District Magistrate, Monghyr, wrote thus :—

“ In view of the possibility of dislocation of railway communications alternative arrangements for essential transport by river should be made according to an emergency scheme.....It was fortunate that at the time the disturbances started there were a couple of steamers belonging to Messrs. I. G. N. and R. S. N. Company, in addition to one ferry steamer belonging to East Indian Railway, the other ferry steamer being under repairs. Arrangements should be made to keep always at least one steamer available at Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Patna for essential transport and communication by water during an emergency.”

When possible, the rebels destroyed rivercraft in order to thwart rapid movement From Champaran district in north Bihar, the District Magistrate wrote :—

“ The ferries in the district are also being interfered with. The Mehlnis (large boats for carrying cars and other vehicles) have been sunk at Lalbegia Ghat and Madhubani Ghat which are the two principal ghats in this district.”

The need for this means of communication became apparent when Government at Patna was literally cut off from the outside world. Radio communications.

It was only with aid of the transmitter set at the disposal of 101 Area, Lines of Communication, but recently installed at Patna, that Government was able to contact the outside world. The need for wireless communication became even more apparent when mob fury destroyed nearly all means of road and rail and telegraph and telephone communications. River communication in Bihar was negligible. The District Magistrate of Darbhanga writes :—

“ I would emphasize the necessity for wireless transmitters at district and subdivisional headquarters from the point of view of internal security. This would be of far more value than the emergency landing grounds now being constructed.”

The opinions from the Santal Parganas and from Monghyr are :—

Santal Parganas.—“ Arrangements should be made for the installation of wireless sets at district and subdivisional headquarters so that they can be in touch with each other and the divisional and provincial headquarters in case of dislocation of telegraph and postal services ”.

Monghyr.—“ The ease with which the telephone and telegraph lines can be cut or otherwise dislocated makes it very important to have alternative and more dependable means of communication to the Commissioner and to Government. A dependable wireless service should be maintained at Jamalpur. Arrangements are being made for speedy despatch of messages meant for district authorities. During the emergency a wireless transmitter was improvised by the Railway and Military authorities at Jamalpur. I understand that this set is still working (December 1942) but is not quite adequate for all purposes. There is also no special staff for maintaining the service. Expert opinion as to how far this set is adequate or not should be immediately taken and arrangements made for maintaining the service throughout day and night.”

The District Magistrate of Champaran in North Bihar thought that a series of wireless sets would be useful for propaganda purposes but he did not comment on their utility as alternative means of communication.

Landing grounds existed or were under construction by the military at most of the Air communications. headquarters stations of the districts of the province, but it was not always possible to make early contact with places far removed from headquarters and which were therefore the more

likely to be the object of attack by Congress mobs. Government itself at Patna were able to utilise the planes of the Patna Flying Club to get into touch with Gaya in the south and and through Gaya with Ranchi and the districts of Chota Nagpur. So also was it possible to make contact with places like Muzaffarpur, Motihari and Lahiriasarai, though before the plane could be allowed to land at any of these places, a message had to be sent and acknowledged, giving a day's warning, so as to ensure that the landing ground was properly protected, and not liable to damage from the rebels. But there was no landing ground at all at Arrah, the headquarters of the Shahabad district, nor at Chapra in Saran district, nor Monghyr in Monghyr district, nor Dumka in Santal Parganas. The military command,

*Appendix F.

therefore, devised a *system of dropping stations

by which messages could be signalled from the

ground to planes that came over and dropped written messages. The total disruption of road and rail communications pointed to the clear necessity of having an alternative in air communication. Reports from some districts are pertinent :

Bhagalpur.—“ The weather was bad and the plane which came over on the evening of 14th August 1942 could not be contacted.....Aerial contact with the outside world was made on about the 19th August when a message was dropped from a plane asking in view of a S. O. S. which had been displayed near the club whether assistance was necessary.”

Monghyr.—“ As soon as telephone and telegraphic communications are dislocated communications by aeroplane should be started.” By 20th August 1942 an emergency landing ground for small aeroplanes was prepared at Jamalpur by the Commanding Officer, A. O. D. and this ground was used for maintaining, all essential communications by aeroplane with Bhagalpur and Patna.

Hazaribagh.—“ The emergency landing ground now under construction, if put into use and constant communications with headquarters maintained should have great effect on morale.”

Palamu.—In view of the dislocation of all sorts of communications including telegraph, it is necessary to have landing grounds near all district and subdivisional headquarters.

By the middle of November, Government in the Public Works Department had issued instructions to Superintending Engineers to lay out as quickly as possible landing grounds for small planes in some 42 places in the province that had not landing grounds or were not easily served by grounds near them.

(24) Co-operation of the Military.

The disturbances in Bihar were only brought under control with the active help of the military, but it was not unnatural that when troops were operating in out of the way places under adverse conditions against rebellious mobs, there were some instances of petty friction between the local Civil Officers and the Officers commanding military units. On the whole co-operation with the military was excellent. The military command at Patna was in close consultation with His Excellency and the Civil Officers of Government throughout, and most districts testify to the excellent relations that existed between them and military units operating in the district. Thus the District Magistrate of Gaya writes : “ I received invaluable assistance from the signalling section of the 14th Brigade, under Brigadier Gillroy and also from the Officer in charge of the Civil Wireless Station beyond the Civil Aerodrome ”. The District Magistrate of Monghyr testified as follows : “ The most gratifying feature is the esprit de corps that exists between the Civil, Military, and the East Indian Railway authorities ”; but when some more troops arrived in north Monghyr in the third week of August, after the most difficult period had passed, it took some time before the fullest co-operation between them and the civil authorities was secured, in a manner consistent with the instructions given by Government. In the Santal Parganas and Muzaffarpur, relations were not always so cordial. The Deputy Commissioner of Santal Parganas stated : ‘ Interference by military in civil administration causes confusion and, instead of helping, hinders control. A few of the military officers started with the impression that they had superseded the civil authorities or could ignore them as if martial law had been declared. There was some inclination to carry on operations as if they were operating in an enemy country and the good will of the general mass of the people was of no consequence.’ ” The Muzaffarpur report indicated that difficulty arose from the fact that at times there was no specific detachment of troops under an officer dealing direct with the district as opposed to the divisional authorities. It is important that on such occasions there should be an officer in day to day contact with the District Magistrate and through him with the Superintendent of Police, and that he should keep the District Magistrate fully informed of all that goes on.

(25) Safety of Europeans.

The “ Quit India ” slogan, invented by Mr. Gandhi, had received much advertisement in the period immediately preceding the August disturbances but, strangely enough, there

were, in the first few days of the trouble, very few incidents where antagonism and violence were displayed by the mob towards Europeans as a community. It was expected, however, that things would sooner or later tend to mischief to Europeans of whom there were a large number scattered through the province. Government, therefore, issued a warning on the 11th August 1942 to Commissioners to keep their schemes ready for the safety of Europeans resident in their districts.

On the 13th August there occurred the tragedy at Fatwa near Patna in which 2 Royal Air Force Officers were brutally murdered (Appendix A, item 2), followed on the 18th August by the murder in north Monghyr of 2 European Officers, survivors of a plane crash and by the murder on the 30th August in similar circumstances, also in North Monghyr, of 2 other Officers [Appendix A items 9(a) and (b)]. It was difficult at any time to gauge the temper of the mob in their dealings with Europeans. On occasions Europeans found themselves at the mercy of the mob and were fortunate to have escaped without serious injury. Instances are :—

On the 12th August a planter and his wife *en route* from Muzaffarpur to Patna and Calcutta were roughly handled by a threatening mob at Digha Ghat, who stole their money and threw their baggage into the river. Their lives were threatened and they had to return to Muzaffarpur by the same steamer. On the same day a retired Indian Medical Service Officer was roughly treated while coming from Digha Ghat to Bankipore. About the same time there occurred the incident at Patna City where some European Officers and a small party of Indian Troops had to take sanctuary in the Sikh Gurdwara at Patna City. On 14th August a mob at Chapra in Saran district was disappointed when a certain train, alleged to be carrying the dead bodies of the victims of the police firing at Siwan the day previous, did not bring the dead bodies, and thereupon they vent their spleen on the station which they damaged. Two European Military Officers of the Bengal and North Western Railway Auxiliary Force, Gorakhpur, passengers on the train, were molested before they could take shelter in the station buildings, and one of the officers had his revolver snatched away. On the 13th August a planter was mobbed at Narkatiaganj railway station in Champaran district and on the same day the Engineer of a sugar factory and his wife travelling by train were assaulted at Sitamarhi.

At Jogapore Factory in Saran district on the 16th August a Congress mob looted the house of the Manager, damaged some of his property and threatened that if he did not vacate his bungalow and landed property within a fortnight, he would be killed. The gentleman soon after went to Siwan for safety. There was also the measure of ill-treatment over a period of days meted out by the mob to a lady in North Bhagalpur. The lady's story is reproduced in Appendix A, item 8. One of the worst cases, which luckily did not end in tragedy, was that of a Missionary of the Australian-Nepalese Mission at Ghorasahan in North Champaran. He was literally hunted for days like a wild animal in the very area where he had for years dispensed kindness to the country people. He was rescued with great difficulty (Appendix A, item 19).

2. On the 15th August the District Magistrate of Darbhanga from Laberiasarai wrote as follows :—

"I do consider that European non-officials would be safer here than in the places in which they are now. But they will have to stop where they are because most roads and all railways are now cut and if they came in without protection, they will probably be molested on the way. As you know, we have no force available at present for bringing in individuals. In the present circumstances, I believe the Europeans are less likely to be attacked if they stay at their homes than if they are brought in."

After a visit to that district on the 22nd August the Commissioner of the Division reported that—

"Europeans are collected at Section (not troop) rallying posts including Lohat and the Superintendent of Police was sure there was no need to concentrate them further."

On the 17th August the Commissioner wrote from Muzaffarpur thus—

"Our policy is to put these places in a state of defence, collect outlying Europeans and others (many have come in).....In present circumstances, the civil authorities have not got control of all parts of the district at any rate."

The European staff of the Belsund Sugar Factory at Riga in Muzaffarpur district had been evacuated to Muzaffarpur on 19th August. Some of them returned there for a few days at the beginning of September on patrol with the Bihar Light Horse and the following excerpt from the General Manager's letter of 5th September 1942 is interesting :—

"Our staff showed great relief and delight at our arrival in Riga on Tuesday night. We were much relieved to get their report that the mill vicinity had remained calm and quiet

after the demonstration that took place on 19th ultimo I have learned a good deal more about the happenings on that morning when it became known that all the European staff had been removed to Muzaffarpur. It appears that at first our employees completely lost their heads and started running about in a panic-stricken manner and seem to have come to the conclusion that there was nothing left for them to do but to join the Congress mob, who, they felt, had everything in their hands with no serious opposition from civil or military authorities. A few of our employees particularly Shamsul, Workshop Foreman and Budhan Singh, Boiler Mate and Head Khalasie (the latter, I am afraid, substantially in Congress interests) seem to have rallied a proportion of our workers, but the clerical staff practically all made preparation to leave their quarters. While they were doing this a large mob armed with lathies, etc., came over from Narha village (about a mile on the other side of the river from the mill) with bullock carts to loot the mill. The villagers from Panchore, however, decided that the mill property had to be protected by them; as far as I can make out some of the senior members of the village came to the conclusion that their village would be punished by the military who would eventually arrive, if any damage should be done to the mill property. Some of the Congress leaders from Narha tried to stop the mob from looting, claiming that the mill was now Congress property and would have to be preserved intact so that they could operate it. The main body of the villagers however headed by Ramasher Singh and Jhinguer Singh refused to listen to them and determined to take what loot they could. They demanded the keys of the Cash Office, Stores Godown and Sugar Godowns, but our Babus, now supported by the Panchore villagers and some Congress leaders, refused to give them up. A fight then ensued in which the Narha mob, after attempting unsuccessfully to break open the cash office, were driven off, but they proceeded towards the bungalows. Before they were stopped they actually reached the verandahs of my and Vincent's bungalows. In my bungalow a number of small articles of no value on the back verandah were broken or destroyed, but on my front verandah they raided my desk, but the only thing of value that was stolen was my fountain pen which I am very sorry to have lost. On Mr. Vincent's front verandah one of the Company's long chairs was completely smashed and a curtain stolen and the walls were disfigured with the writing of anti-European slogans. The villagers from Panchore were able to prevent any further damage being done and they chased off the mob which dispersed entirely by 10 A.M. and after this the staff seems to have restored their sense of proportion and reason and loyally looked after the Company's property. Later in the day, some of the Congress leaders came to the mill and demanded the keys of my bungalow from my bearer, but he refused to hand them over; they evidently were preparing themselves to take over and run the mill on behalf of the Congress. Since this demonstration there has been no incident at the mill and the mill vicinity has remained fairly quiet. There has been a military force in Sitamarhi since 20th evening and a number of the mob leaders have already been arrested, but many have disappeared from the villages and are probably hiding in Nepal. I am pleased to confirm that there has been no damage whatever to the Company's property."

Meanwhile, after the murder of the Brookbank patrol (Appendix "A", Item 17) at Marhowrah in Saran district on 18th August women and children from Marhowrah had been withdrawn to Chapra for safety. In South Daibhangha a large number of European and Anglo-Indian planters and Railway officials had gathered at the Keep at Samastipur, but in the two Northern subdivisions Europeans were permitted to stay at their own factories, which constituted the sectional rallying posts of the Bihar Light Horse. In the words of the District Magistrate :—

" We have been able to guard against their being in any imminent danger and although it has meant ear-marking of a few rifles for their own protection, this has been repaid over and over again in the resulting effect on the public morale. "

From Champaran, the District Magistrate was able to report on 21st August that he had called in European residents from outlying areas to Bettiah and Motihari for collective safety.

3. On the 25th September, six weeks after the rebellion broke out, the Commissioner of the Tirhut Division had to report that :—

" The question of Europeans returning to their factories remains a difficult one. Even the present arrangement of periodical visits by armed parties will not do as a permanent measure when the cultivation season really begins. We shall have to take some risks. "

and even a month later Government did not consider it safe for Europeans to return to their homes or places of business in the mofussil of the Tirhut Division. The precise instructions are reproduced in Appendix "B" (letter no. 4254.C.W.-176—42, dated the 20th October 1942.)

4. The safety of Europeans in the two remaining divisions, viz., Patna and Bhagalpur, of Bihar proper never presented much difficulty and in the Chota Nagpur Division scarcely arose at all.

The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division instructed his District Officers on 14th August to look after Europeans in outlying places. On 15th August the District Magistrate from Dumka in the Santal Parganas at the eastern extremity of the province wrote :—

“ There was no mob violence in this district but now that events have taken an ugly turn, I am warning the Europeans in the outlying areas of the district to come to Dumka or to go to Bhagalpur or Madhipura or Sahibganj according to their convenience.”

When on the 22nd August the Commissioner was for the first time able to send out a Military-cum-police patrol to Dumka and Godda, he authorised it to vacate as many Europeans as would be necessary.

The Superintendent of Police, Purnea, reported on 17th August that a procession taken out at Forbesganj was led into the house of the Manager, Forbesganj Estate. The assistant manager was the only inmate of the house at that time. He was asked by the crowd to quit India and, after shouting a few slogans, the crowd retreated.

By the 17th August, within a week of the outbreak of trouble, most Europeans from outlying places in the Bhagalpur district had been collected at the Circuit House in Bhagalpur. North Bhagalpur, that is, across the Ganges, had not yet been evacuated and the Commissioner wrote on 27th August as follows :—

“ Received reports from Madhipura and Saharsa, dated 22nd..... There has been no molestation of officers or Europeans Mrs. Christian, Rev. Dick and other Missionaries are not wanting to be evacuated.”

But the situation deteriorated and by the 6th September, a detachment of military police had evacuated from North Bhagalpur all Europeans and Americans and had escorted them to Monghyr for safety. In the party was Mrs. Christian whose ordeal at the hands of the mob is described in detail in Appendix A Item (8.)

5. In the Patna district, it was necessary at the height of the disturbances to remove to Dinapore for greater safety those few Europeans who happened to be isolated in Bankipore and Patna City.

Gaya and Shahabad districts presented no such problem nor did the question arise in Chota Nagpur.

(26) Lack of transport for Police.

The fact that there were no motor trucks or lorries belonging to the police meant that there was difficulty in transporting them promptly to any spot where reinforcement were required. The requisitioning of buses and cars took time, especially in North Bihar where as a result of petrol rationing public services were few. Even when buses were obtained they had to be equipped with *Kodalis* and stout planks, to enable them to cross the gaps which had been made in the roads. Axes or kukris had also to be taken by any party of troops or police proceeding by road, to remove trees which had been felled across the roads. It was this lack of transport, added to the damage to communications, which contributed as much as anything to this difficulty in dealing with the disturbances, and Government asked for and eventually obtained a large number of military trucks for the use of the police. These did not come until the disturbances were over; they constitute a very important improvement in the equipment of the police, there being as a rule two or three at district headquarters and one at each subdivision.

In places too bicycles had to be requisitioned for the use of the police. It might have been a good thing at an early stage to requisition even more bicycles for the object of depriving the rebels of an easy means of transport, of which they made full use in carrying the disturbances into the rural areas.

(27) Labour.

Industrial labour as a whole did not figure prominently in the disturbances. In some places, e.g., Monghyr and Jamalpur, workers in the Railway workshop and at the Tobacco Manufacturers could not attend their work because of dislocation of the train services, and in North Bihar there were instances where factory workers were thrown out of work when the European management was perforce evacuated from the mofussil to places of greater safety. At the Rohtas Industries in Shahabad district there was a strike from the 11th to the 25th August and at the Tata Iron and Steel Company in Jamshedpur, a strike from the 20th August to the 3rd September. The latter strike has been dealt with in detail in Appendix A, item 23. There was also a strike for a few days at the Musaboni Copper Mines and a short-lived strike, in September 1942, of the sweepers of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and a threat of strike by the sweepers attached to the Patna Medical College Hospital.

(28) Lawyers.

The reaction of lawyers as a class to the disturbances, was that, while loth to forego practice, they inwardly sided with the anti-Government movement, or at least failed to side definitely with Government, and in many instances rendered active help to the demonstrators in the early stages of the movement. At Gaya the Bar Association held a meeting on the 17th August afternoon and moved a resolution to the effect that in view of the fight between the Congress and Government and other abnormal conditions the members will suspend practice for a week and the Judge will be asked to move the High Court to close down the Civil Courts, until normal conditions are restored. The Mohammadan pleader challenged this resolution on the ground that it was out of order, but the president allowed it. The Mohammadans then walked out except the Mohammadan Assistant Secretary to the Bar Association. The resolution was put to the meeting and carried by 21 votes to 2. It is noteworthy that the Mohammadan lawyers were more than 21 in number and could have defeated the resolution if they had not walked out. The District Magistrate, Darbhanga writes, "support was given to the students by some members of the Bar and the Bar Library and the Criminal Courts were made the principal centres of their activities. At Madhubani as at Lahiriasarai and Samastipur, lawyers were mixed up in the demonstration." A Bhagalpur on the 10th August 1942, at a meeting in the municipal park, Congress and student leaders announced India's independence and read out the Congress programme which included *inter alia* the suspension of professions till independence was established and the District Magistrate reports "following the outbreak of the disturbances, Congress volunteer had also visited the Court premises and closed down the Bar library". Of Monghyr the District Magistrate writes "when in the second week of August the Bar Association resolved to boycott the Courts, the Muslims and most of the Bengali lawyers left the meeting in protest and they continued to attend the courts throughout". The District Magistrate, Champaran considered that a definite step in the Congress programme was the attempt to bring about a dislocation in the sphere of day to day administration by getting the lawyers also to strike work. At Motihari the lawyers boycotted the Courts on 11th—15th August, but at Bettiah the strike of lawyers was more general.

In Chapra in Saran District, pleaders and mukhtears suspended practice and began to guide the movement secretly. The Superintendent of Police reports that at Chapra on 13th August, a procession headed by women asked the lawyers in the Bar Library to suspend practice and the same afternoon the pleaders by a majority of 81 to 12 decided to suspend practice.

(29) Women.

Women did not play any conspicuous part in the movement probably because the trouble passed so rapidly from the stage of ordered disorder to violence. Gaya reports that up till the 11th August the situation was quiet, except for the arrest of 14 persons including women among whom was the sister-in-law (wife's sister) of Dr. Varma, the Superintendent of the Gaya Central Jail; and Monghyr says—

"In view of the prominent part taken by students and also of the embarrassment caused by the participation of girls, schools were closed on the 15th August."

Two daughters of Rambinode Singh, a prominent Congressman of Saran district, took a prominent part in the attack on Dighwara police-station in the Saran district on 12th August. At Chapra in the same district on the 13th August, one batch of demonstrators in the town was headed by the wife of Mr S. P. Varma, a barrister. This lady is the sister of Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava of United Provinces. There were about 20 other girls in procession and they eventually approached the lawyers of the Bar Library to suspend practice.

The shooting at Maharajgarh in Saran district on 16th August had its origin in the attempt by two women, at the head of a mob, to try and force the police-station to close down. The Police report on the incident says that a mob of about 10,000 strong led by two ladies came up crying the usual slogans and followed by hooligans armed with lathis, bhalas and garasas. They retired for a while but in the words of the police report—

"the mob with severely violent attitude led by the two lady volunteers re-appeared in front of the thana. The two ladies came up on the thana entrance and insisted on disarming the police."

Apparently, the ladies only moved away when the Magistrate declared the assembly unlawful. Shortly after, firing was resorted to.

A woman is said to have been among the leaders who incited the mob to murder the Broobank patrol near Marhewrah, also in Saran district, on 18th August.

At Bhagalpur on 13th August, a crowd took possession of Saraswati Debi and another woman while they were under escort from Hazaribagh Jail to the Central Jail at Bhagalpur. The same evening Saraswati Debi addressed a gathering at Lajpat Park and stressed the necessity of damaging railway lines and wrecking culverts.

There is one recorded instance where women took an active part on the side of law and order. At Laukaha in Darbhanga district, women folk turned out with sticks and stones and assisted the mer, both Mohammadans and Hindus, in driving back the Congress rioters on two or three occasions.

When police-station Bandwan in Manbhum district was attacked and looted on 30th September 1942, the wife of the sub-inspector, finding no one coming to her aid, evacuated her quarters with her family in good order "carrying her husband's shot-gun which she threatened to use if the mob persisted in their demands for it."

(30) Magistracy and Police—Morale.

The sudden and extensive dislocation of communications, the lack of information, the uncertainty whether help was forthcoming and even doubts about the staunchness and loyalty of the subordinate police were factors tending to undermine the morale of the Magistracy. Despite this handicap the Magistracy, with few exceptions, stood up to the strain imposed by the disturbances.

The upper ranks of the police did well but the rank and file were uncertain specially in the earlier stages of the movement which overwhelmed the forces of law and order by its very swiftness and extent. This was most marked where police-stations were isolated from district headquarters, though there were incidents, notably at Patna and Bhagalpur, where in spite of strong forces the police lost confidence and became quite supine. On the other hand instances are not wanting where the staff of isolated and poorly armed thanas withstood the mobs with great gallantry and even paid the penalty with their lives. It was impossible in the opening days of the rebellion to send aid to outlying and remote police-stations, and the following orders issued by a senior Superintendent of Police in the Gaya district indicate generally the position that prevailed in all districts of north and south Bihar.

"Subdivisional Officers, Circle Inspectors and thana Officers are calling out for reinforcements that do not exist. My officers have, however, been instructed to use their personality and tact to maintain law and order and at the same time not to excite a large and determined mob by trying to disperse it with a totally inadequate force that would be immediately overwhelmed. When they are powerless to resist them they and their staff will watch the proceedings and identify the leaders and violent members of the mob against whom appropriate action will be taken in due course."

As soon as military and police reinforcements were assured the Magistracy and police rapidly regained confidence.

Attached as appendix G are reports from the districts on the morale of the police and Magistracy generally.

Muzaffarpur district had the unique experience of being the district where, within the first fortnight of the rebellion, a Subdivisional Magistrate, an Inspector of Police and a sub-inspector of police were murdered by Congress mobs. These murders, the District Magistrate reported on 1st September :—

"Completely demoralized the police and most of the Magistrates and it is not possible for them to function in any police-station unless they have the assistance of troops for a few weeks."

Muzaffarpur district too was unique in being a district where the police both shone and failed. In Appendix A, Items 13 and 15 is recounted the gallantry, at the cost of their lives, of the small police staff at Minapur and Katra : but of Minapur, too, the District Magistrate reported on 30th August :—

"I left 12 soldiers with an N. C. O. who has a tommy gun, a Sub-Inspector of Police, an Assistant Sub Inspector of Police and other thana staffs before I left Minapur. The Magistrate there reported yesterday that, according to his information, a mob of about 500 to 700 was to collect at about midday to attack the police-station and that it was not possible for him to face it with the force at his disposal. He, therefore, asked that more force should be sent there along with a senior Magistrate and the Inspector of Police. In my opinion, the force at his disposal was sufficient to face a mob of 20,000. That he was not prepared to face the mob only shows how demoralized some of the officers are."

Still more shameful was the Belsand incident of 29th August 1942 where an armed force, that had become nervous, deserted the police-station and had to be replaced. This the Superintendent of Police reported briefly thus :—

“ Inspector Sitamarhi reports that the news of departure of the British troops and officers from Belsand on 27th August 1942 spread throughout the police-station and the Congress workers decided to attack it. An armed mob of about 30,000 assembled at Madkaul, Chandauli and Saraiya within a radius of one mile from the police-station. One Mohammadan informed the Inspector that the leaders of Madkaul were exhorting the villagers to attack the police-station in the night and kill the officers and seize all arms even if it cost them two to three hundred lives. The Inspector further reports that the havildar in charge of the A. P. R. complained of pain in his chest. The force therefore decided to leave the police-station for Parsauni ”

On 10th September the Commissioner was constrained to write :—

“ I am not altogether satisfied with the leadership of the police in Muzaffarpur.”

There remain two incidents in which the police definitely shirked their duties. At Bhagalpur about 140 recruits from the Constables Training School at Nathnagar deserted in panic but soon rejoined duty. At Jamshedpur, during August-September, was the constables' strike which coincided with the strike at the important Tata Iron and Steel Company. Details of the police strike will be found in Appendix 'A', item 24.

(31) Action by Troops and Police.

[See also note on “ Cordon Shooting ” and Allegations against and difficulties of the Police]

Martial law was not at any time declared during the revolt, though the circumstances came very near to rendering it necessary. Some local officers urged that martial law should be declared, as the most prompt, just, and effective method of dealing with the campaign of murder and sabotage, which so seriously interfered with the working of the lines of communication on which the defence of India against the Japanese menace depended. The reason given for not declaring martial law was that that should be used only in the last resource, and that meanwhile the resources of the Army were fully co-operating with the Civil authorities in the restoration of order, that special enhanced powers had been given to the Courts, that the Collective Fines Ordinance (promulgated in May 1942) gave powers to inflict collective punishment in places where the inhabitants generally were taking an active part in the insurrection and destroying Government property and vital communications, and finally that the Armed Forces (Special powers) Ordinance (XLI of 1942) promulgated on 15th August 1942, and the orders issued under it, gave all the preventive powers required by the military and police, empowering them to use fire even to the causing of death, if it were necessary to do so to prevent damage to property or to overpower offenders or prevent escapes from lawful custody.

Even before this Ordinance was promulgated, it had become necessary in some places to take special measures, and some local officers had taken the responsibility of ordering troops and police to open fire on saboteurs. Thus the District Magistrate of Muzaffarpur suggested as early as 14th August 1942 that police or military patrol parties “ should have orders to shoot when they see any one damaging railway lines, telegraph wires or roads. Otherwise the mobs just take to their heels on the approach of a patrol and come back again as soon as the patrol has passed ”. The Commissioner of the Division approved the proposal and instructed the District Magistrates to issue a general warning that “ persons found loitering on railway lines or found damaging roads or placing obstructions on the road will be liable to be shot at without warning ”. He instructed the Magistrates to use their discretion in the matter. Government recognized that deterrent measures were necessary and approved the issue of such orders subject to the general principle that “ as far as possible only such amount of force should be used in dealing with unlawful assemblies as is necessary in the circumstances of the case ”. In the meantime, on 17th August 1942 the Commissioner of Patna, in furtherance of an order issued by the Commander Eastern Army on the basis of the aforementioned ordinance, published a communiqué as follows :—

“ Military units co operating with the Civil Police in restoring communications and safeguarding property have received instructions from the Eastern Army Command to prevent sabotage and looting as well as to disperse mobs without the co-operation of the police. Commanders, while using only such force as is necessary, will not hesitate or delay to open fire on saboteurs and looters in self-defence. Troops will not allow hostile mobs to come into close contact with them but will call them to halt at a distance and will resist disobedience by well controlled fire.”

Some officers chafed at the qualifications in the orders of Government regarding the use of force ; but naturally Government could not give *carte blanche* to officers to use unlimited force without any reservations at all ; the instructions made it clear that officers

would be backed up in any reasonable action that they found it necessary to take, however strong it might have to be. This backing was given, and more could not be expected.

Government made it clear that action was not to be taken by way of "reprisals", such as burning of villages or other wholesale punishment. At the height of the insurrection and near the scene of some of the worst mob excesses, houses of leaders or portions of villages were burnt under the orders of some local officers who had been sent out with parties of troops or police to restore the situation (it was often found that the village had been deserted before the troops or police arrived, and indeed as soon as the murder or mob attack had taken place); and some officers urged that such action was the most effective, or almost the only effective, action which could be taken in such circumstances. But, however much such action might be effective, and possibly not unjust if used only in the gravest circumstances and by a most responsible officer, there is always the danger of the method being used to excess by less responsible officers acting far from headquarters in an area the behaviour of whose inhabitants leads them to believe almost that they are acting in an enemy country; and therefore the Government orders were definitely that such methods must not be used.

As time went on and the presence of troops began to restore order and confidence among those who had been sitting on the fence, some of them came forward and expressed a fear to the local officers in some places, that the presence of troops and police in the villages would lead to the molestation of women. It was hardly necessary to issue orders to prohibit this, but it was done in some districts, and the issue of the orders apparently helped still further to restore confidence among the fence-sitters, and make them more ready to support the forces of law and order.

Sometimes stories were circulated of excesses committed, but the general rule was that no action could be taken or public enquiry made unless some definite complaint was made by a person claiming to be an eyewitness. Any other policy would have led to the wildest accusations and other undesirable consequences, many of them false, which could only have destroyed morale without doing any good. Where there were specific complaints they were enquired into, and some convictions and dismissals resulted. Some cases no doubt went unpunished; but the attitude of the population generally in subsequent months seemed to indicate that they felt that the country had passed through a bad phase, that there had been a serious insurrection which had caused grave danger to life and property (and, perhaps some of them realized, to the defence of the country too), and that on the whole, all things considered, it was a very good thing that the troops had been available to help to restore order.

(32) Shooting by Police or Military Cordons.

The Eastern Army Commander's order under Ordinance XLI, which is referred to in paragraph (31) "Action by troops and police", led the troops to believe that they could fire on persons avoiding arrests generally. Government did not agree with this view and had, in connection with the round-up at Bihta in Patna district early in the disturbances, definitely decided that cordons were not to fire on persons trying to run out. But incidents did occur later on where, in raiding villages to arrest absconders, troops forming the outer cordon fired at and killed or wounded persons trying to escape through the cordons. For instance, at a combined operation of police and military in the Amarpur-Belhar area of South Bhagalpur between the 1st and 3rd October 1942—a number of villages were surrounded with the object of making an arrest of wanted persons. In the course of the operation, one person was killed in a village in police-station Tarapur and one wounded in village Kusaha, police-station Amarpur.—

There was also the incident at Malpur, police-station Mokameh, in Patna district. Here, on receipt of information, though belated, that the villagers had set up a parallel Government, the Subdivisional Officer of Barh with a party of military visited the village on 18th October. At sight of the troops some people attempted to run away. The troops opened fire and killed 2 persons one of whom was not a wanted man. Incidentally a Sub-Deputy Magistrate had visited the same village with troops on 11th October 1942 and in the subsequent operations two persons were killed and three injured.

The Provincial Government considered that the Eastern Army Commander's order went beyond the scope of the Ordinance and that it was, in fact, ultra vires. The order had been passed directly upon the instructions given by the Adjutant-General which themselves did not state the scope of the Ordinance correctly. In representing the matter to the Government of India, early in November 1942, for an authoritative interpretation on the scope of the Ordinance, the Provincial Government pointed out that some persons trying to break through a cordon might be wanted persons, but others certainly are ordinary villagers who merely attempt to escape through panic, and it was open to question (1) whether a person trying to escape through a cordon can legitimately be fired upon and (2) whether the members of a military cordon are sentries who are entitled to fire at any

person failing to halt when challenged. They also pointed out that, apart from the legal aspect of the case, firing by cordon troops was undesirable because a stage had been reached when the general disorder had been suppressed and operations limited to the rounding-up of wanted persons. The Military Command at Patna agreed with the Provincial Government's views and issued instructions to Unit Commanders that "if it is not possible to effect an arrest without the use of a cordon, the cordon should be of sufficient strength to prevent persons breaking through without having to have recourse to firing".

At the end of December 1942 was promulgated the Armed Force (Special Powers) Extension Ordinance 1942 (LXVI of 1942) which extended to police forces the powers to shoot that had already been given to the military. The instructions then issued to the

Inspector-General of Police in letter no. 507

* In Appendix B.

C.W.-159* of 1942, dated the 15th February 1943

were precise on the subject of the use of police cordons for rounding-up wanted men. These instructions were amended in July 1943 to read as follows:—

"Cordons"—When an armed police force forms a cordon round a village to search or to arrest wanted offenders, the policemen forming the cordon are performing the duties of sentries and may, therefore, under the Ordinance fire upon persons who fail to halt when challenged. Great care is necessary in exercising the power to fire in such cases in order to avoid injury to innocent persons.

Every effort should be made to achieve surprise in surrounding a village in order to forestall opportunities to escape.

There must be adequate warning to the villagers. When the cordon has been formed, a police officer or party should be sent into the village to warn the village that it is about to be searched, that there is a cordon round it, that all must remain where they are, that persons attempting to escape through the cordon will be challenged and that unless they halt, they are liable to be shot.

The cordon must be effective. The force employed should be strong enough (depending on the size of the village and the nature of the country round it), to ensure that each sentry is within sight of another and the cordon is sufficiently tight to make it impossible for any one to attempt to escape without realizing that he is being challenged.

If persons attempt to escape through the cordon, they should always be challenged and called upon to halt before fire is used, and if possible, they should be stopped or arrested without resort to firing. All members of the forces should be instructed that if it is necessary to fire, they should fire low at the legs.

Women and children shall never be fired on. The only exception is a case in which there is reason to suspect that a wanted man may try to escape in female clothing".

(33) Allegations against, and difficulties of, the Police.

As the troubles subsided, and action was taken to restore the ordinary police administration, and to investigate and prosecute cases of arson, looting, mutilation, and brutal murder which had occurred, complaints began to reach Government and local officers of corruption and improper conduct by the police, allegations that they were falsely implicating their enemies, or extorting money to "let off" people who were truly or falsely implicated. Here again the general rule was that cases had to be initiated by a specific complaint, by someone who would stand to his statement and attempt to prove it, for there is obviously nothing to be gained, and much harm may be done, by enquiries into anonymous complaints, or vague allegations based upon hearsay. Some of the complaints which were taken up on those lines have ended in conviction of policemen who have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, from which dismissal from the service automatically follows.

In the meantime, the prosecutions launched by the police against the perpetrators of outrages suffered from many grave difficulties, chief among them being the fear of witnesses to substantiate their cases in court. This was so particularly in some of the railway cases, where the witnesses were "gained over" wholesale, and refused to identify those whom they had named in the first information reports. In other cases, such as raids on thanas or other Government buildings by large mobs, it was not unnatural that the prosecution witnesses should be few, and that they were such people (subordinate policemen, chaukidars, and so on) whose evidence could be easily assailed by the defence, with or without real justification, as tainted, or "interested". This plea was not as a rule accepted by the specially empowered magistrates who tried the original cases, or the special judges who heard the appeals. But as the original trials were set aside owing to the discovery that the Ordinance under which they had been held was *ultra vires*, the period required for retrial and final disposal became more and more prolonged. The great congestion in the courts, and the difficulty of procuring police witnesses to come and give evidence, owing to their being busy with other duties, and the fact that trials had to proceed piecemeal owing to the arrest of absconders and wanted men from time to time, all helped to prolong the period between the actual occurrence and the final disposal in the appellate court. Thus

by the date of the final appeals a very considerable time had elapsed, and it seemed to be the case that as the grave dangers and serious nature of the disturbances receded more and more into the background, the more and more readily were the aforesaid pleas of the defence accepted by the courts, and the more and more were the appellants released on bail and finally acquitted.

(34) Special Criminal Courts Ordinance (II of 1942.)

This Ordinance was originally designed to apply to a situation of emergency arising out of hostile action, but it was amended by Ordinance XLII of 1942, enacted on 19th August 1942, to make it applicable to internal disturbances such as those resulting from the August rebellion. The Ordinance was introduced in the province by notification no. 90-C.C., dated the 21st August 1942; and notifications, issued on the following day, appointed Special Magistrates and Special Judges and nominated Mr. Justice Agarwala of the Patna High Court to review the proceedings in any case where a sentence of death was passed. For a short time, Mr. Justice Agarwala was not available and Mr. Justice Rowland was the Reviewing Judge.

District Magistrates were also empowered to direct by general or special order in writing which offences or class of offences or cases of classes of cases should be tried by a Special Judge or a Special Magistrate. (copies of the notifications issued are in Appendix B.)

Instructions were issued by Government on 24th August 1942 that "only those cases which arise out of the mass civil disobedience movement should be brought to trial before the Special Criminal Courts". Further instructions, issued on 26th August 1942, laid emphasis on the need for speed in the disposal of such trials, and suggested that Special Magistrates should accompany troops or police on excursions and summarily try all persons caught in the act of stealing or with stolen property. The procedure for trial by Summary Courts, Special Magistrates and Special Judges was outlined and it was pointed out that Special Magistrates trying cases under section 10 of the Ordinance were not empowered to impose the death penalty or sentence of transportation for life or imprisonment for more than seven years. Such sentences could be given only by Special Judges.

On 3rd September Government issued a note for guidance in trials of cases under the Ordinance.

The first case tried by a Special Judge appointed under the Ordinance was the Naubatpur (Dinapur) murder case, vide Appendix A item (5)

Most districts report that trials under the Special Criminal Courts did not begin till the middle of September. The special difficulties experienced in the Darbhanga district are described by the District Magistrate as follows :—

"There was some difficulty in starting trials under the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance, first because no communications of any kind were received from Government during the period 14th to 28th August, so that the promulgation of the Ordinance was not known; and because most of the Magistrates in Darbhanga district had not exercised first class powers for two years. Trials began at Laheriasarai in the beginning of September and at Samastipur and Madhubani by the middle of September".

Shahabad also complained of a shortage of Special Magistrates, and received from Government the reply that "Every case arising out of the Civil Disobedience movement is not so serious as to necessitate trial by Special Magistrate under the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance". But the shortage did persist and some 5 months later Government was faced with a heavy congestion of cases triable under the Ordinance in nearly all subdivisions of the Province. Government had then to remind District Officers to utilise to the full the special facilities for expeditious trial of cases under the Ordinance and they also suggested to the Government of India to amend the Ordinance to enable all Subdivisional Officers to be vested with powers of a Special Magistrate under the Ordinance but the Government of India decided against this.

Early in October Government issued instructions that only those cases could be brought before the Special Criminal Courts in which no cognizance had been taken by the ordinary courts before the date the Ordinance was brought into force (21st August 1942) even though the offence was committed before that date. But the question was debated till set at rest by Mr. Justice Rowland's judgment as Reviewing Judge in October 1942 which confirmed Government's earlier instructions that the date of cognizance was the important point.

On 20th November 1942, a Full Bench of the Patna High Court held in Criminal Revisions 638 and 640 of 1942 that the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance was not retrospective so as to cover cases of which cognizance was taken by a Magistrate before the commencement of the Ordinance. A week later Government amplified their instructions of 3rd October to District Officers to make it quite clear that if cognizance had been taken

under the ordinary procedure before the 21st August 1942 then the case must be tried by the ordinary procedure. If on the contrary cognizance has not been taken by the court before 21st August 1942, the case could be tried by the Special Criminal Courts. Later (on 16th December 1942) a copy of the High Court judgment was also sent out to District Officers.

Meanwhile cases were coming in and, due to the disturbed conditions then prevailing, it became necessary to allow certain Special Judges to hold their courts in jail premises or other specified places. The first notification thus issued was on 26th September 1942 in respect of the Special Judge of Saran. Then followed Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Shahabad and Santal Parganas, the last being on 12th December 1942.

At the end of September, Government issued further instructions to stress that no summary court or Special Magistrate could take cognizance of a case unless the particular case had been made over to the summary court or the Special Magistrate by the District Magistrate himself. These instructions were amplified in November but even then all District Magistrates did not realise that orders were NOT to be issued in general terms under sections 5 or 10 of the Ordinance, and Government had to issue definite instructions in February 1943 directing that all general orders under these sections had to be withdrawn and replaced, where necessary, by *special* orders in every individual case, care being taken that cases, cognizance of which *had* been taken by the Special Criminal Courts, would continue to be tried by them.

In October a technical difficulty arose in the application of the Ordinance to the partially excluded areas. The amending Ordinance XLII of 1942, which made the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance applicable to a state of civil disorder, had been enacted on 19th August 1942 and brought into force in the province on 21st August 1942 (notification no. 90-CC). Notifications constituting summary courts, Special Magistrates, etc., had been issued on the 22nd August, but the amending Ordinance was not extended to the P. E. areas till the 31st August. Consequently the notifications of 22nd August 1942 appointing Special Magistrates, etc., could have no effect in Chota Nagpur and the Santal Parganas because the "internal disorder" amendment did not apply to these areas on that date. The resulting legal position was that the validity of all proceedings under the Ordinance in the P. E. areas could be called in question. Government, therefore, issued instructions by telegram on 12th October 1942 staying the trial of all pending cases and the commencement of new cases in the P. E. areas and modified these instructions a fortnight later to the extent that "cases which are not of great importance and which can be disposed of under the ordinary procedure need not be stayed". The Chota Nagpur Division and the Santal Parganas District Validating Regulation 1942, notified on 15th November 1942, removed the legal difficulties.

An amending Ordinance of 21st November 1942 (LXI of 1942) made provision for the transfer of a case from a Special Judge in one area or Special Magistrate in one district to another Special Judge or Special Magistrate in the *same* area or district. Transfer was to give no right to a *de novo* trial. A practical difficulty then arose in Monghyr. The Special Judge there had been a witness to certain events in an appeal filed before him and he expressed his inability to deal with the appeal. There was no other Special Judge in the area and the Ordinance had not provided for the transfer of appeals outside the area. Government had therefore to split up temporarily the area of jurisdiction of the Special Judge, Monghyr and appoint another Special Judge in the area: and Government simultaneously urged the Government of India to amend the Ordinance to cover the transfer of appeals.

In reply to an enquiry from the Government of India about the procedure adopted by the Reviewing Judge, the Provincial Government also urged that the Reviewing Judge (for purposes of section 8 of the Ordinance) should be given all the powers of a Court of Appeal under section 423, Criminal Procedure Code and also the power to take fresh evidence, if necessary, or direct such evidence to be taken by the trying Court (vide section 428, Criminal Procedure Code).

Towards the end of December the Government of India decided that appeals to the Privy Council from sentence of death imposed by the Reviewing Judge should not be banned at so late a stage in the disturbances and they decided against promulgating a declaratory Ordinance under the India and Burma (Temporary Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1942. Such a declaration would have prohibited appeal to the Privy Council.

At the end of January 1943, Ordinance X of 1943 introduced two important amendments in the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance. Hitherto cases could be transferred only from a Special Judge or a Special Magistrate to a similarly placed officer in the *same* area or district; the new amendment provided for transfer of cases to *another* area or district as the case may be. And a new clause (25B) provided for the transfer of *appeals* as distinct from cases (i.e. original trials). This new clause met the difficulty that had been pointed out a month earlier in connection with the Monghyr Special Judge case referred to above.

On the 4th June 1943, the Federal Court held the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance to be ultra vires. The Ordinance was thereupon repealed the very next day by Ordinance XIX

of 1943 which provided however that all sentences passed under the repealed Ordinance would stand, subject to the right of appeal under the Criminal Procedure Code. All *pending* cases were to be transferred to the Ordinary courts. Suitable instructions were promptly sent out to District Officers, and Jail Superintendents were directed to inform all prisoners serving sentences under the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance of their right of appeal under section 3 of the Repealing Ordinance.

The Government of India decided also that appeals against death sentences imposed under the repealed Ordinance were not to be time barred after 13th June 1943 but were to be allowed to go forward.

Thus the final result of this attempt at speeding up trials in time of emergency by means of Ordinances was that, far from expediting the dispensation of justice, it led to enormous delays in the trial of accused persons, and great accumulation of cases to the detriment of the ordinary administration of justice.

(35) Penalties (Enhancement) Ordinance [III of 1942.]

As early as February 1942, Government issued instructions that the Penalties (Enhancement) Ordinance, which by then had been extended to the province, was designed primarily to deal with offences, including looting, in areas in more or less close proximity to the scene of enemy action, and that it was "not intended to bring sections 3—7 of the Ordinance (i.e., the body of the Ordinance) into effect for the present".

By June 1942 it was realised that looting and kindred offences could occur in places far removed from the actual scene of enemy attack, and the Ordinance was amended to provide for enhanced penalties of death or whipping for such offences. Under section 1(3) the Provincial Government could bring the Ordinance into force, by notification, in any specified area.

On the 12th August 1942 the operative sections of this Ordinance were extended by notification no. 175-C(P) to the Province. Instructions issued simultaneously to local officers that section 3 was applicable to "theft" committed in conditions arising from war operations and that as this situation had not yet arisen, Magistrates should refrain from applying section 3 until further orders. It was pointed out also that there is no such limitation in sections 4 to 7 but Government intended that "at present these sections should be used only in dealing with offences connected with the civil disobedience movement".

On 25th August 1942, after the peak period of the disturbances, the Government of India were requested by telegram to "make provision in Ordinance III of 1942 for enhanced penalties for offences under section 411 Indian Penal Code as there are many cases in which property looted from trains or railway stations is recovered without evidence to prove theft."

On 26th August instructions were issued to District Magistrates to instruct Public Prosecutors to press for deterrent sentences in all dacoity and robbery cases. The Ordinance was still only to be used for offences connected with the disturbances but less than six months later the Ordinance was being used to deal with dacoity cases also.

On the 26th August too a further amending Ordinance effectively brought within the scope of Ordinance III all abetment of, and attempts to commit, sabotage; and Defence of India Rule 35 was simultaneously amended to cover sabotage "of any property belonging to local authorities which has not previously been specifically protected".

In January 1943 the Ordinance was still further amended to include offences* under sections 3 to 5 of the Explosive Substances Act,

*Making of bombs or causing of explosions. 1908: and a new section was added providing that attempts to commit, or abetment of, an offence punishable by the Ordinance could be visited by the same punishment as prescribed for the substantive offence.

In March 1943, the previous orders of 13th August 1942 restricting the use of the Ordinance to offences connected with the civil disobedience movement were amended so as to bring dacoity within its scope, and Government issued instructions that District Magistrates were to press for the death sentence *in all cases of dacoity with murder, all dacoities in which firearms are used and dacoities of a political nature*.

On 27th August 1943, more than a year after the outbreak of the disturbances, the orders of 13th August 1942 were again revised to make the Ordinance applicable not only to offences connected with the Civil Disobedience movement but also *to any other cases* (including dacoity) which are covered by the sections. And on the same day instructions issued, in modification of no. 1040-P. of 14th March 1943, that Public Prosecutors were to press also for capital sentence in dacoity cases in which grievous hurt is caused. In all cases where the death sentence was not awarded, the Public Prosecutor was to press for a sentence of whipping in addition to the sentence awarded by the Court.

The High Court and some Sessions Judges seemed disposed to treat dacoits lightly (vide judgment in the Arwal police-station, Gaya, case published in *Searchlight* of 4th September 1943), and Government were constrained to impress on the Advocate-General the need for placing before the hon'ble Judges the seriousness of the dacoity menace in the province and the necessity for deterrent sentences. Although the application of the Penalties (Enhancement) Ordinance was pressed for in many cases, it was very rarely applied by the Courts, even in the worst cases of dacoity attended with grievous hurt and other violence.

(36) Jail accommodation.

The sudden influx of thousands of prisoners of a dangerous and troublesome type created a very serious problem for the jails administration. The normal accommodation and staff were alike inadequate to meet it and prompt measures had to be improvised to meet the situation.

At the beginning of August 1942 there was accommodation in the jails of the province for 11,730 prisoners, —10,447 in the District and Central Jails and 1,283 in the subjails, while the total actual population was 16,267. The District and Central Jails were already well filled as they held as many as 13,426 prisoners, and there was serious overcrowding in the subjails which held 2,841 prisoners. With mass arrests the number of the prisoners in District and Central Jails had risen by the end of September to 18,649 and by the end of the year to over 22,000. The upward trend continued until the peak figure of 24,283 was reached in the middle of May 1943. Meanwhile the Subjails population had soared to 4,326 by the 1st of October, reached 4,498 by the 1st of November and thereafter up to March 1944 never fell below 3,500. The Subjail problem was the more difficult as the undertrial prisoners kept therein cannot be moved until their cases have been disposed of and the Subjails of the province were not constructed to cope with such an abnormal rush of undertrial prisoners as resulted from the disturbances.

At the time when the trouble broke out there was in readiness some scope for expansion. The Motihari Extra Jail which had been opened in 1941 to accommodate prisoners arrested in the communal riots of that year had a capacity of about 250 and was lying empty. The Patna Camp Jail, which had been reconditioned to meet an emergency situation, was already in limited use, 445 prisoners being housed in one of its sectors. The Motihari Extra Jail was at once re-opened, and all the three sections of the Patna Camp Jail, providing accommodation for at least 3,000, were brought into use. Immediate steps were also taken to provide additional temporary accommodation in all the Jails by building sheds and by converting verandahs and worksheds into sleeping barracks, with the result that the total capacity of the District and Central Jails rose by the end of the year to 14,082 and of Subjails to 1,483. At the same time a new Camp Jail was constructed at Bhagalpur and was opened on the 3rd of March 1943 with a capacity of 3,000. The total capacity of all the jails as a final result was raised to 21,783 i.e. District and Central Jails 19,884 and Subjails 1,949.

Another measure to relieve the situation was to pass orders for the general release of certain classes of ordinary prisoners who had completed a substantial portion of their sentences. One such order was passed on the 14th of August 1942 and others on the 8th March 1943 and the 29th April 1943.

As regards staff, the Jails Department was at the beginning of August 1942, owing to military demands, left with only one of its I. M. S. Superintendents, namely Major Nath who himself had to go on long leave on medical grounds from the 18th of October 1942. One retired I. M. D. Officer, Major Pereira, had been reemployed since 1941. To meet the need for capable Superintendents of the Central and Camp Jails an Indian Police Officer, Mr. A. F. Hamid, was appointed as Superintendent of the Patna Camp Jail from the 7th September and an I. C. S. Officer Mr. G. M. Ray was placed in charge of the Bhagalpur Central Jail from the 8th October. The services of Col. Nalwa, I. M. S. of the Burma establishment were obtained and he was appointed as Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Central Jail from the 28th November 1942 and as Inspector-General of Prisons from the 19th April 1943. Two other Burma Officers were also obtained, namely Mr. E. G. Fuller of the Burma Civil Service Class I who was placed in charge of the Patna Camp Jail, relieving Mr. Hamid, and Rai Bahadur Dr. Bahl, a retired Civil Surgeon, who was posted to the Bhagalpur Camp Jail as Superintendent at its opening.

The problem of finding suitable Jailors, Assistant Jailors and Warders was even more difficult. Eventually the services of 2 Jailors, 9 Assistant Jailors and 27 Warders of the Burma cadre were obtained. It was impossible, however, to avoid the necessity of employing a large proportion of new recruits with insufficient training and as a consequence the efficiency of the jail administration suffered for a time.

(37) Jail Escapes.

With mob rule let loose and the police for a time more or less paralysed, there were several jail escapes in the first phase of the disturbances. Reference has already been made in Appendix A, Item 6, to the determined attack on the Buxar Central Jail on the 15th of August and to the mutiny at the Bhagalpur Central Jail on the 4th September, 1942 (Appendix A, Item 7). It was subsequently discovered that this jail mutiny was to have synchronised with an attack from outside which fortunately did not materialise.

The escapes that did take place were from sub-jails as follows :—

- (a) From Hajipur sub-jail in district of Muzaffarpur on 15th August 79 prisoners.
- (b) From Madhubani sub-jail in district of Darbhanga on 17th August 78 prisoners.
- (c) From Begusarai sub-jail in district of Monghyr on 14th August 72 prisoners.
- (d) From Godda sub-jail in the Santal Parganas on 21st August 51 prisoners.

There was also an incident at Bankipore (Patna) on 12th August where 24 prisoner were rescued from a prison van while in transit, and a similar rescue from a bus conveying nine prisoners from Deoghar to Dumka in the Santal Parganas on 16th August 1942.

The warder staff was inadequate for the largely increased jail population, and had to be strengthened nearly everywhere by temporary warders and armed police.

(38) Embodiment of Auxiliary Force (India).

At Monghyr the A. F. [I.] and the Bihar Light Horse were called out immediately after the meeting of the Council* of Co-ordination at the Collector's bungalow on the 13th of August.

* vide page 11

From the Santal Parganas it is reported that a detachment of the Auxiliary Force arrived at Sahibgunj in good time for the protection of the colony and property and rendered valuable assistance. The District Magistrate of Champaran reported on the 21st August that Major Kemp and some members of the B. L. H. did excellent work in connection with the rescue of Rev. Mr. Combe from Gorasahan on the 15th of August. The A. F. I. in Darbhanga do not appear to have impressed the District Magistrate, whose remarks are reproduced :—

“ The A. F. (I.) failed completely in all its objects in this district, and in my view Government funds should not be utilized for dragging out its existence in an area such as North Bihar, where the populace are too few and isolated to concentrate quickly or to form any useful striking force when concentrated. On the other hand individual members can be of enormous assistance to the local authorities in their individual capacities. In August, in actual fact the Bihar Light Horse did not exist in this district but the individual members who live here placed themselves at my disposal and were of great assistance. In such an emergency they cannot possibly act under the Armed authority of the regiment at Muzaffarpur, but must of necessity do whatever is directed by the D. M.”

From Dhanbad it is reported that after the burning of the Jharia police-station on 17th August 1942, the affected areas of Dhanbad, Jharia and Katia were patrolled by the A. F. (I) and troops. In Monghyr district, the A. F. (I) were used for manning patrol trains on the Monghyr-Bhagalpur section of the East Indian Railway Loop Line, and A. F. (I) posts were established at intervals along the line.

In Tirhut, orders to concentrate at rallying posts were issued to members of the B. L. H. on 15th August 1942, but owing to the state of communications some of the orders did not reach the members for some days and in some cases not at all. At the suggestion of the Commanding Officer, a general order embodying the B. L. H. in Tirhut was issued by the Commissioner on 22nd August 1942, in anticipation of the formal approval of Government. The strength of the regiment was not enough to form a strong force in any place, and matters did not reach such a pitch, owing to the arrival of troops, as to make it necessary to concentrate at Muzaffarpur. Most of the younger members had of course been called up for war service and for these reasons the main work done by the B. L. H. was in small parties accompanying troops as guides and interpreters, in which their local knowledge was a very useful asset. As time went on the members began to chafe at being kept away from their factories owing to being called up and finally they were released by the end of October. An order was passed by the Military authorities that individual members must deposit their rifles in the armoury and not take them with them to their homes as they had in the past, owing to the danger of rifles being stolen and finding their way into the hands of the enemy. This order caused a good deal of discontent. It is questionable whether, in view of its attenuated numbers and its scattered forces, the cost of the organization required for keeping the B. L. H. in existence in ordinary times is money well spent, and the whole organization seems to require to be reviewed.

The *Searchlight*, an important English Daily of Patna, had had by August 1942 no less than six warnings for publishing prejudicial headlines and articles harmful to the war effort or adverse to co-operation with the Allied cause. The Bombay meeting of the All India Congress Committee at the beginning of August was the signal for the *Searchlight* to throw off all pretence of restraint. It continued its prejudicial tone till, on 17th August 1942, Government imposed a ban on its publication (the ban was only withdrawn on the 17th of March 1943).

The *Indian Nation*, the other important Daily of Patna (owned by the Maharaj-dhiraja of Darbhanga) and hitherto helpful of the war effort barely attempted to conceal its sympathy with the insurrection. Ostensibly as a protest against Government's order prohibiting the publication of certain categories of news in August 1942, the paper stopped publishing its editorials, and, refused to publish press communiques and press notes about the disturbances. It was formally warned on 16th August 1942 for publishing alarming headlines. Eventually the paper closed down voluntarily on the 24th August after publishing *in extenso* articles on:—(a) Linlithgow, the last of the Viceroys. (b) Railway sabotage in France. (c) How to run an underground press. (d) A long account of the Allied defeat in the Java sea four months earlier. (These were all reprints of authorised articles but their selection and reprinting at that particular time was clearly malicious.)

The "Yogi", the prominent Nationalist Hindi Weekly of the province, continued publication throughout the August disturbances though it too, like the *Indian Nation*, suspended the publication of editorials as a protest against the restrictions imposed on the press in August. The Editor was convicted under the Defence of India Rules for publishing an objectionable article in one of the issues.

The *Rashtravani*, a Hindi Congress organ, had had four warnings between January and June 1942 for publishing alarming headlines, false rumours and general contravention of the Press Instructions for War. The paper closed down when the disturbances broke out in August; so also did the associated Hindi Weekly the *Navashakti* after its issue of the 17th August had been proscribed by Government.

The Bihar Press Advisory Committee was moribund during the August disturbances and after. During its existence in the first seven months of 1942 it afforded Government very little help or advice: its last meeting was on 9th August 1942. Shortly after, the convener (Mr. Murali Manohar Prasad) and one of its members (Mr. Devabrat Shastri) were arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

A close censorship had to be maintained over the press throughout the disturbances to prevent distorted and exaggerated accounts of incidents, which would only have led to a further spread of disaffection and disorder and bad blood.

(43) Leaflets and Bulletins (pro-Government Propaganda).

Due to the sudden and violent disruption of communications in August 1942, the daily newspapers ceased to reach the public in the districts of North and South Bihar. Mob successes continued and alarming rumours quickly gained circulation. In these circumstances, officers in the mufassil had to resort to local news bulletins to allay panic, dispel rumours and rally public opinion.

As early as 17th August 1942, the Commissioner of Tirhut wrote from Muzaffarpur "I am publishing a news-sheet here in an endeavour to pre-stall rumours" and the Commissioner of Patna, while on tour at Arrah in the third week of August, arranged for the issue of a bulletin containing wireless news and communiques. It was designed to inspire confidence, dispel rumours and misapprehensions and exhort people to resume normal business. In Darbhanga district, bulletins were published widely on the 18th, 21st and 24th August 1942, giving the general situation in the district and calling on the general public to rally round to the support of the Authorities. In Monghyr, the District Magistrate early arranged for the publication of a Hindi-newspaper "*Monghyr News*"*, edited by Mr. Kedar Nath Goenka, Leader of the National War Front.

He issued too a personal appeal* in all languages to counteract the effect of subversive rumours and propaganda. At Bhagalpur an official news-bulletin "*The Bhagalpur Samachar*" was necessary during the period in which no newspapers were obtainable in the town; and bulletins, first daily and then tri-weekly, were published from the third week of August onwards. *The Bhagalpur Samachar* was discontinued from the 9th October 1942.

Meanwhile, the Patna dailies had shown no desire to co-operate with Government in stemming the general unrest and the *Patna Daily News* (paragraph 16) came into existence on the 21st August 1942 and continued till well into 1943.

*In Appendix H.

*ORDERS.

It is hereby notified for general information that on account of the organised lootings by bad characters, destruction and damage to the life and property of the public, the condition of the town has become very serious. Therefore, I do hereby pass the following orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code and rule 56 of the Defence of India Rules :—

- (1) Five or more than five persons cannot assemble at one place.
- (2) Nobody can walk with a *lathi* or any other weapon.
- (3) In accordance with the above orders people can come and go during day time. But from 7 P.M. (evening) to 5 A.M. (morning) nobody can go out of his door without observing the conditions noted below :—
 - (a) A man cannot go out without having a "Pass" signed either by the Superintendent of Police or the Subdivisional Officer.
 - (b) Even a man having a "Pass" shall have to go alone.
 - (c) He shall have to go with a light.
 - (d) If he is challenged by any officer who is on duty to stop, he shall have to stop and shall not go without his order.
- (4) If the man disobeys the order, he shall be fired upon.
- (5) As long as the Curfew orders are in force every man shall have to keep his doors closed and shall also keep other doors of the house closed. If a man fails to carry out this order, the owner of the house shall be severely dealt with and a search shall be made of the house.
- (6) At 7 P.M. every place of amusement such as Cinema hall, club, etc. shall remain closed.
- (7) These orders shall apply to the whole of Monghyr District.

N. BAKSI,
District Magistrate, Monghyr,
14-8-1942.

* Also issued in Hindi and Urdu.

BHAGALPUR.
ORDER.

The 24th August 1942.

In exercise of my emergency powers, I hereby authorise the Superintendents of Police of the districts of Santal Parganas, Monghyr and Purnea to pay constables diet and bhatta allowances, when necessary, or make arrangement to provide rations for them.

B. K. GOKHALE,
Commissioner.

Memo. no. 905—10-C., dated Bhagalpur, the 24th August 1942.

Copy forwarded to the Superintendents of Police of Santal Parganas for information and necessary action and District Magistrates of Monghyr and Purnea for information.

B. K. GOKHALE,
Commissioner.

Memo. no. 911-C., dated Bhagalpur, the 24th August 1942.
Copy forwarded to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar for information.

B. K. GOKHALE,
Commissioner.

ORDER.

The 2nd September 1942.

Mr. A. E. Blewitt, I.P., is vested with powers of supervision and control over Police work in the Bhagalpur Division in so far as the present emergency is concerned.

B. K. GOKHALE,
Commissioner.

Memo. no. 1030—39-C., dated Bhagalpur, the 2nd September 1942.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar, the Inspector-General of Police, Bihar, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, A. E. Blewitt, Esq., I. P., Bhagalpur, all District Magistrates in Bhagalpur Division, and all Superintendents of Police in Bhagalpur Division, for information.

B. K. GOKHALE,
Commissioner.

JAMSHEDPUR.
ORDER.

The 21st September 1942.

Under section (1) of the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance (Ordinance XI of 1941), it is hereby directed that persons engaged in employment to which the provisions of this ordinance have been applied in the town of Jamshedpur and adjacent localities shall not depart out of such area without the consent of the Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhum or other authority authorised by him by executive order to grant such consent in this behalf.

A. H. KEMP,
Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhum

ORDER.

The 29th September 1942.

It is hereby directed by executive order that no prosecution will be lodged for contravention of Rule 4 read with section 5(c) of the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941, against employees of Messrs. Tisco who leave the Jamshedpur area on leave passes signed by General Manager, Tisco, Deputy General Manager, General Superintendent or Assistant General Superintendent.

A. H. KEMP,
Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhum.

APPENDICES.

communists applied for permission to hold meetings and processions against the movement. The permission was given subject to certain restrictions. In no case was this concession abused. The members of the Bengali Association kept aloof from the movement.

The labour organisations of the Jamalpur Workshop and of the Tobacco Manufacturers, India, did not take any active part. The European community in Monghyr and Jamalpur were extremely helpful throughout the disturbances. There is nothing to show that Municipal Boards took any active part in helping the movement. Except in one case, namely, that of the Station Master, Kiul, who has been awarded the George Medal for gallantry, most of the railway staff on the East Indian Railway and Bengal and North-Western Railway behaved in a way not consistent with a sense of devotion to duty. This was particularly noticeable in the Indian, Anglo-Indian and European staff of the Bengal and North Western Railway. This remark, however, does not apply to railway officers at Jamalpur, who co-operated with the authorities in every possible way. The staff of the Excise, Registration and Khas Mahal did not acquit themselves well. The Post and Telegraph staff except that at Monghyr and Jamalpur were equally conspicuous by their failure in resisting or doing anything active to counteract attempts to damage post offices.

Purnea.—The movement was definitely sponsored by the Congress. Whether the result went beyond their expectation or beyond the orders is a very debatable point. The Forward Bloc was very much to the forefront. It is believed that the detenues and terrorists of Bengal took opportunity to create trouble. The Hindu Mahasabha was sympathetic to the movement. The Muslim League did not recognise the movement though one or two Muhammadans did join the demonstrations. In fact it is rumoured that Muhammadan lathials were responsible for the damage at Rupauli. Authorities found very little support from even the alleged loyal public. In first few days nobody except perhaps Raja P. C. Lall was willing to call himself pro-government. When the authorities got the upper hand even well-known Congressmen suddenly became non-congress men. Most of the public will follow the party which wins. There is very little policy in it and lot of expediency.

Santal Parganas.—Muslims as a class kept themselves aloof from the movement. The Hindu Sabha had not much influence in the Santal Parganas but one Dasrath Jha, who posed as belonging to the Hindu Mahasabha took a leading part in the disturbances in Dumka on 15th August 1942. The aboriginal Christians as a body kept aloof from the movement. The general mass of Santals and Paharias who are non-Christians, also kept away. Only a small number of Santals and Paharias being misled by Safa Hor section of their community took part in the disturbance. The Paharias are hereditary thieves and dacoits and took advantage of the disturbances to help themselves. Most of the Safa Hor Santals who took part in the movement did so with the object of having free drinks at the liquor shops, which they looted or burnt. Several of them admitted this in a straightforward way. No political party or any other section of the public came forward to help the authorities during the disturbances. The general mass of the people were apathetic. The National War Front carried on some propaganda in different parts of the district in favour of law and order but their influence was not appreciated. Even people who had no sympathy with the movement were afraid of helping or co-operating with the authorities. The district authorities had, therefore, to rely on their own resources. Government have very few friends and those few lack the courage to come forward and assist the authorities in times of emergency.

Ranchi.—The aboriginal section of the population generally kept out of the movement. The Tang Bhagats were the only aborigines who took part in it.

Hazaribagh.—Muslims did not take part in the movement. A very large section of the Hindu public were in sympathy with it. The bigger zamindars like Ramgarh and Kunda Estates were loyal. Sympathisers with the Forward Bloc were completely in their element.

Manbhum.—The people in general did not render much help. The National War Front was ineffective. The tendency was to find fault with the police but luckily there were no excesses by the police in this district. It would be unwise to depend on the help of the people in time of need.

Dhanbad.—I do not think that any political party actively helped the authorities. The Muslim League was neutral, the Hindu Sabha leaders were in sympathy with the movement.

Palaman.—The substantial class of public in general did not take part in the movement, mostly the aborigines and specially the Kherwars of the southern part of the subdivision took part in it, and poor people were attracted by loot.

APPENDIX A.

Details of important incidents and outrages.

Patna	..	(1) Firing at the Patna Secretariat on the 11th August 1942. (2) Murder on the 13th August at Fatwa, 20 miles east of Patna, of two R. A. F. officers travelling by Up Delhi Express. (3) Murder of a man at Naubatpur in Dinapur on 22nd August 1942 by eight Congressmen because they could not persuade him to induce his brother to leave the Army.
Gaya	..	(4) Firing on a mob near the Kotwali police-station, Gaya, on 13th August 1942.
Shahabad	..	(5) Firing on a mob near Kotwali police-station in Bhabua. (6) Attack on Central Jail, Buxar, on 15th August 1942.
Bhagalpur	..	(7) Jail mutiny on 4th September 1942. Murder of Jail staff. (8) Measured ill-treatment of Mrs. H. E. Christian of Bariahi, police-station Bangaon (North Bhagalpur).
Monghyr	..	(9)(a) Murder of R. A. F. officers, survivors of a plane crash at Pasraha in Monghyr district on 18th August. (9)(b) Murder of R. A. F. officers, survivors of a plane crash at Ruihar in Monghyr district on 30th August 1942.
Purnea	..	(10) Murder of staff at Rupauli thana on 25th August 1942. (11) Firing at Purnea on 27th August 1942.
Santal Parganas		(12) Firing at Deoghar on 26th August 1942.
Muzaffarpur	..	(13) Attack on Minapur police-station and murder of police staff on 16th August 1942. (14) Murder of Subdivisional Officer, Sitamarhi, at Pupri on 24th August 1942. (15) Attack on Katra police-station and murder of staff on 15th August 1942
Saran	..	(16) Firing at Siwan on 13th August 1942. (17) Murder of Brookbank patrol near Marhourah on 18th August 1942. (18) Firing at Maharajganj on 16th August 1942.
Champanar	..	(19) Attack on Rev. Mr. Combe at Ghorasahan in August 1942. (20) Firing by troops at Bettiah on 24th August 1942.
Darbhanga	..	(21) Murder of police staff at Singhia police-station on 17th August 1942. (22) Attack on Pusa Estate on 15th August 1942.
Singhbhum	..	(23) Strike at Tata Iron and Steel Company in August-September. (24) Police strike, Jamshedpur (August-September).
Hazaribagh	..	(25) Firing at Domchanch, police-station Koderma, on 17th August 1942.
Manbhum	..	(26) Firing at Manbazar police-station on 30th September 1942.
Palamu	..	
Ranchi	..	
Dhanbad	..	Nil.

(1) FIRING AT THE PATNA SECRETARIAT ON 11TH AUGUST 1942.

The District Magistrate who was at the spot writes as follows :—

"At about 1-15 P.M. on August the 11th, 1942, the Sadr Subdivisional Officer informed me that a serious situation had developed at Gardanibagh. I accordingly went to Gardanibagh with the Additional Superintendent of Police Mr. R. A. P. Sinha. At Gardanibagh the incident was over and from there we went to the Secretariat where it was apprehended that a demonstration might take place. A group of 17 sepoy including 15 Gurkhas with rifles had already arrived and Mr. Creed, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, was on the spot. I discussed the situation with Mr. Creed and we decided that if a situation was to develop at the Secretariat it was necessary that a posse of Mounted Military Police must be held in readiness. We accordingly left the Secretariat at about 1-30 P.M. leaving the Additional Superintendent of Police (Mr. R. A. P. Sinha) in charge. I then went to the eastern side of the Bankipore Maidan where we deputed two Sowars, proceeded to the Civil Court where 6 Sowars were redirected to the Police lines and then proceeded to the Police Lines where were arranged for a bus load of lathied constables to return with us to the Secretariat. We reached the Secretariat at about 2-15 P.M. and found that by this time the eastern rim of the Secretariat was covered by a crowd which already numbered more than 1,000. A part of this crowd burst into the southern side of the Secretariat compound shortly after we arrived but was dealt by Mr. Bion, Inspector-General of Police and by Mr. Creed who rushed across towards it. I myself was assessing the police force who were available when one of the crowd climbed on to the northern post of the eastern gate way and erected a Congress flag. I was then joined by Mr. Bion and Mr. Creed and we deployed 6 Sowars of the Mounted Military Police, about 12 lathied constables and 12 Gurkhas outside the gate and were able to press and coax the crowd back to a distance of about 100 yards. The crowd, however, was insisting that it should be permitted to enter the Secretariat compound and allowed to hoist a Congress flag on the Assembly block. A period of peaceful persuasion then followed during which Mr. Bion, Mr. Creed

The appropriate answers to the questions asked in the message will be indicated to the aircraft by placing the code signs in the space numbered according to the number of the answer. See example.

6. The time for which the aircraft can remain in the air is limited, so it is essential that the signalling of the answer should not be delayed.

The dropped message should immediately be handed to the officer to whom it is addressed.

If the aircraft goes away immediately on dropping the message, it will return an hour or so later for the answer. If the aircraft circles after dropping the message it means that an immediate answer is required.

Example.

Message dropped by aircraft.

Question A—Do you require rations ?

Answer 1—Yes.

Answer 2—No.

Question B—A platoon of infantry is being sent to assist you. The strength is 30 men. It will arrive on.....August. The men have to march on foot a long distance and the rations they can carry are limited. Can you ration these men and for how many days ?

Answer 3—We can ration them for.....days.

Answer 4—We are unable to ration them and rations must be dropped by plane.

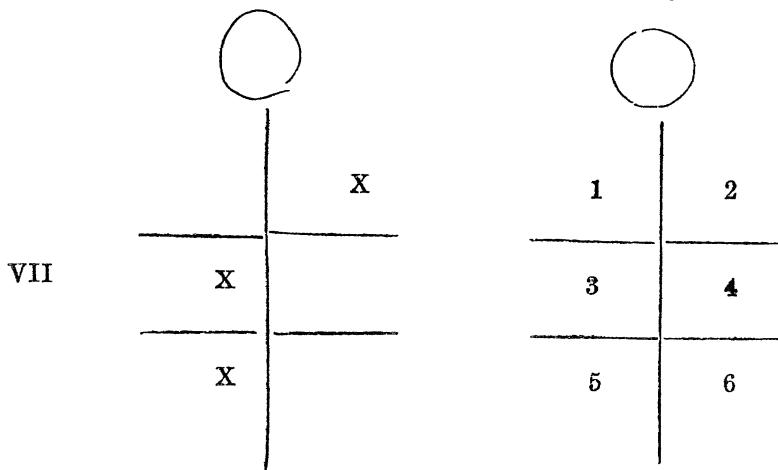
Question C—Do you require medical assistance ?

Answer 5—Yes.

Answer 6—No.

Answer and signals by the dropping station and read by the pilot.

Key



Message as received at Headquarters.

" We do not require any rations. We can ration the platoon for 7 days. Please send us some first aid outfits."

7. Stations or individuals requiring to communicate with aircraft that do not drop messages will use the following signs, which should be displayed clear of the basic figure.

Red sheets in form T means " S. O. S."

Red sheets in form X means " All well."

N. B.—Military stations use white sheets to differentiate them from civil stations, who will use red.

crowd had been hit by a stone thrown by the crowd. The crowd then started to use sticks and bash in the windows of the compartment in which these soldiers were. A third shot was fired. The crowd then said that another man had been injured by a revolver shot. I did my best to again pacify them and I promised the crowd that as soon as we reached Patna City I would hand over these two soldiers to the police and that severe action would be taken against them. Ticket Collector Sharma of Futwah, who was with me during the whole of the time of this trouble, spoke to the crowd, and they agreed to let the soldiers off provided they apologized for firing. The Ticket Collector went to the soldiers and asked them to clasp their hands; which they did. I was informed by the Ticket Collector that immediately after this the soldiers put their thumbs up. This annoyed the crowd but the Ticket Collector and I explained to the crowd that it was not an offensive sign but it meant that everything was all right.

I was then informed that the line had been repaired by Mistry Garfoo and I started the train. We had hardly gone a few yards when the driver pulled up as another fish plate had been removed. The driver, on the orders of the crowd, then backed the train into the station. For about ten minutes everything was quiet. Then a crowd from the town armed with knives and spears arrived. They went straight for the compartment in which these two soldiers were in and started bashing in the windows. I got hold of some of the students and asked them to try and stop these men from attacking the soldiers. The students said they could not control them. After a while I saw one of the soldiers get down from the compartment and he was immediately struck on the head with a long knife. The other soldier who was standing at the door of the compartment started grabbing the spears. He managed to grab two, but he was then speared to death. His body was brought on to the platform. Their luggage was also taken out and searched. I was informed by one of the crowd that the two revolvers and some ammunition had been taken away by this mob. The bodies of the two soldiers were dragged by their legs along the platform in the direction of the town."

On 9th September 1942, nearly a month after the incident, the police and the military acting together arrested two of the absconding ringleaders, Bihari Mohant and Ram Chandra Mohant, more than 50 miles away across the Ganges. A reward up to Rs. 5,000 had meantime been offered on 26th August 1942 to any person who would first give information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons concerned in the occurrence. The evidence that subsequently became available shows that on the 11th August a meeting had been organized at Futwah and it was there decided to murder European travellers in trains. Accordingly, on the 13th August, in a pre-arranged manner, the train in which the two R. A. F. officers were travelling was forced back to the station and the attack made. Pilot Officer Shovlin was first attacked and decapitated and then Pilot Officer, Smith was speared to death. The bodies were then taken through the bazar on a tum-tum and eventually thrown into the Ganges which was at that time in high flood.

In November 1942 Government announced further rewards for the arrest of seven absconders in the case. The year 1943 opened with the trial of the case under the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance. In the interval, attempts had been made to tamper with such evidence as was available, e.g., burning of the railway coach which was occupied by these R. A. F. officers and which bore the marks of the assault. Eight persons including Bihari Mohant were sentenced to death, two to transportation for life and four to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The Special Judge of the High Court who heard the judicial reference from the orders of the Special Judge, upheld the sentence of death in seven cases and the sentence of transportation for life in two cases. But the execution of the death sentences was, however, suspended under orders of the Government of India because the question of the repeal of the Ordinance was then under consideration.

(3) MURDER OF A MAN AT NAUBATPUR IN DINAPUR SUBDIVISION BECAUSE HE WOULD NOT RECALL HIS BROTHER FROM THE ARMY, 22ND AUGUST 1942.

The Superintendent's report is as follows :—

Complainant Lakpat Mahto had two sons—Hitnarain (the deceased) and Saran Das, who is now in the Army. On the outbreak of the Congress movement, the following men of his village, who were active congressmen, asked the complainant and his son, Hitnarain, to recall Saran Das from the Army but the complainant and Hitnarain refused to comply with their desire :—

1. Sajiwan Mahto.
2. Lalbehari Mahto.
3. Shampearay Mahto.
4. Jagrup Mahto.
5. Ram Bahadur.
6. Punit Mahto.
7. Deosaran Mahto.
8. Bhagwan Mahto.

On the morning of 22nd August 1942, at about 8-30 A.M., the above-named persons again met Hitnarain (the deceased) and asked him if he was willing to recall his brother from the Army or not. This led to an altercation and the accused persons being enraged killed Hitnarain by inflicting lathi, bhala and gurassa blows on him. On the alarm being raised by Hitnarain, his father, wife and son came out of the house and saw Hitnarain lying dead and the assassins escaping from the place. Three others also saw the occurrence.

The complainant on his way to the police-station met the village chaukidar and asked him to guard the dead body. He himself proceeded to the police-station to lodge the information.

APPENDIX H.

Leaflets and Bulletins (Pro-Government).

[To be read with paragraph 42 of Part II of the report.]
MONGHYR NEWS, DATED THE 26TH AUGUST 1942

A FEW WORDS TO THE PUBLIC.

Everyone is realising the difficulties that the people have to face in the present situation. Railway, telegraph, postal and steamer services, all means of communication and traffic are suspended. For these reasons, no true news of the district, what to talk of outside, is available. Rumours are afloat likely to mislead the people. In order to bring these things to light and give correct news of the Monghyr district to the people, this bi-weekly paper named 'Monghyr News' has started publication. This paper will contain, as far as possible, news of public interest. To make the paper available to the rich and poor alike, the price has been fixed at one pice per copy. It is hoped that people will be fully benefited by it.

The aims of the paper will be (1) to propagate among the people correct news of the district, (2) to give all information of resumption of Railway, Telegraph, Postal and Steamer services, (3) to continue to publish full reports on civil and criminal courts resuming their work, (4) to publish information about floods and incidental diseases, economic condition of the people, the place where Taccavi loans can be had as well as the means and methods of obtaining the same, (5) to publish market rate and names of places where commodities can be had and other necessary information and (6) to contradict rumours and to bring the true facts to light.

The views of the country and district leaders for the solution of the problems relating to theft, loot and dacoity occurring in the present difficult situation or to scarcity of foodstuffs will be conveyed to the people by means of this paper.

Although not a newspaper in true sense of the term, it is expected that it will go a great way to remove the want of one in view of the dearth of right type of news and newspapers at the present moment.

EDITORIAL.

Appeal by District Magistrate.—On August 24 last, the District Magistrate issued an appeal to the people of Monghyr district. The District Magistrate appealed to the public to the effect that it was the sacred duty of every one to maintain peace and order in the district. It is hoped that the public read that appeal carefully. If the public act up to the instructions given in the appeal, I have every hope that peace will soon be restored in the district and the life and property of people will be secure. It is the duty of every individual to try his level best to establish peace and order in the district.

A new order.—The public ought to know that in order to control the present situation, the District Magistrate in exercise of his special powers has passed a new order. It is true that this order is a bit stringent but it is a matter of satisfaction that measures have been taken to ensure a thorough enquiry into the offence by a Magistrate before passing any sentence under this order. The good resulting from this procedure will be that innocent persons will not suffer. We deem it necessary to point out that the enquiring officers should take all precautions and see that no innocent person is punished. It is also a matter of satisfaction that the offences will be tried by high officials.

Curfew order.—For the first few days the curfew order was in force between the hours of 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. It is however a matter of satisfaction that the people behaved peacefully and the District Magistrate modified the curfew orders and enforced it from 9 P.M. to 4 A.M. If the public continue to remain peaceful and have patience, it is very likely that this order may be withdrawn altogether. But if the disturbances and *goondaimism* continue not only will curfew order not be withdrawn but it is also likely that the authorities may have to enforce martial law. It is hoped that the people will realise their responsibilities and act wisely.

News summary.—General condition of the district has improved. The public have begun to realise that they committed a serious mistake in destroying railway lines thereby causing great inconvenience to the people. Railway lines already repaired have not been destroyed again. It is hoped that with the resumption of railway trains, the requirements of the people will soon be met.

Postal.—Postal bags have now begun to be carried by the East Indian Railway. Full arrangements have also been made for the carrying of mails to North Bihar. Village Post Offices like those of Bahachauk, Mansi, Lakhminia, Bakhri Bazar and Parihara have not resumed their work but it is hoped that working will begin very soon.

Excise—All liquor shops, except the one at Khagaria are now open.

Registry.—Sub Registry offices at Begusarai and Jamui are working. Sub-Registrars at other places will also begin their work. Sub-Registrar of Teghra will temporarily work at Begusarai.

Steamer service.—From to-day onwards, steamer for Gogri and Khagaria will leave Monghyr Railway Lal Darwaja Ghat at the following hours:—

6 A.M.—Departure from Monghyr.

8.45 A.M.—Arrival at Gogri.

11.30 A.M.—Arrival at Khagaria.

12 N on—Departure from Khagaria.

2 P.M.—Arrival at Gogri.

6 P.M.—Arrival at Monghyr.

Magistrate.—A magistrate each has been posted at Gogri, Khagaria, Barauni, Kharagpur, Jamalpur, Lakhisarai, Shaikhpura and Barbigha, in addition to one each at the Subdivisional headquarters at Begusarai and Jamui. Anyone wishing to put in an application may do so at the above places.

Civil and Criminal courts.—Civil and Criminal courts are open and are working. Due to difficulty of communications, courts have decided to give information of dates of hearing of cases and serve summons and notices on pleaders of the parties and to get the same published in papers. Enough time will be given but if the parties fail to appear the case will be dismissed by the court.

Special Tribunal.—Special tribunal or special courts have been set up in every district to try offences of sabotaging railway, telegraph and telephone services. One such court has been set up at Monghyr too. Full particulars of this court will appear in the next issue.

Food Committee.—For the convenience of the people, a Food Committee has been set up. Mr. Ayyar, District Judge, has been appointed President and big merchants have been taken as representatives. There will be representatives of the people also on the Committee. The Committee will see

lathi charge. Also, if any tried to scale the jail wall or do other damage, the warders were ordered to open fire. The lathi charge was made and the crowd driven out of the jail compound. Some attempted to regain admittance through the Superintendent's compound, but they were pursued along the main road in the direction of the Weaving Master's quarters, where they picked up brick-bats and threatened to attack the warders and the Subdivisional Officer. When they saw the determined stand made by the latter, they made off in the direction of the town. The Subdivisional Officer in charge of 6 armed warders and the reserve Head warder along with 15 lathi warders, followed them up. I returned with the remaining armed warders and lathi warders to the jail and found everything correct. A few people were slightly injured and some arrests were made. One round was fired, but no one received injuries. The Factory remained closed for the afternoon.

From information received it appears that the greater part of the mob came from outlying districts with the object of releasing relatives from the jail. They were about 2,000 strong."

(7) JAIL MUTINY AT BHAGALPUR ON 4TH SEPTEMBER 1942.

The report of the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bhagalpur, reads:—

"Some of the factory prisoners suddenly attacked the Jail Gate today at about 2.40 P.M. when the extramural gangs were being taken out. They forced open the Inner Gate, broke the telephonic connection and snatched away the gate keys from the gate warder Aminuddin after overpowering him. Prisoners Prabhu Gangota, Bhagwan Das and Kaily Dusadh entered the Assistant Jailor's Office where Assistant Jailor Babu Shanker Dayal Sinha and clerk Babu Rameshwar Pandey were on duty and snatched away their keys and whistles. They attempted to throttle them but, being unsuccessful, they then rushed towards the outer gate and attempted to break it open. Meanwhile the two officers Babu Shanker Dayal Sinha and Babu Rameshwar Pandey raised alarm through the outer windows when some of the available warders rushed towards the gate with rifles. In the meantime a mob of some 500 to 600 prisoners rushed at the inner gate and began to attack the staff with pieces of coal, brickbats and stones. These prisoners were however repulsed from the gate when firing was resorted from the outside and from above the gate sentry post.

The mob then turned towards the Factory side. A good many prisoners joined them and all of them entered the factory and began to assault the warders and officers. They emptied the oil tanks and throwing oil over the raw material and wool godowns set them on fire. A mob attacked the Deputy Superintendent's office and assaulted the Deputy Superintendent, Khan Sahib Abdul Quader and Carding Master, Mr D. P. Neemachwalla. They brutally assaulted them and burnt them alive in the Deputy Superintendent's Office. Bishun Mistry, the Smithy Instructor, was also assaulted by hammers by the mob. He has been removed to Sadr Hospital. One Warder, Kamaldeo Prasad, was also attacked and was killed at the spot.

The District Magistrate was immediately informed of the situation and he arrived with a contingent of armed police and European soldiers along with the Subdivisional Officer, Sadr and the Superintendent of Police and the whole situation was brought into control."

It was subsequently found that as a result of the firing 28 persons were killed and 87 injured. In the case that was subsequently instituted three persons were sentenced to death and three others to transportation.

(8) ILL-TREATMENT OF MRS. H. E. CHRISTIAN OF BARIAHI, POLICE-STATION, BANGAON, NORTH BHAGALPUR, DURING AUGUST 1942.

Mrs. Christian's report is:—

In connection with the recent disturbances in Bangaon Thana I have the following to report:—

On the 10th August Ganesh Jha of Garhiya and Kusheshwar Khan of Parri came to Bariahi Bazar and told the shop-keepers to close their shops, and that they were coming to my house to take possession of all my property and to turn me out. I reported this matter to the Thana, and told the bazar people to carry on quietly and not irritate the Congressmen.

On the 11th some men whom I did not recognize came to my house and informed me that they were coming that night to catch me, thrash me, and turn me out, of the house. I immediately informed the Subdivisional Officer and the Collector by post, and sent a notice served by the Congressmen to the local public, along with my reports to the Subdivisional Officer and the Collector. That night the Sub-Inspector of Police sent a daffadar, a constable and two chawkidars to guard the house.

On the 12th, since my life had been threatened, the Sub-Inspector and about 30 chawkidars came to my house to guard me. A procession from Parri headed by Kusheshwar Khan, came up towards my house, but when they found it guarded, they went off to their Congress camp in Bangaon, where a meeting was being held.

On the 13th I sent another report to the Subdivisional Officer and to the Collector giving full details of what had happened.

On the evening of the 15th a large crowd headed by Kusheshwar Khan, Ganesh Jha and his two sons Ramesh Jha and Upendra Jha, with Balbhadra Misir of Balha (son of Jogai Misir), came to my bungalow and told me that unless I allowed a flag to be put up, they would kill me then and there. There must have been five or six hundred in the crowd. Of course there was nothing to do but to allow them to put up the flag. Jatta Shankar was also one of the leaders of this crowd.

On the 16th again a huge crowd assembled on my compound, Kusheshwar Khan who led this crowd had a pair of handcuffs in his hands, as well as a piece of rope with which I was to be tied to the flagpole and beaten, after which I was to be cut into pieces and the pieces scattered about. This was about 3.00 P.M.

SIWAN SAMACHAR, SIWAN, MONDAY, 24TH AUGUST 1942.

During the last one week since this peace breaking agitation of the Congress has been started and police officers and magistrates have been busy maintaining peace and order, the shop-keepers of the bazar have sold out most of the rice and about sixteen thousand maunds of rice has been exported from the Siwan town and the province with the result that this shortage of rice has created a difficult situation for the people of the town. In order to stop this the Subdivisional officer of the place has promulgated an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code to the effect that no one can purchase more than one maund of rice. This improved the situation a great deal but the market was flooded with outside purchasers and the demand for rice remained high.

Rioters have cut the railway line and telegraph wires with the result that foodstuffs are not coming to Siwan from outside and the condition of Siwan bazar is getting worse day by day. An order has been promulgated under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code to the effect that no one can now purchase rice worth rupee one without a permit and no shopkeeper will give rice to a customer worth rupee one without taking a permit from him. Retail dealers will also have to take permit for purchase of rice and sufficient number of permits will be issued to them. Permits may be obtained daily from 8 A. M. to 12 noon at the eastern maidan of the Vakalatkhana. Every dealer will return all the permits collected that day at 7 in the evening with the daily accounts of his sale. If any one acts against this he shall be held guilty and legal steps will be taken against him. A wholesale dealer shall not sell rice worth less than a rupee. No permit is required for purchasers of less than a rupee worth of rice. This arrangement has been made to save the people of Siwan from starvation.

On the 19th August 1942, some bullock carts laden with rice were going to Gopalganj from Siwan bazar. Near Amlori Sarsar the *badmashes* attacked and looted the carts.

An appeal is made to the people to co-operate and to abstain from purchasing too much of foodgrains and hoarding them in their houses.

Troops have arrived and they are helping in the restoration of peace in Chapra, Siwan and Gopalganj. The local officers are trying their utmost to establish peace. Parties of troops have been sent to all the towns of Bihar and the work of restoring peace and order is in full swing.

It is reported from Ladhin bazar, Basatpur, that on the 20th August 1942, rice was selling there at eight seers a rupee. Congress workers attempted to force the dealers to sell rice at nine seers a rupee. This resulted in *marpit* and people began to run away from the market. So the poor do not get rice. After the shifting of the *thana* from Maharajganj one-third of its people have left the place and repaired to other distant villages. On getting an opportunity some *badmashes* of the place attacked the shops of the dealers and looted some of their property.

On the 19th August 1942, some carts laden with sugar were standing on the Siwan railway station. The miscreants attacked them and ran away with twelve bags of sugar.

The *thanas* of Maharajganj, Siswan, Raghunathpur, Darauli and Basatpur have been shifted to Siwan. We have received reliable information that after the removal of the *thanas* the *goondas* and *badmashes* have been reaping a good harvest in the villages. The law-breakers are unable to get the better of these *badmashes*.

The rioters have cut the roads at Hathwa Siwan, Basatpur Siwan, Andar Siwan and Siswan Siwan. People are experiencing great traffic difficulty. Arrangement is being made to put these breached roads in order.

The sub-registry offices at Darauli and Barharia have been closed and the offices of these places along with their Registrars have been brought to Siwan and the registration work of these places will be done in Siwan.

Courts are open in Siwan and work is being carried on as usual.

Provincial news.—Firing was done on rioters in this province at Katihar, Dhanbad, Hajipur, Motihari, Marhaura, Gaya, Monghyr, Jamui, Ranchi and Patna. There is now peace in the towns. But there appears to be shortage of foodgrains on account of the cutting of the railway lines.

Train service has been resumed at Patna, Muzaffarpur, Gorakhpur and Mairwa. The Railway department and other officers are trying to restore train service at an early date.

Arrest of rioters is going on in full swing in Patna. Hundreds of men have been arrested and order has been almost restored in the town. Railway line and roads that were cut are being repaired. Shops are being opened and carriages are plying on the roads.

News has been pouring in of the burning and looting of Post offices, Police-stations and Sub-registry offices from various places in the province.

Arrangement for re-establishing them is in full swing.

Rioters attacked the Police-station of Phulwari in Patna as well as the Union Board and burnt some papers and the office premises of the Union Board.

Shortage of foodgrains is reported from Darbhanga.

There is serious shortage of foodgrains in Gopalganj (Saran). Some grains have been sent from Siwan. Arrangement is being made to bring grains from outside. Prominent men of the place are co-operating in this work.

Ekawalas are reaping a bumper harvest on account of the train service being suspended. They are charging fares for the journey as they please.

Indian news.—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, a prominent political leader of Allahabad, is going to see the Viceroy shortly. The object of the interview is not yet definitely known.

Apart from the names already mentioned above, the following men took part in the various proceedings at Bariahi :—

Murli Khan, motor driver of Bangaon.

Jaibhadra Khan, motor driver of Bangaon, } these two with my driver took my car away from the compound.

Deonarayan Khan, ex-Deputy Magistrate, home Bangaon.

Gauri Shankar of Garhiya.

My car was finally recovered in a field, with some of the fittings damaged. My driver put these to rights, so that the car could be driven. However, on the 30th when the car was at the mission in Saharsa, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police wanted to use it, it was discovered that my driver had again bolted and disappeared, and before leaving had stuffed the petrol pipe through which the petrol tank is filled, with wet sand. We removed this and cleaned the petrol tank, after which the car could be used. However, it will require considerable repairing to prevent further damage. I have not recovered any of the other articles they took away.

9(a) MURDER OF TWO R. A. F. OFFICERS, SURVIVORS OF A PLANE CRASH AT PASRAHA IN NORTH MONGHYR, ON 18TH AUGUST 1942.

On 18th August 1942, at about 4 P.M., a Blenheim bomber crashed in flood water near the railway embankment about two miles east of PASRAHA railway-station in North Monghyr. Four days later, the Additional District Magistrate of Monghyr located the wreckage, buried completely except for the tail, in about eight feet of water. A mile further he found the decomposed body of a European. As it had been necessary to open fire on a mob looting Pasraha railway-station before the police party could reach the scene of the crash, all the villagers had disappeared and little information of the incidence could be gleaned beyond that one airman had been killed in the crash and two survivors had been beaten to death. Owing to the abnormal conditions then prevailing, there was considerable delay in investigation. A Deputy Magistrate held a full enquiry and his report dated the 17th September 1942 is as follows :

Visited Pasraha, Khagaria, Mansi in connection with the enquiry regarding plane which crashed $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of a point on B. N. W. Railway two miles east of Pasraha Railway Station. And examined Mahadeo Gope, Chowkidar, Pasraha Railway Station, Kokai Markandey Gate-man of the Western Level-crossing, Moulvi Mahmood Hussain Khan, Assistant Station Master, Pasraha Railway station, Itwari Sao and Udit Lal of Khagaria Police-station who are partner and employee respectively of firm named Suraj Mal Mahadeo Lal of Pasraha. Of these witnesses Mahadeo Gope Kokai Markandey and Moulvi Mahmood Hussain Khan claim to be eye-witnesses. They had gone to the spot soon after the plane had crashed and it appears from their statement that the two Europeans had survived the crash and were brought from the crashed plane by the villagers on a country boat but they were beaten up and killed. The other two witnesses Itwari Sao and Udit Lal according to the statement of Mahadeo Gope and Kokai Markandey had also gone to the place of occurrence, but in their statement before me they have denied to have done so and claim ignorance in this matter.

The three eye-witnesses agree that the two survivors were brought from the crashed plane on a country boat but were soon after beaten up and killed, but they differ in the manner they were killed. The statement of Moulvi Mahmood Hussain Khan, Assistant Station Master, is that on 18th August 1942 at about 4 P.M. while he was taking his bath he saw a plane flying low and going towards east of the Railway Station and soon after he learnt from the people running towards east that the plane had crashed somewhere east of the Railway Station. He, therefore, with another Assistant Station Master Babu D. M. Mukherjee, started on foot but on the way they were picked up on a trolley by Singhjee and Daya Ram, Munib and proprietor of Firm Dayaram Ramrup of Pasraha. The trolley was pushed by some Goalas whom they could not identify. On reaching the spot he saw two Europeans sitting on the northern slope of the Railway Embankment with their feet dipped into water. About two to three hundred people had collected there. On enquiry from them he learnt that the two Europeans were brought from the crashed plane on a country boat. The Assistant Station Master then went to the Europeans and talked to them. He learnt from them that there were three persons in the plane but only two of them were surviving. They showed him their injuries and requested for Doctor's help. The Assistant Station Master requested people collected there to help him in bringing the injured Europeans to the Railway line and putting them in the trolley but none came forward. There appeared to be a conspiracy going on between the people collected there to kill them. The two Assistant Station Masters then decided to bring the trolley nearest to the point the Europeans were sitting and help them one by one on the trolley. For this purpose they went up, but soon after five or six persons came forward with lathis and began to beat them (Europeans). The helpless Europeans entered into water and ran hither and thither to save their lives but they were followed by the assailants and beaten up and killed. This witness further saw a big size boat with five or six persons in it by the side of the crashed plane. These men took out some packages and other articles from the plane, put them in their boat and dashed towards north. The witness did not identify any of the assailants, but he heard one of them being addressed by the name of "Asharfia" He can identify them by face if shown to him.

According to the statement of Mahadeo Gope and Kokai Markandey the two Europeans were killed by the boatmen who had brought them from the crashed plane. As soon as they reached near the embankment they threw them in the water and started beating them with *Lathis* and *Lugghis* until they were killed. The boat then returned and joined the other boats surrounding the crashed plane and after taking all the articles therefrom went to the village Deotha and Kharua.

According to the statement of Mahadeo Gope the assailants belong to village Deotha and Kharua. Among them he could recognise only brothers of one Mahabir Kurmi of Deotha who are bad character. This Mahabir is an employee in Loco Department at Barauni Railway Station. The witness Kokai Markandey could identify only Bahru Kanu s/o Benodi Sao of Deotha. They can identify the other

SIWAN SAMACHAR, DATED THE 31ST AUGUST 1942.

1. *Communiqué issued by the District Magistrate of Saran, dated the 18th August 1942.*—

You all know what highhandedness was perpetrated in the country after the arrest of the members of the All-India Congress Committee, on their decision to start civil disobedience movement. You see with your own eyes the manner in which the workers of the Congress party have been carrying on civil disobedience movement. It is needless to say that all that is going on is not civil disobedience but pure rebellion. It is the Indians alone who are suffering as a result of this rebellion. You have just seen what troubles you have been put to during the last eight days by those engaged in the civil disobedience movement. They have removed the railway lines, cut telegraph and telephone wires and removed the same to their homes; destroyed the poles, burnt the railway stations and caused breaches in the roads in many places. Not only this, they have also looted and burnt post offices at places as well as burnt and destroyed police-stations and registry offices. Shops and goods in transit have also been looted at certain places. Some Englishmen have also been killed. It is possible that their innermost desire to do harm to Government has either been fulfilled already or may be fulfilled, but think for a moment what troubles people are being subjected to by these acts. By the suspension of railway trains, traffic and transport are at a standstill. People do not get news on account of telegraphic and telephonic dislocation. By the post offices being closed there are no letters and no trade. You know that foodstaffs produced in the district are not sufficient for the need of the inhabitants and these things have to be brought from outside. The supply of things was also stopped. It is impossible to realise the troubles and losses that people have to suffer on account of these. Not only this, we have also come to know that those peace-loving people who offer even the slightest resistance to the atrocities perpetrated by the civil disobedience workers do so at the risk of their life.

Now, it is a matter for consideration as to what should be the duty of those who deprecate these actions of the workers of civil disobedience movement. Should they go on tolerating these atrocities like cowards and endangering their life and property as well as those of their dear ones or should they oppose and suppress the movement?

One thing important is that any one found cutting roads or removing rails or cutting telegraph and telephone wires, shall be shot down. This is military order. You are, therefore, warned to instruct your friends and members of the family to abstain from such acts.

It is not the intention of Government to stand in the way of India's march towards independence. Government have openly declared that India will be given independence after they have won the war which is aimed at annihilating freedom and civilisation as waged by the Axis powers. We are not far away from the war. It is being fought at our very doors. Is not the launching of a ruinous rebellion in the guise of civil disobedience movement at this juncture suicidal? It is certainly. And it is the duty of every farsighted Indian to save himself from self-destruction. Though the Government is at present engaged in war, we should not think that it has become powerless. Government is still strong enough to protect the country and maintain law and order. Government is there to help the law-abiding people and will not let their boats sink in the storm. It will always use its power to protect them. People should not stand in the way but help Government.

Occurrences of the last few days are now over. It is hoped that they are not going to be repeated. In your town at this time there are not only armed constables but also a strong force of British troops. Any attempt to create disorder will soon be frustrated. You are requested to abide by the orders issued by Government offices. On Saturday an order was promulgated under section 144 to the effect that there should not assemble more than four persons in one place within the Chapra Municipality. It is not known why public contravened this order for days together. Your attention is again drawn to this order and you are requested not to disobey it. Another order is being issued to-day. It is that unless peace is restored in the district public should not stir out of their houses within the hours of 7 P.M. to 5 A.M. Those who have to go out on urgent business, can get a permit from the office of the District Magistrate. No one should go out without a permit.

2. *Dated the 20th August 1942.*—It is a matter of great pleasure that all was quiet at Chapra during the last two days, and nothing untoward happened. It is hoped that if you remain peaceful as you did in the last two days, if you obey Government orders and prevent the mischief-mongers from doing any mischief by remaining firm in your actions against them then there is not going to happen anything in future causing dislocation in normal business. There is curfew order still in force in the town but there is all peace in the town. There is no cause for anxiety. It is expected that if peace is maintained, curfew order will soon be withdrawn. Reports received from the villages also go to show that peace is being restored gradually. Roads are being repaired. Marhowrah is also peaceful. From reports received from other towns and districts it appears that condition is improving everywhere. Railway lines are being repaired very quickly. It is hoped that train service will be soon resumed. Arrangements are being made to restore postal services. There is a wild rumour afloat in the town that Chapra will be bombed by aeroplanes. But there is no iota of truth in it. Now I appeal to you as follows:—(1) You should not believe such rumours but at once contradict them. (2) You should resume your normal work. It is no good suspending your work. (3) Whenever you come across anyone interfering with rails, telegraph or roads stop him from doing so by force.

3. *Dated 25th August 1942.*—The conflagration that started in the country some time ago is now gradually subsiding. Now it is time for us to take stock of the losses sustained by the country and people in particular. People were told that the fire was kindled to attain independence. The fire of rupees have been wasted. Many lost their lives and many are ruined. Can independence be attained by such lawlessness?

It is not possible to relate the sufferings people have had to bear due to dislocation in railway, telegraph and postal services. It is even difficult to give an estimate of the same. People were in

By 2nd January 1943, six out of 33 accused in the case had been sent up for trial under the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance. 24 of the 33 were untraced and the remaining 3 had been killed in the firing of 3rd September already referred to. Eventually on the 15th May 1945 the Special Judge discharged the accused because the chaukidar complainant resiled in court from his earlier statements alleging that they were the result of coercion and tutoring by the police. Other witnesses similarly resiled.

The High Court of Patna has made the following comment on these two somewhat similar murder cases of Pasraha and Ruihar:

"One point of difference between the two cases, viz., those of Pasraha and Ruihar, may be noted. In the Ruihar case the prosecution case, failed because the eye-witnesses denied at the trial to have seen the occurrence. There was thus no evidence on which the court could convict; and this may have been due to tampering with the witnesses and in some degree connected with the delay in bringing the case to hearing. In the Pasraha case, on the other hand, the witnesses substantially adhered to their previous statements. There was direct evidence but the case failed because the Special Judge did not trust the witnesses. It is difficult to say the delay made any difference to the result."

(10) ATTACK ON RUPAULI THANA IN THE DISTRICT OF PURNEA ON 25TH AUGUST 1942.

It is reported that on 24th August 1942 Baidyanath Prasad Chaudhury, leader of the Congress in Purnea district, had incited the mob to burn the thana and kill the officers. On the following day, a riotous mob, led by Gorelal Mandal from Rupauli, Nagar Mall from Bhawanipore, Kasturi Mandal and Babajan Mandal from Brahmgaya and Mohitlal Pandit from Gaddi Ghat, attacked the police-station at about 2 o'clock in the day. The Sub-Inspector, Babu Maheshwar Nath, and two constables were beaten till they could not move and then thatch was put on them and kerosene sprinkled and the thatch fired. The three victims were alive when the fire was started.

(11) FIRING AT PURNEA ON 27TH AUGUST 1942.

The District Magistrate reports as follows:—

"At about 2 P.M. a crowd was noticed at Madhubani and the armed police were sent out with lathis to deal with them. Free use of lathis succeeded in dispersing the mob. At about 3.30 P.M. a mob was seen approaching the treasury. The police party supported by 10 men of the Punjabis went out. The crowd left the Treasury area and went and gathered behind the house of the Agent of the Imperial Bank. I went to the scene at 4 P.M. There was a large crowd of about 1,000 people and lots of Santals were noticed in the front line. Bows and arrows were also noticed amongst the crowd. It was considered unsafe for a lathi charge. We had had definite information that attempts were to be made by the Santals armed with bows and arrows to attack the police. The military were left at 200 yards range and I walked up within 80 yards of the mob and called upon them to disperse. Instead of dispersing, the mob started advancing. I again called upon them to halt and disperse. But they did not disperse and some of the leaders were egging them on to attack. As the mob had to be dispersed and it was impossible to deal with them except through the military, I handed over charge to Lt. Barton of the Punjabis and asked him to clear the mob. Three shots were fired by his men from 200 yards range. Some of the crowd dispersed but there was still one knot of Santals who did not retreat. Meanwhile, some men of Yorks and Lancasters, who had been called up to support the Punjabis, if necessary, had arrived. It was considered advisable to fire a few shots with Bren gun to disperse the mob. Lt. Griffith, in charge of the Yorks, was asked to disperse the knot and he ordered firing single shots with a Bren gun. Half a dozen shots were fired and the mob was completely dispersed. As far as I could make out, both the firings resulted in no injury or death."

It was subsequently learnt that one person was killed in the firing and one person brought to the hospital with an arm injury. From his dying declaration, it appeared that he had been brought to Purnea on the understanding that he was to be paid Rs. 300 from the Purnea Treasury, which was now at the disposal of the Swarajists.

(12) FIRING AT DEOGHAR ON 26TH AUGUST 1942.

The Superintendent of Police Santal Parganas, who was at Deoghar at the time of this incident, reports as follows:—

"Soon after 5 P.M. Assistant Sub-Inspector Bholanath Roy brought the information that Nagdi Roy who was leading the mob which burnt the police-station of Sarawan on 25th August 1942 and had confined the Assistant Sub-Inspector in the lock-up, was sitting in a shop at the chowk. It is believed that he was responsible for damaging the culvert in Ghoremara. 5 armed constables with Magistrate, A. P. Chaudhury, were sent to assist the party which went to arrest him. The Assistant Sub-Inspector, B. N. Roy, came back and reported that 5 more constables were required. 5 more armed constables were sent. Then information was received that crowd was gathering. Consequently 5 more lathi constables were asked for and they were sent. This happened at about 6.30 P.M. Information was then brought from the Magistrate that the crowd was swelling and they were showing threatening attitude and as the party was in the lane which goes to Baidyanath temple the apprehension was that they would be overpowered and Nagdi Roy, the accused responsible for looting the Government granary of Sarawan and burning of the thana, was likely to be rescued. No more constables were available and as the report was that the crowd was likely to snatch away the rifles from the constables of the party and rescue the accused I rushed to the place with Lieutenant Bibra of S. Staffords attached to 222 A/T Battery and one of his motor trucks containing 7 soldiers. When we arrived there, we found the threatening crowd and the accused squatting in the shop of Ram Babu and refusing to move. The crowd was ordered to disperse but still they showed defiant attitude. I requested Ram Babu and Datto Babu to go to the crowd and tell them that it was improper for them to behave in the manner in which they were doing and they should disperse

Markeen cloth Amchap 38 yards, wholesale rate Rs. 17, retail rate Rs. 17-4-0 per piece, 7 annas 6 pies per yard; muslin no. 8181 20 yards, wholesale rate Rs. 7-2-3, retail rate Rs. 7-10-0, per piece, 6 annas 1½ pie per yard. Dhobi Nal chap, Japan, wholesale rate Rs. 3-6-6 per pair, retail rate Rs. 3-8-0 per pair. Dhobi no. 800, wholesale rate Rs. 3-7-6, retail rate Rs. 3-9-0. Sari no. 800, wholesale rate Rs. 4 per pair, retail rate Rs. 4-2-0. Ekranga no. 9000, 40 yards, wholesale rate Rs. 19-2-0 per piece, retail rate Rs. 19-6-0, 7 annas 9 pies a yard. Ekranga no. 9900, 40 yards, wholesale rate Rs. 21-2-0 per piece, retail rate Rs. 21-6-0, 8 annas 6 pies per yard. Markeen no. 1200, 38 yards, wholesale rate Rs. 14-14-0 per piece, retail rate Rs. 15-2-0, 6 annas 3½ pies a yard. Markeen no. 521, 38 yards, wholesale rate Rs. 12-10-0 a piece, retail rate Rs. 12-14-0 per piece, 5 annas 6 pies per yard. Markeen no. 621, 38 yards, wholesale rate Rs. 13-2-0 a piece, retail rate Rs. 13-6-0 per piece, 5 annas 6½ pies a yard. Markeen no. 191, 38 yards, wholesale rate Rs. 13-10-0 per piece, retail rate Rs. 13-14-0 per piece, 5 annas 9½ pies per yard. Markeen no. 4251, 38 yards, wholesale rate Rs. 14-11-0 per piece, retail rate Rs. 15-3-0 per piece, 6 annas 6 pies per yard. Markeen no. 3850, 38 yards wholesale rate Rs. 13-9-0, per piece, retail rate Rs. 13-13-0 per piece, 5 annas 9½ pies per yard. Markeen no. 4051 38 yards, wholesale rate Rs. 14-4-0 per piece, retail rate Rs. 14-8-0 per piece, 6 annas 3 pies a yard. Dhobi per pair no. 3790 Rs. 3-4-0, no. 1444½ Rs. 2-9-3, no. 1344 Rs. 2-9-0, no. 900 (Nakhuni) Rs. 3, no. 8244 Rs. 2-14-3, no. 1144 Rs. 2-13-0.

Sari per pair no. 67240, Rs. 3-4-6, no. 1593, Rs. 3-2-6, no. 9494 Rs. 4-0-2, Prembandhan Rs. 3-9-0, no. 515, Rs. 3-8-0, Hira Rs. 5-4-0, no. 44010 Rs. 2-14-6, no. 908410, Rs. 2-15-0, no. 9760 Rs. 2-14-0.

Markeen (Shirting) per yard no. 202, 4 annas 9 pies, no. 5307, 7 annas 9 pies, no. 14½—14½, 5 annas 3pies, no. 93½, 93½, 4 annas 9 pies, no. 3650, 4 annas 6 pies, no. 3625, 4 annas 6 pies.

Special arrangement for the sale of rice in Siwan.—Since this law breaking agitation of the Congress has been started and the police officers and magistrates have been busy maintaining peace the shop-keepers of the bazar have sold out most of the rice and about sixteen thousand maunds of rice has been sent out of the town and the province with the result that the shortage of rice has created a difficult situation for the people of the town. The rioters cut the railway line and telegraph wires on account of which foodgrains are not coming to Siwan and the situation is getting deplorable. An order has been promulgated under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code to the effect that no one can purchase rice worth a rupee without a permit and no shop-keeper will give rice worth a rupee to a customer without a permit. Retail dealers will also have to take a permit for purchase of rice and sufficient number of permits will be issued to them. Permits will be issued daily from 8 A. M. to 12 noon and every shop-keeper will return all the permits collected by him the same day at 7 in the evening together with an account of his daily sale. If any one acts against this he shall be held guilty and legal steps will be taken against him. The wholesale dealer shall not sell rice worth less than a rupee. No permit is necessary for a customer who purchases rice worth less than a rupee. This arrangement has been made to save the people of Siwan from starvation.

Permit is not required for the purchase of any other material or foodgrain save and except rice. There is no restriction on taking to other places a bullock cart laden with materials other than rice.

Returns of foodgrains will be submitted to the Subdivisional officer of Siwan on the 5th, of salt on the 1st, of sugar on 1st and 16th of every month. Forms will be obtained from the office.

demonstrations, and forced the Nazir of the Civil Court to hand over their flag by similarly overawing him. Some of them again scaled the ladder and replanted the flag. The Subdivisional Officer then came to the place and began to persuade the crowd to disperse in an orderly way but despite all persuasions and warning, the mob persisted in raiding the Criminal Court again to plant a Congress flag at the roof of the Sub-Treasury particularly because they had been prevented from doing so on the previous day. The mob became violent. It broke fences, pelted stones and attempted to overpower the small lathi Police force of 12. The Treasury was opened and about Rs. 20,000 (out of which Rs. 15,000 was to be paid to the Post Office) was lying outside with the Poddar. It would have been most dangerous to allow the mob to get access to it hence the Subdivisional Officer declared the assembly unlawful and ordered it to disperse. The mob disobeyed. The Subdivisional Officer then ordered the arrest of the ring leaders. Five such persons were arrested. Even then the crowd retained its violent nature and did not show any sign of dispersing. The Subdivisional Officer ordered a mild lathi charge which was done and the crowd dispersed. None was hurt either by the lathi charge or by the stampede. The crowd then collected at some distance and attempted to storm the Jail. Mr. S. C. Mishra, Deputy Magistrate, 1st Class (Second Officer) was immediately sent to the Jail gate to guard it. He found a big crowd gathering near the Jail and this crowd dispersed only when Mr. Mishra, threatened to shoot in case the Jail was stormed.

"News was then received that about 300 persons were coming from Chapra side by 13 Up train reaching Siwan at about 2 P.M. The G. R. P. informed that the local mob would join them and interfere with the train service. Mr. S. N. Sinha, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, 1st Class (3rd Officer) and Mr. R. D. Pandey, Deputy Superintendent of Police were sent to the Station to see that no crowd assembled there to create mischief. These persons alighted from the train and left the station after persuasions of the two officers, but joined the local mob near the D. A. V. College.

"News was then received that these 300 persons together with a big crowd of Siwan town were proceeding towards the Court to rescue the arrested persons. At about 3-30 P.M. he sent the Second Officer, and the Deputy Superintendent of Police with Divisional Inspector, Thana Officers of Siwan and a contingent of armed lathi force to intercept them and disperse them before they could reach the Court, which he himself guarded with armed force.

Mr. Mishra, Deputy Magistrate, and the Deputy Superintendent of Police went with above group immediately and on going near Sarai they found the whole mob gathered in the enclosure and holding a meeting there. The officers decided to get into the enclosure as violent speeches were being delivered there inciting an immediate march on the Court. Only Mr. Mishra and the Deputy Superintendent of Police had been able to enter the enclosure when a large part of the inside crowd came to the gate and began to prevent the armed force from entering into it. The mob violently prevented the Police from entering. But the Police party succeeded in entering the enclosure without using the least amount of force.

"Inside the enclosure we found about 1,000 persons holding a meeting with Babu Gajadhar Prasad in the chair. One Dr. Sarju Prasad was addressing the meeting. He was condemning the action of the Subdivisional Officer in making lathi charge and was calling upon his audience to take revenge and to do other several unlawful acts such as rescuing of prisoners. The two officers approached these two men and told them that all meetings in connection with the C. D. movement had been banned and requested them to disperse peacefully. They positively refused to do it. The officers parleyed with them for about 15 minutes and requested them in all possible manners to disperse. They refused. In the meantime several groups of the audience began to catch hold of the Police force and asked them to surrender their guns and lathis. On their refusal, the mob became violent and it appeared that arms of the force would be snatched away. Several men caught hold of the Thana Officer Mr. Mittra by the feet and the waist and attempted to snatch away his revolver. He resisted vehemently and was struck in the eye which temporarily blinded him. His revolver was actually snatched away but constable Sofi Khan struck the assailant with lathi on the hand and revolver dropped on the ground and was recovered. The Magistrate then declared the assembly unlawful and asked them to disperse. Over half of audience scaled the walls of the enclosure by getting over the thatches of the small verandah and began to throw full and broken pieces of bricks and other brickbats from other sides. We asked the force to clear up the ground. But the entire people went at the gate and stopped us from going out. A heavy attack with brickbats was made from the road side. One constable got very severe injuries. The Thana Officer got a nasty wound on his face and it probably damaged his eye. Brickbats continued and the 2nd officer, Mr. Mishra, got one blow with a full brick on his left side face causing severe pain and lacerated wound. The nose bone and the left eye were narrowly saved. The Deputy Superintendent received one injury on his hand. Other constables also got injuries. The situation became such that the party were in immediate danger of losing their lives with no way to escape. Volleys of brickbats were poured on them from all sides. Mr. Mishra, ordered opening fire in self-defence which was done. The firing was made on two sides of the road on the persons who were throwing brickbats. It became necessary to fire 36 rounds of bullets and two rounds of buckshots when the mob began to disperse. The firing was immediately ordered to cease. The mob dispersed, but the brickbats continued to be thrown on the party from other sides. The road had become clear and party was asked to come out. Some brickbats were thrown on the party from the houses on the two sides and lanes, but no force had to be applied again as there was no serious congregation at any neighbouring place. The Subdivisional Officer arrived with reinforcement. The party then picked up one dead body and 15 injured persons due to the firing and sent them immediately to the Hospital. The number of injured persons on the official side has been given in the telegram noted above. Their injuries were attended to in the Thana. We feel that the firing was perfectly justified and we have saved the situation for the time being. If the firing was not resorted to, we would have lost our lives and the Court would have been seriously damaged and the prisoners rescued."

APPENDIX J.

Leaflets and Bulletins (pro-Congress).

PATNA.

(1) Inflammatory leaflets in Hindi, both printed and manuscript, containing 16 points and 2724. 10 points including directions for sabotage, resistance to arrest, exhorted the Police and Jail staff to resign their posts and refrain from shooting people and making lathi charges on them were widely distributed throughout the district. 19-9-11

(2) Leaflets inciting the public and the public servants continued to be distributed although in a very restricted manner and at few places. Some leaflets were distributed in Bikram police-station on 30th August 1942. Ditt

(3) Leaflets and bulletins continued to be distributed in the mufassil. The Subdivisional Officer, Bihar, reports 'Some leaflets were found to be in distribution in Bihar subdivision both in Hindi and English, purporting to be instructions issued to the Provincial Congress Committees from the All-India Congress Committee and giving the details of the programme which consisted of boycott of all Government machineries, stoppage of Government income, sabotage on railway lines, telegraphs and telephones, requesting Government servants to resign, boycotting schools, manufacturing salt, boycotting intoxicants and in every manner to create a deadlock in the Government machinery'. Ditt

The Subdivisional Officer, Dinapur writes: "There is evidence that leaflets are still being circulated in interior and isolated villages of Naubatpur thana".

The Subdivisional Officer, Farh reports: "The Congress programme on printed form, presumed to have been despatched from Bombay, Allahabad or Benares was received in this subdivision. Manuscript copies of the programme were prepared and distributed throughout. Subsequently fresh programmes also are believed to have been received from Benares and were copied for distribution".

(4) Leaflets detailing the Congress programme following the arrests of the leaders were found distributed in Poonpoon, Phulwari, Paliganj, Naubatpur, Khagaul, Bakhtiarpur and Barh police-stations and at various places in Patna City and Bihar subdivisions. 2857- 23-9-1

A few leaflets were found pasted on school walls in the town dissuading students to attend classes. The gist of these leaflets was that as certain students had been killed at the Secretariat and had died for their country, other students should be ashamed to attend school.

In Barh subdivision leaflets were circulated advising the people to remove rails and cut telegraph wires but not to commit loot or arson.

(5) On 15th September 1942, a handwritten leaflet was found glued to one of the electrical posts in front of the Patna High School calling upon students to abstain from attending classes. 3034- 29-9-1

Cyclostyled leaflets are still being distributed in Paliganj and Naubatpur police-stations.

At Khagaul, Binda Prasad Sharma was arrested while distributing leaflets and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Some manuscript pamphlets in Bengali calling on students to take revenge on the English were thrown into the class rooms of the Patna High School on the 21st.

In the Bihar subdivision hand-written and printed pamphlets are being circulated including a copy of the Congress daily bulletin which is issued by the Patna District Congress Committee.

(6) Printed and cyclostyled leaflets and bulletins in English, Urdu and Hindi were found distributed in Khagaul, Naubatpur and Paliganj police-stations. In Congress bulletin no. 3, people were forbidden to pay collective fines and chaukidari tax. It exhorted them to spread the Congress 310-11 programme through small scale meetings. 3211

(7) A leaflet in Hindi on behalf of the Congress Committee was found in circulation in Chowk Bazar on 1st October 1942. Therein an appeal was made to celebrate "Gandhi Jayanti" by 3581-1 taking out processions and Prabhat Pheries. People were also invited to attend a meeting to be held at 13-10-19 Mangle's tank on 9th October 1942.

On 2nd October 1942, leaflets containing an appeal to Indian Police and Military to abandon their services, and other leaflets appealing to the British to quit India and requesting Indians to join the movement and celebrate "Gandhi Jayanti" were found distributed in the City area.

Leaflets were also found circulating on a small scale in the Bihar subdivision. No leaflets are reported from Dinapore, Sadr or Barh subdivisions.

(8) Three leaflets in pencil inciting public to revolt were found circulating in Dinapore subdivision 3742-1 while others are reported from Patna City and from Pundarak in Barh subdivision. 18-10-19

(9) The following leaflets and bulletins were found in circulation. Efforts have been made to trace the sources. 4075-C

Naubatpur police-station.—Hand-written leaflets in Hindi, suspected to have been issued by members of the Forward Bloc dissuading people including the Honorary Magistrate, Dinapur, from helping police in the realization of punitive taxes. 29-10-19

Pencil written leaflets in Hindi requesting the Viceroy to exert his influence for acceding to the demands of Mr. Gandhi.

Congress bulletin no. 11 exhorting the public to launch a no-tax campaign and obstruct war efforts.

where I was hiding in the passage away from any window. The crowd then swarmed on to the verandah and began to smash the things that were there and to break the windows. The crowd was led by Kolesar, nephew of the District Board member for Ghorasahan. Led by Methura, the crowd then rushed around the large side door and he (Methura) broke the twelve window panes and pulled down the bolt and gave entrance to the mob. They numbered about 150 and were beside themselves with anger. They rushed through the house, destroying and looting the property. I felt that my life was in great danger and I prayed earnestly that I might be given courage and presence of mind. After two or three minutes two of their leaders, said to be from Sitamarhi and Samastipur, discovered me in the passage. One of them rushed forward and seized me by the throat. The other then rushed in and grasped me by the arm. The first one then relinquished his hold and called the mob in, crying out "here he is, here he is". They all then surged into the passage, shouting "get out", "get out". I took the wrist of the man who was holding me and said "first tell me what is my fault, if I have done you or the Congress any injury I am prepared to pay the penalty, but I request you to tell me what wrong I have done". He accused me of the treatment meted out to their Mahatma, Mr. Gandhi, and other Congress leaders. I replied "I am in no way against your Mahatma in anything that is right, but I am against sin in every form and in destroying my property you are disobeying your Mahatma's order. He then released my arm, but two others, who were beside themselves with rage, made their way through the crowd and seizing me dragged me to the dining room, where the greater part of the angry mob had gathered. These two men then laid hold of my head and twisted my neck severely, which has since caused me great pain. I saw they intended to break my neck, so I placed my head firmly down upon a heavy table. They continued to buffet and knock me about. Two of them then seized my left arm and attempted to throw me down. I managed to slip into a chair and twisted my arms around the arm rests. I then took the wrist of one of the men and said "you are at present very angry, wait until you are calm and I'll listen to any complaint you have to make", but others in the mob endeavoured to drag me outside. I managed to still cling on to the heavy table because I was afraid they would stone me, as there was a quantity of bricks outside. The mob continued to shout and loot the place for more than 1½ hours and smashed almost everything they could lay their hands on. My valuables and packed suit cases and the rest of the luggage I had previously secreted in a large almirah (cupboard) which I locked and then removed the handles. Whilst looting the place they were unable to open the doors and all my luggage was saved. Having been in the house over two hours, the crowd then left and went down to Ghorasahan market place and compelled the Kalwars and Marwaris to prepare them a meal. About two hours after they again approached the train and left in the direction of Raxaul.

At 4 P. M. the Assistant Sub-Inspector from the thana called to see me in the field, where I had taken refuge and told me he had arrested fifteen of the mob, including the leader Kolesar, and that he had managed to save my hat, a fountain pen and a few other things. I remained hidden in the field until after dark, whilst almost the whole village of Poornehia kept watch in the fields around me.

Towards midnight another train came in from Sitamarhi and a very angry crowd, reported to have been about 1,000, surrounded the Thana and threatened to burn it down if the prisoners were not released. The next morning the Assistant Sub-Inspector reported that he had released the prisoners under threat of violence from the crowd. Early in the morning next day (Friday) I cautiously returned to the bungalow and obtained some food.

A little later another train came in from Raxaul and there was another very angry demonstration in front of the bungalow, but I had previously gone out and was hidden in the fields. I remained there until late in the evening to escape this mob.

The next morning (Saturday) two village women, one the mother of Tilak Raut, said to me "your life is in great danger, it is best for you to flee", but Tilak reported that sentries had been posted on the roads to prevent my escape. Almost all that night I spent out in the fields. Saturday evening Sheik Mohammed came with six men armed with lathis and found me in the plantation near the bungalow. He said, "I have come to protect you with these men." I replied, "I have no need of your protection whatever". He later went away. There were several demonstrations throughout the night.

Next morning early I again went towards the bungalow to endeavour to get some food. I felt very depressed and had a premonition that I was in for serious trouble, so I returned to the fields and feeling very ill I went to rest in a cow shed. Whilst there Tilak Raut came and said that a Congress official speaking excellent English had come from Bettiah and had asked to see the Sahib. Tilak replied, "Sahib has fled". He replied, "I know he is here and I have come to apologise for the looting of his property." Tilak said this man has expressed deep regret and said to me "You see I have come alone to see the Sahib and I wish to make a list of the damage and losses sustained by him and will see that all the losses are made good". But I declined to go back to the bungalow, I felt suspicious. But as the man was alone and Tilak assured me that no Congress people were about I at last assented and went back to the compound. This man, who I noticed was tall and strongly built, greeted me and expressed shame and sorrow for the way I had been treated and for the damage done to the property. He said to me "I know all about your work at Ghorasahan throughout the many years that have passed and you are loved and respected by all the people around. I am grieved to think that this mob of dacoits has so treated you and destroyed your property. I wish you to show me the damage done and I will see that you are recompensed". As I walked up the steps to show him the damage he took my arm and as we walked from place to place I noticed that he was holding me with a very firm grip and I suspected mischief. I then noticed him give a signal through the doorway to a man who had been hiding behind a tree on the lawn, whom I recognised at once as Methura. This man immediately ran out of the gate and down the road. I suspected he had been sent to call the crowd, which later proved to be correct. I felt I had fallen into a trap and I prayed earnestly that God would give me wisdom and show me some way to escape. Then an idea came to me. I said to the man holding me, "I am feeling very ill, let me get some medicine from the office". He still firmly held my left arm whilst I opened the door and took out from my desk a bottle of Bayer's Aspirin. Screwing off the cap I then said, "I have had as much

(ii) On 13th October 1942 the following leaflets were recovered from certain Congressmen who were arrested by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Rajpur, in the Buxar subdivision. The names of the persons and the leaflets recovered from them are as indicated below :—

(a) *Ram Chandra Sharma, a revolutionary and active Congress worker.*—A carbon copy of bulletin in 23 pages issued from Bihar Provincial Congress Committee explaining the future programme of the Congress workers in general. It contains full details of the 14 resolutions issued by Mr. Gandhi.

(b) *Sarju Narain Jha, an active Congress worker.*—*Wanted list 62.*—A printed bulletin with the caption "Gandhi Jayanti Saptah". It is not objectionable at all.

(c) Two carbon copies in Deonagri character containing an appeal to the Indian Police and Army. This is a very objectionable document.

(d) A carbon copy of a leaflet in Deonagri character containing instructions to policemen thanking those who are co-operating with the Congress and deprecating the action of those who do not.

The action of the three arrested men come under the purview of prejudicial act. The Sub-Inspector of Police has been directed to prosecute them under section 38 of the Defence of India Rules read with section 34.

(20) A Hindi leaflet "Kranti Lahar" was found in circulation in Shahpur Diara. Prejudicial leaflets were found at the Publicity meetings held on 17th October 1942 at Dalippur and at Jitaura, 2074C. police-station Jagdishpur, in Sadr subdivision. On 13th October 1942 a man was arrested at Piro in 28-10-1942. Sadr subdivision having been found in possession of prejudicial leaflets.

(21) Leaflets inciting public against Government and urging students not to attend schools were found distributed in Piro and Sandesh in Sadr subdivision and Sasaram town. 2143-C.

(22) On 17th November 1942 a printed leaflet in Deonagri character entitled "Azad Banenge ya marenge—Circular no. 11" was recovered from the personal search of Sheobilashi Pande, a very active 30-10-1942. Congress worker of Kesath. 2312-C.

(23) On 18th November 1942 leaflets written in Hindi were found thrown in the Ramgarh police station compound in which police officers and men were asked to resign. 20-11-1942. 2402-C.

(24) On 27th December 1942 a poster was found in Dehri Bazar. It was the first instance of anti-Japanese propaganda which we have found, but it also exhorted the people to drive out the British and start cutting railway and telegraph lines, etc. 24-11-1942. 165-C.

A cyclostyled leaflet in Hindi was found in Sadr in which it was written that the damage in Calcutta due to Japanese bombing was heavy and that Government were not publishing correct figures. It also congratulated those men who had escaped from police custody and set out a programme of tampering with railway lines, telegraph wires and roads.

On 4th January 1943 a handwritten leaflet was found thrown in Sahar police-station compound requesting the police to give up their work and not to arrest Congress workers.

(25) On 2nd January 1943 and 16th January 1943 small pieces of paper with the following written in English in block letters were found pasted on lamp posts along the Grand Trunk Road, one near the Municipal office and the other in front of Criminal Court in Sasaram town :— 371-C.

QUIT INDIA.

20-1-1943.

UP UP HINDUSTHAN.

DOWN DOWN ENGLISTHAN.

On 14th January 1943 an unknown Congress worker distributed highly seditious manuscript leaflets amongst the bathers in Sone river on the *Khichari Mela* day in Dehri town.

MUZAFFARPUR.

(26) Subdivisional Officer, Hajipur, reports that Congress villagers have distributed secret pamphlets in the Mufassil area, the purport of which is as follows: "The Police Commissioner, Mr. Butler, who arrested Mr. Gandhi has been killed. The Collector of Agra has also been killed. Eleven people have been killed in Patna by the police. The Commissioner of Patna has hidden himself, but soon will be killed. The Governor of Bihar has fled away to Delhi. The Arrah Jail has been broken open and the prisoners released. All Congressmen are enjoined not to fear to go to jail as they would immediately be released. Then follows instruction for future guidance. This includes the cutting and destruction of all communications and request to the police not to use their arms. It gives instructions to seize arms and to keep them in a hidden place, to burn all Government records and papers, not to offend Muhammadans, not to be afraid of police fires as only cartridges are used, to kill white skinned demons wherever they are found, to prevent Chaukidars from coming to Thana and to burn Government uniforms". 1413-C.

(27) On the 21st August 1942 the Subdivisional Officer, who was at Minapur, received a handwritten chit which was addressed to the Muhammadans of Madhubani, Manikpur, Ganj, Garhma, Batsara and Khemaipatti villages pointing out that illiterate Muslims were helping the police. The Muslims were asked to join the Civil Disobedience movement and to work with the Hindus in this critical hour in the history of the country. These chits are signed by "Secretary". No name is given but they are said to have been written by one Sahdeo Ojha, a local Congress leader. Another letter was addressed to the Subdivisional Officer saying that the people of the area are being crushed and adding that, if a list of the culprits was supplied to him, he could induce them to surrender. The Subdivisional Officer has not reported who wrote this letter. I shall ascertain that from him on his return from 1560-C. 23-8-1942.

(20) FIRING AT BETTIAH IN CHAMPARAN ON 24th AUGUST.

The Commissioner of the Tirhut Division who happened to be on the spot writes as follows about the Bettiah firing on 24th August :—

" We left Motihari about 9 or 9.30 on 24th August with a platoon of B. I. in two lorries and two cars. Near Bettiah, a man informed us that there was " big trouble at the courts". Processions were seen coming in from outside. A notice under section 144, Cr. P. C., prohibiting all meetings, etc, is in force in Bettiah. I went to the Guest House, and after discussions with persons there, I decided to go with the Superintendent of Police and an armed force to try and get people to disperse before any serious trouble began. I saw Mr. Verma (Manager of Bettiah) and asked him if he would come with me to use his influence. He declined, mainly I think because he thought he would have no influence. We found flags and picketers at the courts, and I directed that they be dispersed. This was done with no violence; the Superintendent of Police and I walked about half a mile along the road with some constables, moving them off, while the M. M. P. went down the other way. Back at the courts we heard that crowds were collecting in the Bara Ramna for a big meeting, in spite of the notice under section 144 prohibiting any meetings at all. We had to go there, and presently saw mobs with flags and lathis collected in streets converging on the Ramna. We halted the lorries, and disembarked the troops. I warned all onlookers that I could speak to, to leave the place (as I had been advising them to do all the morning) telling them to go back to their villages. The M. M. P. twice pushed the crowd back and were ordered to charge with swordsticks, but as soon as they turned their backs the crowd closed in behind them; there was danger of their being mobbed, and the military being unable to aid them. The crowd began to become very excited, when I and the Superintendent of Police advanced to within 10 yards of them and warned them that fire would be opened if they did not disperse. (Meanwhile the Subdivisional Officer had been trying to reason with the less turbulent crowds on the maidan on our left, with some success, though crowds still remained). As the Superintendent of Police and I returned the mob followed us up and would have rushed us if we had not kept facing them, or been covered by the troops. The Superintendent of Police then with my approval asked for one round to be fired, which I think was effective, but only seemed to excite the crowd. A volley was then fired by one section, and 2 or 3 people dropped, but were immediately carried away. This quietened things for a time, and I hoped the crowd would disperse. We waited from 3.10 or so, till nearly 4 but the streets were still packed, though at times I hoped the crowd was melting away. But another small mob with, so I was told, many goondas collected behind us; in front stones were being collected at a feverish rate as missiles and on our left and left front were more mobs with lathis and flags and some spears. We were debating how best to go in and clear the streets whether on foot or on lorries,—either of which would have been a troublesome business, when there was a sudden increase in the number of people, a wild cry was raised and concerted rushes were made from all the front and left flank, and there was no alternative but to open fire and keep it up till the mob began to take to its heels, when fire was stopped, except for an occasional shot at persons hurling brickbats from the houses. Reports from the hospital show that 8 persons were killed and 30 injured.

I am told that members of the mob are now disgusted with their leaders for having led them into this trouble.

Up to a point yesterday I hoped we were in time to save the situation without the use of firing. Every attempt was made by the Subdivisional Officer, Superintendent of Police and myself to reason with and persuade the crowds to go away, to no avail.

The secret police reports as well as other reports indicated that the ultimate intention was to loot the Treasury.

I visited the injured in the hospital in the morning, where they are being well cared for."

(21) ATTACK ON POLICE-STATION SINGHIA IN DARBHANGA DISTRICT ON 17TH AUGUST 1942.

At meetings held by the mob at Singhia on the 14th, 15th and 16th August, it had been decided that the police-station should be attacked, and at about 3 P.M. on the 17th a very large mob armed with various weapons and carrying Congress flags and shouting slogans entered the gate of the thana compound. The Sub-Inspector, Babu Bindeshwari Prasad Misser ordered his constables to arrest the ring-leaders, at which the mob hurled brick-bats at the officers and injured the Sub-Inspector, the Assistant Sub-Inspector (Md. Saghir) and also some of the constables. After this the Sub-Inspector ordered his subordinates to make a lathi charge and in the ensuing fight some of the thana staff received injuries. The Sub-Inspector then used his gun injuring some people in the mob and the mob left the thana compound but continued to throw brick-bats from outside. The Sub-Inspector and the assistant Sub-Inspector used their guns to keep the mob at bay but once their ammunition was exhausted the mob reentered the compound and attacked the thana staff. The Assistant Sub-Inspector's gun was seized and he was beaten to death, while the sub-inspector was rendered unconscious. The Assistant Sub-Inspector's body was taken to the nearby dispensary from where it was removed late at night by a body of rioters. No trace of the body was subsequently found. Forty-three persons were sent up in the case of whom 33 were acquitted by the Special Judge of Darbhanga, who *inter alia* passed certain adverse comments and strictures on the conduct of Sub-Inspector Bindeshwari Prasad Misser, who investigated the case. On appeal the High Court acquitted all the accused and fully endorsed the strictures passed by the Lower Court on the conduct of the Sub-Inspector.

(22) ATTACK ON PUSA ESTATE ON 15TH AUGUST 1942.

The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Tirhut Range, Pusa, reports :—

On the 14th August 1942 a mob of about 300 people comprising of students and people of neighbouring villages entered the Pusa Estate shouting slogans at about 1.30 P.M., approached the Range office building and tried to get all the offices closed. They were somehow persuaded to leave the office building and consequently they went away without doing any damage. This mob then paraded the whole Estate and went out. On their way to Pusa Road station, they took away from the field a few chains of the plough and damaged a cart-load of plants.

(ii) *Karo ia maro, i. e., do or die.*—It advocated the boycott of schools, colleges, courts, Government services, strikes in factories engaged in the production of war materials, sabotage on railway lines, bridges, telegraphs and telephones and roads, forcible occupation of courts, court buildings and post offices, destruction of records and papers therein, no payment of chaukidari and other taxes disarming the police and military, breaking of the salt law and no payment of rent to zemindars except for small amounts to those who stop payment of revenue to Government. It further appealed to the police and military not to use lathis and guns against their countrymen and advised the workers that such slogans as "Police are our brothers", "Soldiers are our brothers", "Hindus and Muslims are brothers", "India is independent", "Non-violence is our creed" should be shouted at every place.

(iii) *Mahatma Gandhi ka Akhri Sandesh, i. e., Last message of Mahatma Gandhi.*—It contained instructions on the same lines as above except for two new suggestions (a) that workers should take out processions in their villages or town both in the morning and evening every day and that there should be public burning of Union Jacks made of paper, and (b) that no brickbats or stones should be thrown at Indian constables.

(iv) *Police Bhaiyon se appeal, i. e. an appeal to brethren in the Police.*—It incited Indian Police Officers to resign their posts and join the movement. It announced that in Bombay, Lucknow, Delhi, Benares, Ahmedabad, Patna and other places, the Indian constables had refused to lathi charge or shoot the mobs and many Superintendents of Police, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and constables had resigned Government services and had joined the movement. It was further said that in Patna many Indian constables had been disarmed by the British soldiers and it was not known when Government would deal similarly with Indian constables at other places. It contained an appeal that they should join in the hoisting of National Flags on court buildings, cutting of telegraph and railway lines and removing railway sleepers, etc., explaining that this course was being adopted to prevent Government from exporting grains out of the country to feed the armies, as it was a tragedy that those who grew the grains were left to starve. It expressed the conviction that Swaraj would be achieved in the course of 15 to 20 days and that when the National Government would be established it would better the prospects of the Indian Government servants and would honour them. It further pointed out that what was happening at present was that the Indian soldiers who did not even receive half the salaries of the British soldiers were being pushed to the front to be killed in the War.

(v) *A bulletin*, announcing that India had become independent and the old Government known as the British Government was its greatest enemy, threatened that those who would side with the present Government would be treated as traitors to the country.

(vi) *Azadi ki larai chhir gayee* i.e., the war of independence had commenced.—This was also an appeal to Indian Police officers not to obey the present Government and to lathi charge or shoot the Congress workers. It tried to excite their sentiment that they were sons of the country which had given them birth and had nourished and nurtured them and it behoved them not to help the present dishonest Government which had ruined and sacked their country. They should not be afraid as when the Congress Government would come in power, they would be receiving higher salaries than at present.

(40) One important circular entitled *azad bano ya maro*, i.e., be independent or die and numbered circular no. 8, was found in circulation in Motihari town on the 30th August 1942 No. 25-9. It exhorted people to carry on the struggle and not believe in such false propaganda which was being carried on by Government that the present movement was injuring the true interests of the country.

(41) On the 17th and 18th September 1942, carbon copies of Hindi news sheets entitled No. 20-9. "ranchandi" (war goddess) were found pasted on a telegraphic post in Motihari town. One of them asked every self-respecting man to come forward to sacrifice his life for the sake of the motherland. It purported to contain a message from Babu Subhas Chandra Bose saying that he was coming soon to turn out the Europeans outside India and asking people not to step back in this struggle for freedom. It also warned the policemen that those who made lathi charges or opened fire should be careful, as the names of such men were being noted.

(42) On the 22nd September 1942, a manuscript leaflet in Hindi was found in the police-station and another copy in the sub-registry office at Kessariya, containing threats to Government official No. 11-10. and police.

Another manuscript leaflet in English headed "To whom it may concern" was found in the police-station addressed to the Assistant Sub-Inspector, Kessariya police-station. It was chiefly intended for Police telling them that those who were helping the Government at present and were impeding the advent of Swaraj were being black-listed and would be suitably dealt with when National Government would be established.

Another manuscript leaflet in English entitled "Notice no. 31, By order of Forward Bloc Committee Bengal" was found thrown in the Court room of Mr. S. N. Singh, Deputy Magistrate, Motihari, on 23rd September 1942. It warned all Indian Gazetted Officers not to realise collective fines till the 15th October 1942, as from that date they would have to work under a new Government which would give them reward or death according to their merits or demerits in connection with this movement. This leaflet was signed by one H. Das and dated the 10th September 1942. It was also mentioned that 50,000 copies of it had been made.

On the 25th September 1942, a manuscript leaflet in Hindi was found pasted on the office gate of the Tahsildar of Areraj Tahsil of the Bettiah Raj. It contained a warning to traitors of the country to be careful, as the Congress was fighting with the British Government for freedom and those who were helping the Government should not consider that the fight would remain non-violent and an armed revolution would begin soon and those in the black list would be killed first by way of revenge. It asked the sufferers to be patient as the time for fearful revenge was coming not in months but in days.

(43) On the 27th September 1942, two notices on the notice board of the Madhuban police-station and one on the notice board of the Pipra police-station were found pasted exhibiting "John bull go back". No. 11-1.

of which were economic. On the 3rd September—strangely enough the very day on which Tata's workers were streaming back to work—the constables led by Ramanand Tewari again approached the Additional Superintendent of Police who was forced to give them a hearing. They repeated their grievances about inadequacy of Dearness Allowance, etc., etc., and also stipulated that the order of transfer of Ramanand Tewari to Chaibassa must be countermanded, otherwise they would all resign in a body. This amounted to rebellion on the part of a hundred or more constables. That night they returned to their thanas shouting slogans. This information was conveyed personally to Government at Patna by the District Magistrate of Singhbhum and the Additional Superintendent of Police on the 4th September, and they flew back to Jamshedpur the same day taking with them the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in charge of the Southern Range. The Deputy Inspector-General met about 125 to 150 constables at the Sakchi thana on the 5th morning. The constables appeared satisfied with the assurance given them with regard to their economic grievances but they refused to resume duties, unless the orders of transfer of Ramanand Tewari were countermanded. With the aid of the military who had been called from Ranchi, all police-stations at Jamshedpur were surrounded at midnight on the 5th September, the ring-leaders arrested and the remainder given the option of resuming duties without reserve or being proceeded against under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance. At Sakchi police-station which was the storm centre and where Ramanand Tewari was stationed, the Deputy Inspector-General himself arrested 27 constables; six more were arrested at other police-stations and the 33 men were then made over to the military who provided the escort that took the strikers to Hazaribagh Jail. Nineteen of the strikers including Ramanand Tewari were subsequently convicted under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance and sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment, three to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and 11 to six months.

(25) FIRING AT DOMCHANCH, POLICE-STATION KODARMA, DISTRICT HAZARIBAGH, ON 17TH AUGUST 1942.

The Deputy Commissioner's report is :—

“ In the afternoon..... a crowd consisting of people not only of Domchanch but of some adjoining villages collected in the Domchanch bazar, marched to the liquor shop and set fire to it. On receipt of this information a Deputy Magistrate, who was stationed at Domchanch Post Office with an armed force of five constables, arrived at the liquor shop and tried to extinguish the fire. While they were busy putting out the flames a mob of about 400 persons advanced towards them with a threatening attitude. The Magistrate tried to reason with them and asked them to disperse but to no effect. Eventually when the mob became more and more menacing and advanced rapidly towards the Magistrate and constables and showered brick-bats and stones on them, some of which hit the Magistrate and constables causing injuries, the Magistrate ordered opening of fire. In all 25 shots were fired and seven persons were injured of whom two succumbed to their injuries. The Superintendent of Police and the Sadr Subdivisional Officer arrived at the place almost immediately after the firing was over.”

(26) FIRING AT POLICE-STATION MANBAZAR, DISTRICT MANBHUM, ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 1942.

On 29th and 30th September 1942, concerted attacks were made on places in Manbhumi district by mobs who had, in the interval since the beginning of the disturbances, learned an improved technique—probably from across the Bengal border. This technique consisted in attacking several distant places simultaneously and at an hour just before dawn, thereby including the element of surprise. In this particular case in Manbazar the mobs were misled by what they thought was the departure of the Armed Police. The Subdivisional Officer and the Assistant Superintendent of Police were at Manbazar with a force of armed police but had, on the morning of 30th September 1942, left the police-station with some of the armed force to effect arrests in villages some six or seven miles from the police-station. After their departure a mob of about 1,000 armed with spears, arrows and all sorts of deadly weapons made a determined attack upon the thana. The Sub-Inspector with his force of one Havildar and six Armed Police acted with great firmness and courage. Firing 16 rounds of ball and buck shot from the shelter of the verandah pillars, they killed one man and wounded two. The thana was not attacked again.

(53) As regards objectionable leaflets, confidential enquiries are in progress. It is suspected that these are being sent to different places in the villages of Ranchi through Bus drivers. I think a warning letter from the Regional Authority to the Bus owners will have a preventive effect. The President of the Regional Authority may be requested to issue letters. 1029-C.
26-8-1942.

*(54) It was given out yesterday that there would be a hartal today because of the death of Mahadeo Desai, and in the notice it was said that he has been poisoned in the jail by the Britishers. I enclose a copy of the notice which has been circulated. It was not widely circulated and it was handwritten. 1059-C.
17-8-1942.

*(55) Many leaflets were freely distributed by Congress workers in urban and rural areas asking people not to subscribe to the different war bonds. The leaflets advocated students to leave their educational institutions and Government servants to give up their jobs. It was also inculcated therein that no-tax campaign should be resorted to on an extensive scale. People were asked to effect damage to Government buildings, cut railway wires and remove the rails so that Government might not be able to approach every area with facility. These leaflets purport to have been issued under the authority of the All-India Congress Committee and the Provincial Congress Committee. The Superintendent of Police has taken action to stop the circulation of all such leaflets and trace out the source from where they have been issued. Some of the leaflets seized are enclosed. No leaflets have come to notice since the seizure of the lot attached. All persons having cyclostyle machines have been warned by the Police and a secret watch is being maintained at the Press. 1184-C.
13-9-1942

*(56) Distribution of leaflets and bulletins inciting the Public to revolt.—A few leaflets were distributed in the Sadr Subdivision, exhorting people to continue doing acts of sabotage. This has had no effect on the general public. Some printed leaflets were also found with two Tana Bhagats of Chainpur in the Gumla subdivision. A leaflet in Hindi, of which copy of English translation is attached was found at the Bus stand in Ranchi on 5th October 1942. The Superintendent of Police has forwarded a copy of it to the Administrative Commandant in order to warn the Military Police to that effect and so also the Security Staff. 1292-C.
10-10-1942

(57) Leaflets were stuck up at several places in Ranchi advising people to commit acts of sabotage. Some printed leaflets were also recovered from Raidih police-station in the Gumla subdivision. 1437-C.
1-11-1942

(58) During the fortnight under report some leaflets were distributed inciting the public to continue committing acts of sabotage. T. C. 1.
16-12-1942

HAZARIBAGH.

(59) Two persons distributing leaflets calling upon the people to carry on the movement have been arrested at Chatra today. 15987-1
22-8-1942

(60) On the 24th August 1942, one person of Chauparan who had been visiting Hazaribagh town for some time past for the distribution of prejudicial pamphlets was arrested. The pamphlets, besides containing an appeal in Hindi issued from the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee (Circular no. 5) contain an appeal in English to the American Army in India to assist the Congress in their fight against the British and also a misrepresentation that the American troops are being utilised to suppress the mass movement. The Superintendent of Police has forwarded a copy of the pamphlet to C. I. D. 16134-C
25-8-1942

DHANBAD.

(61) Two leaflets one under caption "Warning to traitors" and the other "To all Government Servants" were found in circulation in Dhanbad, Jharia, Katras and Chirkunda. 730-P.C.
3-10-1942

(62) One leaflet under caption "Mahatma Gandir Bani" was seen circulated in Bagmara police-station. 747-T.C.
10-10-1942

(63) Two leaflets under the following heads were found in circulation in Kenduadih police-station elaka. One under caption "Koile Khadan ke Majdoor Bhaiyon" and the other "Kiske Bhakat banna chahte hain". 797-T.C.
31-10-1942

MANBHAM.

*(64) For the first time on the 15th morning, however many leaflets in Bengali, a copy of which is enclosed, were found pasted in different places in the town exhorting the people to rise equal to the occasion, to wrest power and to use every subversive means to bring about chaos and confusion. The people were invited to a public meeting to be held in the Jubilee Hall the same afternoon. 867-P.C.
17-8-1942

*(65) A Hindi pamphlet was found pasted on the wall of the Chandil Railway station asking the labourers to go on strike in every mill and workshop and as a mark of protest against Government action. An English rendering of the pamphlet received from the Deputy Superintendent of Police, G. R. P. is enclosed. 917-P.C.
28-8-1942

*(66) On the 28th August 1942 a leaflet saying that travelling by train is dangerous was found in circulation in the town of Purulia. A copy of it is enclosed. Its source has not yet been traced. It seems to me that attempts are being made to tamper with the railway lines. 931-P.C.
30-8-1942

Another leaflet entitled "Mahatma Gandhi's parting message to the Nation on the eve of his arrest on the 9th morning" was found at Adra and Purulia, a copy of which is enclosed.

(67) Anonymous manuscript leaflets were found pasted at various places in Purulia town inciting people to hold meetings and take out processions (on 15th August 1942). Printed leaflets by the B. P. C. C. were distributed secretly in Purulia town, Adra and Chandil on 28th August 1942 and 30th August 1942. 978-P.C.
11/12-1942

*Translations of the leaflets, etc., will be found, in the item bearing the same number, in the latter part of this Appendix.

7. It is difficult at present to give any definite indication of the lines on which the movement may develop. It is the declared intention of the Congress High Command to conduct the movement on non-violent lines. But in the view of their statements that it will be an "open rebellion" and that there will be no restriction on the laws to be broken and the repeated insistence that the campaign is to be short and swift, it seems likely that the opening stages must be directed to something that would have a paralyzing effect on administration. The opening move will probably be hunger strikes by those arrested and possibly by others outside the jails. This would probably be accompanied by all kinds of passive resistance both before and after arrest and in jail. This will require care in making arrests and in taking prisoners to jail as attempts will be made to stage incidents which would arouse popular feeling. Another possible step may be widespread attempts to occupy post and telegraph offices in order to cause a breakdown of Government communications and the occupation by crowds of Government buildings such as Kutcherries, offices, etc., and possibly power stations. Attempts may also be made to stop railway traffic by sitting on the line or occupying small stations or by more ticketless travel. But these operations would take time to develop as they depend on getting a large following and this will probably not be forthcoming on a large scale immediately. It is necessary that local officers should be on the watch for such developments; but at the same time it is most important that police forces should not be dispersed in advance to guard against such possibilities. They should be kept concentrated as far as possible and as long as possible.

One activity which may be immediately expected is widespread and persistent attempts to undermine the loyalty of the police forces and of Government staff generally. This must be closely watched and guarded against and immediate action taken against any who attempt it.

A no-rent campaign is also a possibility in Bihar, but this also would take some time to organize and may be forestalled if the leaders and organisers are caught and confined in time. An attempt to call out municipal conservancy staffs seems less likely as this would alienate public feeling from the movement. Any attempt to set up parallel courts or thanas, etc., would also take time to develop.

There will probably be the usual attempts at hoisting flags on Government and other buildings. But no fresh instructions as to how to deal with this are necessary.

8. Even with their avowal of non-violent intentions, it will be impossible for the leaders to keep the rank and file under control and it is likely that violence will break out in some places. An order delegating to District Officers the power under Defence Rule 54 to seize arms, ammunitions, etc., has already been passed to be exercised in a state of emergency (vide lists attached to Houlton's memo. no. 682-C., dated the 25th February 1942), but you may now use it in suitable cases of Congressmen or others likely to join the movement, according to your discretion.

District Officers already possess the power under Rule 56 to control meetings, processions, etc. These you will use to ban all meetings and processions in support of the movement. They will have already become unlawful as being in support of the activities of associations declared to be unlawful. Committees meetings held in support of the movement should be stopped as being unlawful and the members arrested and prosecuted. It will not be practicable to prevent or disperse all public meetings or demonstrations and attention will have to be concentrated on these matters. The instructions previously issued on this matter in my letter no. 3210-C., dated the 18th November 1940, will hold good on the present occasion.

Orders under Rule 58 about control of drilling and under Rule 59 about control of uniforms and emblems are already in force. But so long as the whole Indian National Congress as such is not declared to be an unlawful association, you will not take any action against any member of the general public merely for displaying the Congress Flag or wearing or displaying any Congress emblem or uniform.

Under Criminal Law Amendment Act, Section 7, you have got the power to deal with picketings. It should be dealt with firmly and at once.

As to a campaign for non-payment of taxes, etc., your attention is invited to Defence Rule 34(6) (ii) which makes encouraging or inciting such non-payment a prejudicial act. A no-rent campaign is not covered by Defence of India Rule 34 (6) (ii). Special provision is made for this in the Emergency Powers. Ordinance and until that comes into force there is no legal provision making it a criminal offence.

9. Government propose to impose a strict control on the Press in the matter of the publication of any news and comments about the movement. For your part you will exercise a careful check on telegrams relating to the movement handed in at the telegraph offices in your district and for this purpose you may confidentially advise the telegraph offices freely to consult you on all such telegrams before transmitting them. Separate instructions as to the extent of Press and Telegraph censorship will follow. For the present I am to ask you to withhold all telegraphic Press messages containing speculation as to the form of coming movement or other incitement to participate in it. Telegrams addressed to Government should not be stopped: but if they contain false or misleading statements a report containing the fact should be sent to Government by telegram.

10. In my letter no. 2666-C. of the 17th/30th September 1940 which dealt with most of these points *vis-a-vis* the movement that was then threatened, reference was made to an Emergency Power Ordinance which the Government of India had then in contemplation to deal with Revolutionary movements. This Ordinance will not be promulgated in the first stage of the present movement. Reliance will be placed in the first instance on the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Defence of India Rules. But if the movement gains momentum or is not rapidly brought to a stop the Government of India will enact the Emergency Powers Ordinance and action will then be taken under the Ordinance. In paragraph 6 of the letter cited above the relevant provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Ordinance were set out in brief and compared. Attention is invited to that paragraph 6 and also to paragraph 7. A draft of that Ordinance with modifications since made is being sent to you separately. Its provisions will be of the nature described in the letter of 1940 cited above. Even if the Ordinance is enforced the Criminal Law Amendment Act will not be abrogated and the Defence of India Rules will also be there. You will note that the Ordinance is still not promulgated and I am directed to ask you to keep its draft in your personal custody.

11. Arrested persons should be prevented from making any public statements after arrest and they should not be allowed any interviews or letters for the first month of custody. As prominent Congressmen

Democratic Party for helping in the war efforts. A Hindi translation of the same leaflet was also distributed. There were two leaflets in Bengali said to have been published by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. One of these said that the railway lines should be damaged and removed. The other drew up a programme for the Congress workers as follows:—

“ WORK TO BE DONE IN VILLAGES :—

(1) The message of freedom should be spread in villages and villagers should be told that the British Government had come to its end.

(2) Some 10 or 12 villages should combine together and make an association.

(3) The railway and telegraph and telephone lines should be rendered useless.

(4) You should take possession of the post offices, thanas and subdivisional offices in a non-violent way. You must ask the constables at police-station to give up their work; if they refuse you should snatch away their arms in a non-violent way. You should allow yourself to be beaten or shot down but you should not assault any one. The Government should be brought to a standstill by a general strike in all important places and outposts.

WORK TO BE DONE IN TOWNS :—

(1) The schools, colleges and Universities should be closed.

(2) All should stop work in machine shops, ammunition factories and Government offices. These should be made useless before the 15th September 1942.

(3) Those who have given up their work in the towns should go throughout the country and begin their work. Ask the police and the Indian army to give up their work. Request them but do not beat them.

(4) Everywhere hold meetings, organise processions and go out in batches, spreading the message of freedom. If any one attacks you, do not run away. You must be prepared to court death. Through courting death your country will get freedom.

(HAIL FREE INDIA)."

There were also leaflets issued by the Muslim League and the Radical Democratic Party and the Adibasi Sabha asking the workers to join work. The General Manager issued appeals to the workers to return to their work and Sir A. R. Dalal also issued an appeal to the same effect over the local Radio Relay system. This was printed and distributed.

Some handwritten posters were also issued and distributed by the mischief-mongers.

(80) Various leaflets were distributed urging the workers to go on strike as a mark of protest against the present policy of Government. Most of these leaflets were cyclostyled and were distributed by school boys and "C" class apprentices. A few persons were arrested while distributing leaflets and have been convicted. Some of these leaflets tried to fan up public feeling by circulating false stories as to injuries caused during the dispersal of the processions of school boys by the Mounted Military Police. One of these leaflets said, "The Allies want the subjects of the enemy-occupied countries to do sabotage. Why can't we apply the same law to the British when we, Indians, are at war with the British Imperialism." An alarming report was published in a Bombay paper "Bandemataram" with the head lines :—

"Rivers of blood flowing through Jamshedpur." "Serious situation of thousands of workmen's cruelty and slaughter such as will put to shame the deeds of Jallianabagh". More than ten thousands wounded."

(81) A few handwritten leaflets were found stuck up to walls and trees in Chakradharpur bazar exhorting the people to join the Civil Disobedience Movement. I got them quickly removed, and some of them already forwarded in original to the Additional Deputy Commissioner.

(82) I was informed that one printed leaflet was recently circulated in Chaibassa town. The matter is under police enquiry.

(83) Prejudicial leaflets are still being circulated secretly. On 25th September 1942 at night the house of one Sheo Prashad Sharma was searched and some cyclostyled and printed leaflets of an objectionable character were recovered. Sheo Prasad Sharma was arrested and prosecuted under section 38(5) Defence of India Rules. Attempts are being made to detect the sources of these leaflets and rewards also being declared by the Additional Superintendent of Police to persons who can supply correct information about the sources of these leaflets. Public are being warned by Assistant Superintendent of Police to destroy the leaflets immediately they get them and report the matter to the nearest police-station

(84) A number of prejudicial leaflets were in circulation during the week. Four of these leaflets were to the effect that Englishmen should be killed, shops should be looted, Government Banks, offices and post offices should be damaged. They instigated the people to stop the production of steel and said that villages were being destroyed and women were being molested by British soldiers.

Several houses were searched by the police and a number of prejudicial leaflets were recovered. Some arrests were also made in this connection.

One most important event is that one cyclostyle machine belonging to the Tata Technical Institute is missing since the 25th September 1942. Evidently it has been removed for making prejudicial leaflets. A case of theft has been instituted and the matter is under investigation.

(85) The usual leaflet campaign continues. Several houses have been searched and a number of prejudicial leaflets were recovered from the house of one Gopal Bose who has already been arrested. Deo Narain Lall and B. R. Bose's houses were also searched.

Now, therefore, the Governor of Bihar in exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), hereby declares to be unlawful the said All-India Congress Working Committee and every branch and committee thereof and every other association aforesaid whether such branch or committee or other association is formed or continues with any name or title indicating that it is part of the said All-India Congress Working Committee or has the intention of furthering or assisting, directly or indirectly, the objects or operations of the said All-India Congress Working Committee or is formed or continues without any distinctive title or name.

The 9th August 1942.

No. 3-C.(P).—Whereas the Governor of Bihar is of opinion that the Association known as the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee and every branch and committee thereof, and every other association which is formed or continues in aid of, or with the intention of furthering or assisting, directly or indirectly, the objects or operations of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee has for its object interference and does interfere with the administration of the law and the maintenance of law and order and constitutes a danger to the public peace;

Now, therefore, the Governor of Bihar in exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), hereby declares to be unlawful the said Bihar Provincial Congress Committee and every branch and committee thereof and every other association aforesaid whether such branch or committee or other association is formed or continues with any name or title indicating that it is part of the said Bihar Provincial Congress Committee or has the intention of furthering or assisting, directly or indirectly, the objects or operations of the said Bihar Provincial Congress Committee or is formed or continues without any distinctive title or name.

The 9th August 1942.

No. 4-C.(P).—Whereas the Governor of Bihar is of opinion that the Association known as the Bihar Congress Working Committee and every branch and committee thereof, and every other association which is formed or continues in aid of, or with the intention of furthering or assisting, directly or indirectly, the objects or operations of the Bihar Congress Working Committee, has for its object interference and does interfere with the administration of the law and the maintenance of law and order and constitutes a danger to the public peace;

Now, therefore, the Governor of Bihar in exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), hereby declares to be unlawful the said Bihar Congress Working Committee and every branch and committee thereof and every other association aforesaid whether such branch or committee or other association is formed or continues with any name or title indicating that it is part of the said Bihar Congress Working Committee or has the intention of furthering or assisting, directly or indirectly, the objects or operations of the said Bihar Congress Working Committee or is formed or continues without any distinctive title or name.

The 9th August 1942.

No. 5-C.(P).—Whereas the Governor of Bihar is of opinion that the Association known as the Bihar Congress Executive Committee and every branch and committee thereof, and every other association which is formed or continues in aid of, or with the intention of furthering or assisting, directly or indirectly, the objects or operations of the Bihar Congress Executive Committee, has for its object interference and does interfere with the administration of the law and the maintenance of law and order and constitutes a danger to the public peace;

Now, therefore, the Governor of Bihar in exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), hereby declares to be unlawful the said Bihar Congress Executive Committee and every branch and committee thereof and every other association aforesaid whether such branch or committee or other association is formed or continues with any name or title indicating that it is part of the said Bihar Congress Executive Committee or has the intention of furthering or assisting, directly or indirectly, the objects or operations of the said Bihar Congress Executive Committee or is formed or continues without any distinctive title or name.

The 9th August 1942.

No. 6-C.(P).—Whereas the Governor of Bihar is of opinion that the Associations described in the Schedule hereto annexed have for their object interference and do interfere with the administration of the law and the maintenance of law and order and constitute a danger to the public peace;

Now, therefore, the Governor of Bihar in exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), hereby declares the said Associations to be unlawful.

The Schedule.

1. The Provincial Committee of the Congress Socialist Party;
2. The Council of Action of the said Provincial Committee of the Congress Socialist party; and
3. All Local Committees of the said Provincial Committee of the Congress Socialist Party.

The 9th August 1942.

No. 7-C.(P).—Whereas the Governor of Bihar is of opinion that the Associations described in the Schedule hereto annexed have for their object interference and do interfere with the administration of the law and the maintenance of law and order and constitute a danger to the public peace;

Now, therefore, the Governor of Bihar in exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), hereby declares the said Associations to be unlawful.

The Schedule.

1. All District Congress Committees.
2. All Subdivisional Congress Committees.
3. All Thana Congress Committees.

Hindi pamphlet containing programme of volunteers was found on 21st August and on 24th August 1942, printed programme of the "work of the Congress" was distributed.

(4) Leaflets issued by Nawa-Jiwan Sangha of Dumka were found on the walls on 23rd August 1942 at Dumka asking the youths to join the movement.

Printed pamphlets bearing pictures of Mr. Gandhi and inciting people to further the movement were found pasted in various parts of the Dumka town on 21st August 1942. Printed leaflets setting forth the Congress programme were found circulated at Dumka on 24th August 1942.

(101) At Dumka, notices in carbon were distributed on 25th August 1942 amongst bus drivers asking them not to drive the buses on threat of assault. Printed pamphlets were distributed on 25th August 1942 telling people what to do in order to carry out the Congress programme. 2589-1
22-9-18

(102) One printed pamphlet of programme of anti-Government activities was found at Madhupur on 18th September 1942 as also a leaflet containing warning to the Police against maltreating prisoners. 2651-1
25-9-19

On 20th September 1942, the Deoghar bulletin, dated the 16th September 1942, giving local and foreign news and asking troops not to kill Indians and fight with Japan was found in circulation at Deoghar. On 21st September 1942, the Deoghar bulletins, dated the 19th September and 20th September were found in circulation. They contained the usual anti-British propaganda.

(One cyclostyle machine which was suspected of being utilised for the issue of the Deogher bulletin leaflet was seized on 18th September 1942 at Deoghar.)

(103) (i) A pamphlet, dated the 22nd September 1942 and Deoghar bulletin, dated the 23rd September 1942, stating that Japan is preparing for war against the British in India and that the British are setting up many Jilianwallabagh examples were found in circulation at Deoghar on 23rd September 1942. 2763-0
3-10-19

(ii) Bulletin, dated 25th September 1942, was circulated at Deoghar on 26th September 1942 containing anti-British propaganda and asking people to carry on the movement till Japan invades India and the Government servants leave their services.

(iii) A bulletin was found in circulation at Deoghar asking people to demand cloth and food from the rich and take them by force if they refuse to give them willingly and to change the present system of Government, or in the alternative, to end it.

(iv) A cyclostyled leaflet entitled "Yeh Murdani Keon" was found being circulated in Mahagama police-station on 26th September 1942. It purports to have been issued by the Bhagalpur Communist Party and incites people to revolt.

(104) A bulletin issued by the Hindusthan Republican Army, New Delhi, was received by some of the Thana officers in the district appealing people to be loyal to the country and describing the atrocities done by the police and the military. 2880-0
10-10-19

A bulletin, dated 1st October 1942, was received by the Subdivisional Officer of Deoghar stating that the Sub-Inspectors of Police of Sarwan and Deoghar police-stations and Jasidih G. R. P. are doing excesses and realising money from the public through touts.

It is reported by the Sub-Inspector, G. R. P., Jasidih, that certain posters had been pasted near Jasidih Railway station on 8th October 1942 asking people to tamper with wire, etc.

Two cyclostyled leaflets entitled "Godda Samachar" and "Godda Samachar Khas" were distributed during the week at Godda. They exhorted the people to rise and contained misleading and false statements regarding the situation. An incident of cow-slaughter by some soldiers in the school hostel for food is being exploited.

On 4th October 1942, a leaflet was found pasted in one of the electric posts at Sahebganj asking people to observe hartal and do everything possible to get Swaraj.

(105) Some leaflets were found in circulation in Deoghar and recently two cyclostyled leaflets entitled "Godda Samachar" and "Godda Samachar Khas" were distributed in the Godda hat. In one of the leaflets (Godda Samachar Khas) there is an attempt to exploit the incident of cow-slaughter by the troops near the High English School hostel where the soldiers were accommodated. There is an attempt to incite people and appeal to pleaders, school teachers and students to give up their work and to join the movement and help to turn out the British from India. The other leaflet is of a general nature asking people including Government servants not to co-operate with Government and to rise in a body. 2821-C
6-10-194

(106) (i) It was reported in the last weekly report that certain posters were pasted near the Jasidih Railway station on 3rd October 1942. Details have now been received. One of the posters is in English and two in Hindi. The poster in English entitled "Gandhiji's last message" states that complete deadlock by strikes and all other non-violent means should be brought about. One of the Hindi posters entitled "Every Indian's Duty" lays down 21 items for paralysing Government and the ways to do it. The other printed leaflet was found in a torn condition and was addressed to labourers of Bengal, which was corrected in manuscript to Bihar. 3029-C.
13-10-194

(ii) On 6th October 1942, an appeal entitled "Janta se appeal" was found pasted in Bhagaya hat, police-station Mahagama in the Godda subdivision. It recited that the police and troops were killing people and the landlords were helping the former. All people were asked to get ready.

(iii) A printed and a manuscript leaflet in Bengali were found pasted on the gate of the Sahebganj Railway High English School on 8th October 1942 asking people not to help British Government in any way in their war efforts.

(107) Some leaflets were found pasted at Pathargama. One of the leaflets incited people to come armed to the Puja melas. 3067-C.
20-10-194

(108) A leaflet was found pasted on the clock tower saying that a revolutionary party has arrived at Deoghar and the Police and spies should be careful. 8517-C.
10-11-194

A leaflet was found at the gate of the Deoghar High English School asking boys to join the present movement. 10-11-194

The 12th August 1942.

No. 175-C. (P).—In exercise of the power vested in the Provincial Government by section 2 of the Penalties (Enhancement) Ordinance, 1942, the Governor of Bihar is pleased to declare that sections 3 to 7 of the said Ordinance shall have effect throughout the Province from the date of this notification.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,
Y. A. GODBOLE,
Chief Secretary to Government

The 20th August 1942.

No. 228-C. (P).—Whereas the Provincial Government consider it necessary that special precautions should be taken to prevent the entry of unauthorised persons into Railway buildings and on Railway premises, yards and lines;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power vested in the Provincial Government by Rule 7 of the Defence of India Rules, the Governor of Bihar is pleased to declare all such Railway buildings, premises, yards and lines in the Province of Bihar to be protected places.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,
Y. A. GODBOLE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ORDER.

The 20th August 1942.

No. 230-C. (P).—In exercise of the power vested in the Provincial Government by Rule 9 of the Defence of India Rules, the Governor of Bihar is pleased to order that no person other than a railway employee or troops or police or Magistrates accompanying such employees, troops or police may be or remain in or on any Railway buildings, premises, yards or lines declared to be protected places by notification no. 228-C. (P), dated the 20th August 1942 except on *bona fide* business and except on a permit issued by a Magistrate or an Officer-in-charge of a police-station or a Commissioned Officer of His Majesty's Forces.

In case of persons using level crossings this order will apply only between the hours of 7 P.M. and 5 A.M.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,
Y. A. GODBOLE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ORDER.

The 21st August 1942.

No. 384-C. (P).—In exercise of the power vested in the Provincial Government by Rule 9 of the Defence of India Rules, the Governor of Bihar is pleased to order, in partial modification of Order no. 230-C. (P), dated the 20th August 1942, that no person other than a railway employee or troops or police or Magistrates accompanying such employees, troops or police may be or remain in or on any Railway buildings, premises, yards or lines declared to be Protected Places by notification no. 228-C. (P), dated the 20th August 1942, except on *bona fide* business and except on a permit issued by a Magistrate or an Officer-in-charge of a police-station or a Commissioned Officer of His Majesty's Forces.

This order will not apply to a *bona fide* passenger from another Province alighting at a station in Bihar provided he does not loiter about the premises and provided he registers his name, home address and destination with the Station Master or any officer authorised by him before he leaves the station.

In case of persons using Level Crossings, the order will apply only between the hours of 7 P.M. and 5 A.M.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,
Y. A. GODBOLE,
Chief Secretary to Government

The 13th September 1942.

No. 593-C. (P).—In exercise of the powers vested in the Provincial Government by Rule 9 of the Defence of India Rules, the Governor of Bihar is pleased to order that no person other than (1) a railway employee, (2) a person employed by a railway contractor or by any railway authority, or (3) troops, police or Magistrates shall enter or remain in or on any railway buildings, premises, yards or lines, declared to be protected places by notification no. 228-C. (P), dated the 20th August 1942, except on *bona fide* business or on a permit issued by a Magistrate or an officer-in-charge of a police-station or a Commissioned Officer of His Majesty's Forces.

Explanation.—For pedestrian traffic, *bona fide* business referred to in this Order includes the use of railway premises at a level crossing or of a railway embankment or bridge for purposes of travelling.

2. Notification no. 230-C. (P), dated the 20th August 1942, and notification no. 384-C. (P), dated the 21st August 1942, are cancelled.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,
Y. A. GODBOLE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

COUNTRY NEWS.

IMMORTAL SOULS OF 1942.

Patna firing.—The Indian constables refused to open fire on their brothers. The British soldiers opened fire on the patriots, who were armless students. As a result of this firing about 20 both Hindus and Muslims died and 50 received injuries. Now they are being assaulted openly.

Bombay.—Here police opened fire 20 times and they are still firing. There is no peace in Bombay, 109 died and about 300 received injuries.

Calcutta.—Here the people are being fired. The Indian constables refused to open fire. It cannot be said how many died and how many received injuries.

Madras.—There was firing between the British and Indian soldiers.

Gaya.—In the town 4 died and 10 received injuries. What to speak of villages? Many thanas, post offices, and stations were looted. Perhaps you are aware of the fact that the Sergeants-Major of Gaya assaulted one of your brothers with lathi. You took it a matter of pride. One thing more. One notice has been circulated by the Government which is a treachery.

Editorial.—Now I find that Russia has appealed to open the 2nd Front, the same second front has been opened in India. The Government was anxious to fight the Fascism and now the Government has proved to be a Fascist. The Muslims of India should take part in this struggle for Independence. Are not the Muslims becoming the victims of firing? Think over this and make the best use of the opportunity or you will have to lament.

PAINFUL APPEAL TO YOUTHS.

Friends.—We will continue this struggle for Independence so long the Imperialist Europeans are not driven out of India one by one. Make use of the below mentioned instructions—

1. To organise a youth militia for struggle.
2. To destroy and to loot the railway lines, bridges, post offices, thanas and stations.
3. To keep the looted arms in our possession so that we may take use of them against the Japan invasion.
4. To make propaganda for Independence in every creek and corner of the country.

NOTE.—This notice will be issued regularly. Every old and young should read it and make it over to others for reading and they should keep it as a hidden treasure.

India declares Indpendence.

The Parties never die and they live long.

Long Live Revolution.

Yours,
Friend.

(27) " BANDEMATRAM. " [Translation of printed Hindi leaflet.]

There is a question regarding the position of Indians in the present war. British Government, according to their sweet will, have dragged the people into it. Government have always been saying that the war is being fought for the freedom of all countries and subjects therein. People of India have appealed several times to make India free so that she may help British Government, China and Russia in the war of freedom. British Government do not like to make it free and are contented with the help that can be had forcibly. India is not satisfied with it. The Congress under M. Gandhi has decided to declare at once war of non-violence with the British Government, not for the sake of India only, but for England, America, China and Russia as well in establishing the freedom of all countries. People shculd continue the movement according to the instructions when leaders are arrested.

This is the last struggle of Mahatma Gandhi for Swaraj. It is not being fought for a small cause. With this struggle the freedom of India as well as of all countries is involved and the end of this horrible war is aimed at. It is, therefore, hoped that all Indians who have a love for their country and who want its freedom should join without hesitation. Without sacrifice no country has gained freedom. We should be prepared for sacrifice and join the struggle. We have to gain freedom from countries which are participating in the war and do not care for their lives and wealth. This can be achieved by sacrifice. It should always be remembered that non-violence is the main objective of Mahatma Gandhi. We should not, therefore, do any work which is not guarded by non-violence. It is hoped that all Indians will fulfil their quota by making sacrifice. So long as instructions can be issued by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress, work should be done according to their programme. If it is not possible for them to give instructions, the programme given below should be followed :—

PROGRAMME.

1. One day's complete hartal should be observed on the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders. The businessmen, students, lawyers, mukhtears, labourers, cartmen, rickshaw-pullers, Government servants, zamindars and farmers, etc., should take part in this strike. A meeting should be held in the evening in which the resolution which the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee has accepted and which has been published in the newspapers should be passed.

2. The workers should move about in towns and villages and make the people understand the mission of Mahatma Gandhi and others and should make them ready to undergo all sorts of sacrifices for the freedom of India.

The 22nd August 1942.

No. 393-C. (P).—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance no. II of 1942), the Governor of Bihar is pleased to empower all District Magistrates in the Province to direct within their respective districts, by general or special order in writing, which offences or classes of offences or cases or classes of cases shall be tried by a Special Judge.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,
Y. A. GODBOLE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The 22nd August 1942.

No. 394-C. (P).—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance no. II of 1942), the Governor of Bihar is pleased to invest with the powers of a Special Magistrate under the said Ordinance all Magistrates in the Province who have exercised powers as Magistrates of the first class for a period of not less than two years.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,
Y. A. GODBOLE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The 22nd August 1942.

No. 395-C. (P).—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance no. II of 1942), the Governor of Bihar is pleased to empower all District Magistrates in the Province to direct within their respective districts, by general or special order in writing, which offences or classes of offences or cases or classes of cases other than offences or cases involving offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code with death shall be tried by a Special Magistrate.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,
Y. A. GODBOLE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The 22nd August 1942.

No. 396-C. (P).—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance no. II of 1942), the Governor of Bihar is pleased to empower all Magistrates of the first and second class in the Province to exercise within their jurisdictions powers of a "Summary Court".

By order of the Governor of Bihar,
Y. A. GODBOLE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The 22nd August 1942.

No. 397-C. (P).—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance no. II of 1942), the Governor of Bihar is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. M. Agarwala, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Patna, to be the person to whom the proceedings mentioned in the said section shall be submitted for review.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,
Y. A. GODBOLE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The 1st September 1942.

No. 2263-P. R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941 (Ordinance no. XI of 1941), the Governor of Bihar, being of opinion that employment in connection with the working or management of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Jamshedpur, is essential for securing the defence of British India and the efficient prosecution of the war, is hereby pleased to declare all such employment to be employment to which the said Ordinance applies.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,
J. W. HOULTON,
Additional Secretary to Government.

The 3rd September 1942.

No. 486-C. (P).—Whereas serious damage has been caused to public roads and obstructions have been created which interfere with traffic and whereas there is apprehension that further damage of this nature may be caused to such roads and that further obstructions may be created :

Now, therefore, the Governor of Bihar in exercise of the power vested in the Provincial Government by Rule 12(1) of the Defence of India Rules is pleased to order as follows :—

Between the hours of 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. no person other than military troops, police and Magistrates accompanying them may use any of the roads mentioned in the Schedule given below.

This order will take effect from today and will remain in force for one month.

The other day an Indian overwhelmed with the love of freedom for India was shouting "Bharat azad" near the Hospital. But the Britishers hate love for one's country, and therefore that brave old man was killed. Was this proper? But it should be remembered that bullets and shells will be ineffective against us.

Government engages our police brethren against us, but they should understand that they (policemen) are also Indians and in their veins also the same blood is running as in ours. We are born of the same mother (i.e., born in the same land). They do not like killing us. The British Government will very soon understand that the police force is in the forefront of the war for India's freedom. The troops and their officers have not forgotten the "Jalianwala Bagh". (The cruelty with which the Nawab of Bengal and the Emperor of India, Bahadur Sah, were treated by the Britishers cannot be pardoned by any human being.)

We want to make it known to every Indian that Sri Subhas Chandra Bose is coming to India to help us at the proper time. Every Indian has a feeling in his heart for freedom.

We again request the police brethren not to open fire or make lathi charges on those who fight for freedom. Instead they should help them. The whole world will live in peace only when the British Raj is vanished.

(Long live revolution.)

(29) QUIT INDIA.

INDIAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

Appeal to Government servants.

In this war, between the British Government and India, every Indian has to do his duty towards his Motherland.

The fight for freedom has begun. Mahatma Gandhi has said that this time he will fight to the finish. The struggle has been launched on a mass scale, so that all may take their part.

The oppressed people of India has taken up to the challenge which the might of British Imperialism has been audacious to throw. This vanishing Imperialism seeks to intimidate and suppress us with bullets and bayonets. The organised will of the Indian people has asserted itself and has defied its brute force. We must win or we perish, never to rise again.

It has been demonstrated beyond doubt that the British Government will not relax their hold on India, unless forced to do so. They will rather hand over this country to any aggressor to appease him than to make it selfgoverning. To-day their art of deception has misled a few Indians who are supporting them. There are traitors in every country. But all the Government servants are not traitors. Most of you are highly patriotic, but some are not ready to make sacrifices and others believe in the professions of the Government about the conferment of Dominion Status on India. Those who belong to the first category must realise that freedom cannot be achieved without great sacrifices. And every Indian must make what contribution he can. As for those who belong to the second category it is time they saw the hideousness of British Hypocrisy after the mask has been torn.

It is pity that you are being utilised by the white bureaucracy against your own country. They will spurn you when their purpose is served. The stage for mere sympathy for the mass movement is over. You must decide finally whether you are with India or against India. Government service today means not only disservice but treachery to Motherland. Will you like to be recorded by the future historians as traitors to your own country?

No one can force you to leave your job. You are under the protection of the British bayonetocracy. But do you really like to remain under this debasing protection? Does not your self-respect revolt against this humiliation?

There is no question of obliging any party or individual though the Swaraj Government will restore your services. The country is as much yours as any other Indian's. *Arise and shake off slavery or it may be too late.*

BIHAR PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(30) HARIJAN BULLETIN 4.

To Indian Officials.—As once before the call has come to Indians to offer non-violent non-co-operation with the British Government and non-violent resistance to any lawless laws they may propagate in order to crush the Indian struggle for freedom. The methods employed by the Government in the past and being employed to-day to crush Congress, the fact that Ghandhiji and all Congress leaders are locked up, the equivalent of martial law that reigns everywhere, etc., are all known to you. Anyone who continues to remain part and parcel of the machinery of the British Government is tacitly if not openly helping them to crush freedom loving India. The Congress has sacrificed and suffered before. It is doing so again to-day, not for selfish motives but in a great cause. The fruits of Congress sacrifice have perhaps been reaped to the largest extent by Indians in service. Does not then the call come to each one of you to do something for the motherland so that we and our children and our children's children may live as free men and women? This is, as Ghandhiji has said, the last battle against British imperialism and it is the duty of every Indian to contribute his or her share in winning it. Up till now those in service have either remained aloof from or even openly helped to crush Indian nationalism. But the time has gone for sitting on the fence. Mere heart sympathy is not enough. A vigorous all-India protest should be made by members of the "superior" services against the withholding of freedom from India and if no notice is taken of it there should be wholesale resignations. Once the higher placed officials act, the subordinate officers will surely follow suit. The Indian members of the services may be comparatively small in number but it is in their power to bring the machinery of the Government to a standstill. Will you fail in your duty at this critical hour of our history? There should be severe heartsearching and a willingness to sacrifice. Freedom was never lightly won.

Amrit Kaur.

4th September 1942.

10th September 1942—

Halt at Hussainabad.

11th September 1942—

7.30 A.M.—Leave Hussainabad. Spend night at Nabinagar Road.

12th September 1942—

Halt at Nabinagar Road.

13th September 1942—

Move to Dehri-on-Son.

7. After this the train will return to Barkakana.

8. Major Hunter, Liaison Officer of the East Indian Railway, will accompany the train throughout.

9. Maj. Hunter is arranging for medical arrangements. Care must be taken to see that water is boiled and chlorinated.

10. Rations for 10 days will be taken by all on the train.

11. *Action to be taken by Magistrates in the course of the journey.*—Villages near the railway line where damage has been done or is apprehended will be visited by the magistrates, accompanied by armed police and if necessary by troops. A show of force may have a good effect, particularly in certain localities.

Collective responsibility will be given for sections of the line to villages near the line, and the implications of this collective responsibility will be explained by the magistrates to the villagers.

Endeavours will be made to secure the arrest of any persons against whom there is evidence of complicity in sabotage or rioting.

Collective fines, if any, will be announced in the villages concerned.

12. At Daltongunj a march will be arranged from the Railway station to the Circuit House and back. The troops, including the troops at Daltongunj itself, will take part in this march.

13. The Administrative Commandant, Ranchi, is arranging to send 20 Sappers and Miners to the Circuit House and Police lines, Daltongunj, where they will remain until further orders.

J. W. HOULTON,

Secretary, Civil Defence.

4-9-1942.

Memo. no. 538-C., dated Ranchi, the 4th September 1942.

Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau, for information, and for favour of necessary action.

E. O. LEE,

Commissioner.

4-9-1942.

[NOTE.—To be read with Appendix A, item (18)—Firing at Maharajganj in Saran on 16th August 1942.]

D.O. no. 536-C. (P.), dated Patna, the 8th September 1942, from Y. A. Godbole, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, to K. P. Sinha, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate of Saran.

Government have seen the inquest and enquiry report on the firing by the armed force at Maharajganj on the 16th August 1942 forwarded by the Subdivisional Officer, Siwan. I am desired to say that while such inquest as the law requires may be held in cases of unnatural death the enquiry conducted by the Magistrates in the causes of the firing, etc., is unnecessary as the time of Magistrates cannot be wasted on such inquiries. In future there should be no more of such inquiries.

Memo. no. 536-C. (P.), dated Patna, the 8th September 1942, by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar.

Copy forwarded to all District Officers including the Additional Deputy Commissioner of Dhanbad and all Commissioners of Divisions for information.

The 21st September 1942.

No. 3591-C. W.-171/41.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941 (Ordinance no. XI of 1941), the Governor of Bihar, being of opinion that employment in connection with the working or management of the Power House in Dalmianagar is essential for securing the defence of British India and the efficient prosecution of the war and for maintaining supplies and services necessary to the life of the community, is hereby pleased to declare all such employment to be employment to which the said Ordinance applies.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

Y. A. GODBOLE,

Chief Secretary to Government.

7. If a lathi charge is made or fire opened on the workers they should bear the same bravely. They should never retrace their steps or give up non violence.

8. People should stop paying Chaukidari or Union tax. It is appealed to the Chaukidar and Dafadar brethren that they should resign Government service and lend their support to the country.

9. It is appealed to the police brethren and jail warders that they should at once resign the service of the British Government. Through them Government will commit misdeeds which will prove very harmful to the country. (These) people will be compelled to make a lathi charge or open fire on the Congress workers. To be saved from such a sin it is necessary to resign Government service at once. If all our police brethren resign their services, a very strong pillar of the British Government will collapse.

10. It is appealed to all Government servants to resign their services and join hands with the country.

11. Workers employed in the railways, steamers, post offices, coal and other mines and Jamshedpur and other factories doing Government work, are requested to stop work.

12. People resigning their services at the call of the Congress will be re-appointed to their posts on full pay when Self-Government will be established. Such people whose lands and houses have been sold by auction or confiscated by Government for their participation in the Satyagrah will have their lands and houses restored by the Swaraj Government.

13. Village Panchayats should be organised with the object of having more food grown for helping in the fight for Swaraj and for protecting the life and property of the people.

14. Arrangements should also be made for the regular supply of the news relating to the fight for Swaraj. The workers of every area will somehow or other supply the news at a fixed time and place.

15. National flags should be hoisted on Government buildings and (Government) servants requested to participate in the fight for independence. Arms of the police should be taken away and kept in a safe place. Government offices should be closed and it should be proclaimed that, after the establishment of Swaraj, Government servants would be asked to come back.

16. By doing anything secretly in the battle of Satyagrah no good effect is produced on the people and the cause is weakened. It is therefore desirable that before doing anything it should be made public.

[39(ii)] Translation of a leaflet in Hindi "Karo ia maro". (It was found also at Ranchi and Daltonganj.)

Read it yourself and let others do the same. Circular no 5. Read it yourself and let others do the same.

Bande Mataram.

Do or Die.

The fight for India's independence has commenced. We consider we are independent to-day and we do not recognise the sovereignty of government. We should not, therefore, obey any law or orders of the British Government. Besides we should act up to the following programme and make the fight a success.

What you should do.

1. Teachers and students should quit schools and colleges.
2. Vakils and Mukhtears should stop going to courts.
3. The police, military and Government servants should give up Government service.
4. Labourers working in factories, especially those who are employed in the railways and factories producing materials for Government, should stop doing work and resort to Hartal.
5. The railway lines should be removed, big bridges destroyed, telegraph and telephone wires cut and roads breached.
6. Courts, police-stations and post offices should be captured, their records destroyed and tri-colour flag flown over the premises.
7. Payment of chaukidari and other taxes should be stopped.
8. The arms of the police and military should be taken away peacefully.
9. Salt law should be broken by manufacturing salt.
10. Kisan brethren should stop payment of rent, but a small portion of rent should be paid to those zamindars who help us in our struggle and stop paying revenue to Government.
11. The police and military should not use *lathi* and fire-arm.
12. Slogans of 'police are our brothers', 'military are our brothers', 'Hindus and Muslims are brothers', 'India is independent', and 'non-violence is our weapon', should be shouted.
13. All such acts that go to weaken British Government's power and amount to the defiance of its law should be done non-violently.
14. You should ever remain non-violent.
15. More public sympathy should be won.

[**NOTE.**—To be read with Part II, paragraph 32—Shooting by Police or Military Cordon, J]

Letter from Y. A. Godbole, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Political Department (Special Section), no. 507-C.W.-159/42, dated Patna, the 15th February 1943, to the Inspector-General of Police, Bihar.

SUBJECT.—The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Extension Ordinance, 1942.

I am directed to invite a reference to the above Ordinance, which was republished in an extraordinary issue of the *Bihar Gazette*, dated the 29th December 1942 and to enclose for your information a copy of a notification no 227-C.W.-159/42, dated the 23rd January 1943, which has been issued under section 2 thereof.

2. The powers exercisable by an officer not below the rank of Captain in His Majesty's Military Forces will now be exercisable also by a gazetted police officer. I am directed to say that for the present the exercise of these powers shall be confined to Superintendents of Police, Commandants of Military Police, Additional Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police if placed in charge of the police work of a particular subdivision by a gazette notification and I am to request that the particular attention of these officers may be drawn to the following special instructions regarding the exercise of powers under the Ordinance.—

(a) It will now be legal for police to shoot, even to the extent of killing—

- (i) any person who fails to halt when challenged by a sentry;
- (ii) any person who does, attempts to do or appears to be about to do or attempts to do any such act as would endanger or damage any property which it is the duty of the police in question to protect;
- (iii) if necessary, in order to effect the arrest of any person committing any of the acts described under (i) or (ii) above;

provided that written orders authorizing the opening of fire in any of these circumstances as specifically required by the Ordinance are issued by an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(b) The Ordinance provides for the issue of both "general" and "special" orders. It is best to interpret the term "general orders" as meaning merely orders of a permanent or standing character, in contrast with orders issued for a particular occasion or task of the police. It will seldom, if ever, be desirable for higher officers to promulgate "general" orders, in terms of the Ordinances extending to wide areas or to large forces of police. It may be necessary, in certain circumstances, for them to instruct officers subordinate to them to issue orders under the Ordinances, but such instructions will not themselves be orders issued under the Ordinances and, in framing them, the exact phraseology of the Ordinances should be avoided.

An explanation of "special orders" together with some sample orders is given in Annexures I and II.

(c) As regards the application of these enhanced and very drastic powers, all officers and men must understand that they are to be employed only when dictated by necessity, i.e., in the circumstances such as the recent disturbances, and in the pursuit of *known* offenders still being rounded up. Normal peace-time methods will be adopted as long as possible and only when these become ineffective will shooting be resorted to.

The two guiding principles of 'minimum force' and 'common sense' should continue to prevail.

(d) A sentry's challenge is in itself a warning, disregard of which confers on the sentry, under these Ordinances, the right to fire; this fact must be widely broadcast to the public.

Even so, in issuing special orders authorizing sentries to fire, officers should always stress the importance of conforming to the existing practice of warning the offender, whenever practicable, that if he does not desist, he will be fired upon. Thus, if a challenge or order is not obeyed, a sentry will, whenever circumstances permit, challenge a second time before firing by giving the warning "Obey or I fire". It is realized, however, that in certain circumstances it will not always be possible to delay action as indicated. For instance, a sentry should not challenge a second time if he thinks that the offenders are about to attack him or the property in his charge. There can of course be no challenging when railway or telegraph line saboteurs are seen in the act.

(e) No person passing along a public road in front of a sentry post is to be fired on even if he disregards the sentry's challenge unless he acts so as to endanger the sentry or the property the sentry is to protect.

(f) Police officers should take immediate steps to ensure that all ranks under their control now and in future, are fully acquainted in all its aspects with the situation created by the issue of these Ordinances.

(g) *Patrols.*—Patrols to which has been allotted the duty of protecting any property are covered by this Ordinance, and failure to halt on the challenge of any member of the patrol is justification under the Ordinance for any member of the patrol to open fire, provided of course that they are acting under orders which conform to the Ordinance.

(h) *Cordons.*—When a police force forms a cordon round a village to arrest wanted offenders, the policemen forming the cordon are performing the duty of sentries and may, therefore, under the Ordinance, fire upon persons who fail to halt when challenged. Great care is necessary in exercising the power to fire in such cases. Every endeavour should be made to achieve surprise in surrounding the village in order to forestall opportunities of escape. When the cordon has been formed an officer or a party should be sent into the village to warn everyone to remain where they are and that persons who attempt to pass the cordon run the risk of being fired upon. If persons do attempt to get through the cordon they should always be challenged and called upon to halt before fire is used and if possible

[39(v)] **Translation of a bulletin in Hindi.**

India has become independent. The preceding Government, known as the British Government, is an opponent of Independent India. People helping the preceding Government will be declared traitors.

[39(vi)] **FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE HAS BEGUN.** (Translation of a Hindi leaflet "Azadi ki larai chhir gayee.")

Dear police brethren,

Fight for independence has begun. Indian leaders along with Mahatma Gandhi have appealed to you to stop doing the work of Government now, and to refrain from carrying out its orders and using any weapon—fire-arm or *lathi*—against the unarmed brethren, the Congress workers. At the present moment you should not be in fear of Government. It is on your strength now that it is trying to strike at your leg. In order to put an end to this act of Government all of you, police brethren, should unite. You too are the sons of Mother India. You have sucked the breast of Mother India too. You have lived in her arms and received sustenance under her protection. Thousands and thousands of your brethren and children are starving while you are trying to help the very dishonest Government which has sucked the blood of India and has set fire to your land which is like gold. Let you support Congress and stick to your job. You will be given a higher pay under the Congress regime. This time victory of Congress is sure.

Yours,

Satyagrahi.

[49) **FREEDOM OR DEATH ! LONG LIVE REVOLUTION !!** (Translation of a Hindi leaflet.)

It is the duty of a reader to make five copies and distribute the same.

Mahatma Gandhi in Wardha.

1. His Excellency the Viceroy met Mahatma Gandhi and enquired :—

"Why do your Satyagrahis conceal themselves by absconding?"

Mahatma Gandhi replied :—"My Satyagrah has not started yet. I was just going to place the programme of my Satyagrah at the Bombay session of the Congress when you arrested me. As a reaction to this arrest the entire people of India became agitated and you wanted to suppress them by firing, etc. and this is why they began to hide themselves. What harm is there in it? My Satyagrah fight will begin in full swing in a short time." The Viceroy told Gandhi that he would release him (if) by going outside he would somehow pacify the agitation which on account of violence had gathered so much force. Gandhiji refused to do this. At last the Viceroy then was compelled to send him to Wardha and keep him there along with some other great leaders. He has been kept there saying that there is no Police surveillance but that he is 'in prison'.

2. The Nepal Government also has made a strong protest against this British Government and has asked for the return of all its.....(?). It has been bold enough to say that it will not help the British. It is quite clear that under the pressure of Japan it has thought it right to revolt against the British Government.

3. The fire of revolt is again aflame in Purnea. The Police officers (S. P., P. I., and S. I.) etc. of the place have been massacred. Road, railway lines and bridges have also been destroyed.

4. There is a strong rumour that the Japanese have dropped bombs in Poona.

5. Very dangerous war materials, consisting mainly of guns and tanks, have been brought up to Muzaffarpur.

6. The infamous Arjun Singh pulled down and threw away the tricoloured flag of the District Board which had ever been flying on the very chest of the Government. Does he not know anything about the future? He will be looked upon as traitor to India like Mir Jafar and Jaichand. Even now the blot can be removed. If he resigns and goes away from the Board he would be able then to retain his prestige to some extent. Government has superseded the Engineering department of the Board for a period of six months. In spite of this the temptation is too strong for him and he does not forget the comfort of the chair.

Chairman, beware or.....

Britishers, beware or.....

Long Live Revolution.

[51) **BANDE MATAKAM.** (Translation of a Hindi leaflet.)

(SALUTE THE MOTHER COUNTRY.)

Fresh and true news.

1. In shelling the capital of Assam, the Secretariat, the Cantonments, and all other objects of great Military importance have been severely bombed by the Japanese. In this way, states the Japan Radio the future invasion of India has been started, and shall not stop, till the British and Americans leave India, and Hindustan gets independence. Those Congressmen, who are now outside India, should remain outside, because we hope to obtain their assistance in driving out the Whites from the country.

III. Sample of order to commander of a patrol on a railway.

(1) The patrol consists of yourself (name.....office.....) and five constables.

(2) The area of your patrol will be within the sector of the railway line between Gurpa and Rafiganj. The method of patrol will change from day to day according to the orders given to you by your platoon commander. You may be required to patrol on foot along the railway line or by train or by trolley or rail car. You may also be required to patrol between villages near the railway line or within the railway yard. You are required to protect all railway property and persons travelling by rail.

(3) You shall keep a record in your notebook of all that your patrol does and at the end of the patrol obtain the signature of the station master where you happen to be.

Any incident of the damage to or attempt to damage railway property which comes to your notice shall be reported at once to the nearest station master with instructions to report to the police-station concerned.

(4) You shall challenge any unauthorized or suspected persons found within railway limits and call upon them in Hindustani to halt and account for themselves.

(5) Since it is in my opinion necessary for the proper performance of my duty so to do, I hereby require you and other personnel of your patrol to use such force as may be necessary even to the causing of death against any person who—

(a) fails to halt when challenged by any member of your patrol;

(b) damages or attempts to damage or appears to be about to damage or endanger any property indicated in these orders which it is my duty to protect.

Sd.....

Deputy Superintendent of Police or above.

IV. Order by a Police officer on Railway Security.

To

Name

Office

(1) You are required to protect the three sectors of the East Indian Railway, viz., (i) Barkakana (excl.) to Gomoh, (ii) Gomoh to Chobe and (iii) Chobe to Gurpa (excl.). Patrolling in each sector shall be according to standing orders for each platoon and the duty of the police under your command is the protection of all property within railway limits and persons travelling by rail.

(2) Since in my opinion it is necessary for the proper performance of my duty so to do, I hereby require personnel under your charge as may be indicated by the special orders issued in writing either by me or any officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police to use such force as may be necessary even to the causing of death against any person who—

(a) fails to halt when challenged by any personnel under your command;

(b) damages or attempts to damage or appears to be about to damage or endanger any property indicated in these orders which it is my duty to protect.

(Sd.).....

Deputy Superintendent of Police or above.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 23rd January 1943.

No. 227-C. W.—159/42.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Extension Ordinance 1942 (Ordinance no. LXVI of 1942), the Governor of Bihar is pleased to direct that the provisions of sections 2 and 4 of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance no. XLI of 1942), shall apply to the officers and members of any police force armed with firearms when employed on the duty of protecting any property specified in the schedule hereto annexed as they apply to officers and members of His Majesty's Military Forces.

SCHEDULE.

(1) Any Government property or property of a local authority.

(2) Any Internment Camp or Jail.

(3) Any protected or prohibited place.

(4) Any railway or public transport undertaking including any building or other property in the custody of and used for the purposes of any such railway or public undertaking or their employees.

(5) Any building, plant or installation connected with the production or supply of light, heat, power or motive fuel.

(6) Any building or plant engaged in supply of materials necessary for the war.

(7) Any residence of a Government Official.

(8) Any stocks of food or other materials held on behalf of Government for its servants or for the public.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,
Y. A. GODBOLE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

14. We should also arrange to get information about the struggle for Swaraj and for this we should appoint a time and a place where such news should be collected and communicated.

15. On every Government building, the national flag will be hoisted. All Government servants should be requested to join. Police should conceal their weapons in a secret place. All Government offices should be closed. It should be announced to all Government officials that they would be appointed by the National Government when Swaraj will come.

16. To work the proposal of the Congress secrecy is forbidden as this action may result in fall of the Congress struggle and, therefore, we should announce our programme before we should do it.

(54) TRANSLATION OF HINDI NOTICE.

By administering poison in Poona jail the British Government killed Shri Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's Private Secretary. Therefore, there would be complete *hartal* tomorrow on Monday, the 17th August 1942. A procession will also be taken out in the afternoon at 3 P.M. and a meeting will be held at Bazar Tand in the evening at 5 P.M.

(55) INDIAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

PLEASE PASS ON TO OTHERS.

American soldiers! You are our Brethren.

We hope these few words from our anguished heart will strike the responsive chord in yours. You have struggled hard for your independence and knew the value of it. The great American Abraham Lincoln said about his country. "This country, with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government they can exercise their revolutionary right to overthrow it". Does it not apply with greater force to the case of India that has a foreign Government? And to-day we are acting on the same principle of rebellion against the rule of strangers—a rule that has oppression and exploitation as the spotlights of its shameful record. British Government has taken to coercion and repression for suppressing our movement. This policy has steeled us into our present mood. We are anti-Fascist but we are equally determined to liberate ourselves from the stronghold of British Imperialism. We recognise the allied nations as our friend and we expect every national from America would reciprocate our feeling. You have come here to deal with the threatened Japanese aggression. But you are being wrongly utilised by the British Government to suppress India's Freedom movement. Would you do this heinous job? Would you thwart Democracy? Would you give another lease of life to slavery and subjection that are on their last legs? We surely do not expect this from you. We are fighting with no arms or ammunitions but with the unique weapon of non-violence given by Mahatma Gandhi. And we hope you will refuse to obstruct the Freedom Movement in India. Will you belie our expectations? Long live our American brethren.

Bihar Provincial Congress Committee.

INDIA DECLARIES WAR !!!

According to the plans which he explained to the members of the Working Committee Gandhiji would start his mass movement with a general Hartal for 24 hours. It will be a day of fast and prayer. He does not want any public meeting to be held in cities and towns on the Hartal day, but he will direct that meetings be held all over the villages in India to explain the Congress move. He will then enforce the 1920 programme of withdrawing students from Schools and Colleges, Lawyers from law courts, Government Servants from Government Offices, policemen from the police service, etc. The next stage would lead to breaking of the salt act by raiding salt factories and illicit manufacturing of salt on a large scale, picketing of foreign cloth, liquor shops, promoting industrial strikes, holding up the Railways, cutting telegraph lines, calling army to come out, non-payment of taxes and setting up a Parallel Government. If Gandhiji is left free, he will direct the movement stage by stage. If he is arrested it should be treated as a declaration of war by the Government against the Congress. *He will also resort to fasting in the Jail. If the people carry out his programme and refuse to tolerate the British power in India he may break his fast.* This plan was discussed by the Working Committee and the members almost unanimously approved the same.

Instructions to P. C. C.s from the A. I. C. C.

With the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi every man and woman in India is his successor. Victory or death should be the motto of every son and daughter of India. If we live, we live as free men; if die, we die as free men. There can be no rest for us so long as Gandhiji is in jail.

This is our final struggle. If all do their duty the struggle should finish in two months' time. All classes of men are called upon to join the fight. Millions have to move and break the chains that bind India. The struggle will include all activities a non-violent mass struggle can include. Let our struggle gather momentum from day to day till it becomes an irresistible force and we regain our precious heritage. Let us be true to the message which Gandhiji has left us "Do or Die".

Here are some instructions for all our countrymen:—

(1) There shall be hartal throughout the country, in all the cities and villages of India. The hartal will be peaceful. The hartal will be the country's protest against the arrest of Gandhiji, Congress President and members of the Working Committee. It will also be a symbol of our determination to carry on the struggle, which started with the arrest of Gandhiji, to its successful conclusion. If participation in a hartal carries with it any penalties they should be cheerfully borne.

***(21) Patepur police-station.**—This was a half-hearted attack on this police-station on 18th August 1942 when a flag was hoisted. The police-station, however, remained open till 29th August 1942 when it was moved to Mahua police-station. No damage was done to the buildings or records. It was re-established on 10th September 1942 but no case is being reported at the police-station.

***(22) Mehnar police-station.**—This police-station was attacked and although no damage was done to the buildings, some records and furniture were taken away. It was re-established on 11th September and investigation is now proceeding in the area.

***(23) Raghapur police-station.**—This police-station was attacked fairly early and has been closed from 17th August 1942 to 12th September 1942 when it was re-established. Some of the buildings were damaged and all the records and furniture burnt. Investigation has restarted.

CHAMPARAN DISTRICT.

'A' DIVISION.

(1) Motihari police-station.—This police-station was open the whole time but the investigation was stopped for about 15 days. No damage was done to the police-station or records and no flag hoisted. Matters are now normal.

***(2) Raxaul police-station.**—This police-station has remained open the whole time but was attacked by a mob who burnt the records, some malkhana property and stole the sub-inspector's revolver which was in the malkhana. The investigation of cases stopped for sometime but is now resumed and is proceeding everywhere.

(3) Dhaka police-station.—This police-station was not damaged at all but was locked up for about 10 days. The staff were always present and the police-station is now being opened but investigation of cases in the mofassil has not yet started.

(4) Adapur police-station.—This police-station has remained open the whole time but the investigation of cases stopped for about 15 days. It has now been resumed.

***(5) Ghorasihan police-station.**—This police-station was attacked quite early, the buildings damaged, the malkhana looted, records burnt and the furniture damaged. It has not been re-opened.

'B' DIVISION.

***(6) Gobindgunj police-station.**—This police-station was attacked early during the disturbances and all the records burnt. Two shot-guns were also stolen from the malkhana. The police-station was only closed for a few hours and the investigation of cases has now been resumed in those areas close to the police-station.

(7) Kessaria police-station.—This police-station was only locked up but no damage was done to the buildings or records. The staff has been present the whole time but the investigation of cases has not yet started. This area is still in a disturbed state and needs further attention.

(8) Sugauli police-station.—This police-station was only locked up for a few hours and since then has remained open. Matters are almost normal here now.

(9) Pipra police-station.—Only the flag was hoisted on the police-station and no damage was done to the buildings or records. Investigation of cases, is proceeding in the vicinity of the police-station.

(10) Madhuban police-station.—This police-station has remained open the whole time and no damage has been done to the police-station or records. No cases however, are being reported at the police-station at present.

BETTIAH CIRCLE.

(11) Bettiah police-station.—This police-station has remained open the whole time and is now functioning fairly normally. There was no actual attack on the police-station but there was a big attack on the courts on 24th August 1942 when firing had to be opened resulting in the death of eight to ten persons and injuries to 30 or more. This had a very salutary effect on the police-station area.

(12) Majhaulia police-station.—This police-station has been open the whole time and has been practically normal.

(13) Shikarpur police-station.—This police-station has been open the whole time and no attacks have been made on it but there is still a good deal of agitation in the area.

(14) Sikta police-station.—This police-station has been open the whole time and has been practically normal.

(15) Mainatanr police-station.—This police-station has been open the whole time and has been practically normal.

***(16) Ramnagar police-station.**—This police-station has been open the whole time except for an hour or so when it was attacked and some of the records destroyed. It is now functioning fairly normally.

(17) Bugaha police-station.—It has been a case of passive resistance here and the police-station has been open and closed several times but has now been open for several days continuously. No damage has been done to the buildings or records. Investigation of cases is now proceeding fairly normally.

(18) Dhanaha police-station.—This police-station has been open the whole time and has been practically normal.

***(19) Jogapatti police-station.**—This police-station was attacked once and was closed for an hour or so. No damage was done to the buildings or records. It is now open and matters are proceeding normally.

(20) Lauriya police-station.—This police-station has been open the whole time and has been practically normal.

Loss of arms.—Two shot-guns were stolen from Gobindganj police-station and one from Sugauli Government Railway police-station, one revolver was stolen from Raxaul police-station. None have been recovered.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

PART I.

To create deadlock in the Government Machinery :—

1. Railways.	8. Title Holders.
2. Post.	9. Malgujars.
3. Telegraphs.	10. Zamindars.
4. Courts.	11. Rajas and Maharajas.
5. Military.	12. Government Contracts and Supplies.
6. Police.	13. Factories (Producing War Materials).
7. Civil Administration.	14. Nawabs and jagirdars.

PART II.

Chief sources of Government Income to be stopped at once :—

1. Income-tax.	7. Railway Surcharge.	13. Court incomes.
2. Tarriff customs.	8. War loans.	14. Land revenue.
3. Salt tax.	9. Ordinary loans.	15. Nazul tax.
4. Excise tax.	10. Defence loans.	16. Income from posts.
5. Currencies.	11. War funds.	17. Income from Telegraphs.
6 Railway profits.	12. Stamp Revenue.	18. Individual income of foreigners,

PART III.

Ways and means to be adopted in order to achieve success in paralysing and stopping the machinery and sources of income of the present Government.

1. Removing railway lines and informing the persons concerned.
2. Cutting the wires of the Telegraphs and Telephones.
3. Requesting Railway, Government and semi-Government officials to proclaim themselves Congressmen.
4. In default of compliance, Social Boycott.
5. Requesting title holders to give up their titles ; in default Social Boycott.
6. To create deadlock in each and every Government machinery.
7. To boycott all schools and colleges (Students over 16 are eligible to take part).
8. To manufacture salt without paying any tax.
9. To use all natural products of forest free of tax.
10. To boycott all intoxicants.
11. To boycott all foreign goods.
12. Non-payment of taxes.
13. To declare oneself independent and free man.
14. To organise Hartal in Government and private (Government helping) factories.
15. To educate people not to enlist in the army or purchase war bonds or subscribe war funds.
16. To educate people about the instability of the present administration and to request them to withdraw their amounts from the banks and post offices and cash their war bonds and other certificates.
17. To claim compensation on acquisition of the property.
18. To inform the people not to purchase any confiscated property and not to help Government in removing the same from its original place.
19. To educate people for keeping the only necessities of life during the struggle.
20. To organise meetings, write posters, circulate anti-Government whispers and every possible means to be adopted in widening our present struggle.

PART IV.

GANDHIJEE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Every man and woman is free to adopt every means to attain our object under non-violence.
2. To create complete deadlock in the Government Machineries by strikes and all other possible means.
3. To protect person and property of the people.
4. To worn freely and without any fear and openly.

***(17) Jhanjharpur police-station.**—This police-station was attacked on 16th August and all the records were burnt but no damage was done to the buildings. The staff remained at the police-station for three or four days till the numerous C. T. members in this area started to make night attacks when the force moved to Jhanjharpur Railway Station and operated from there. It was re-opened on 31st August but the normal cases are not being reported at present. The political cases are under investigation.

KHAJALI CIRCLE.

***(18) Khajauli police-station.**—This police-station was attacked on 20th August and the thana was locked up. Later that day a mob again attacked the police-station, burnt the records, uniforms and furniture and did a little damage to the building. The police-station staff ran away and the sub-inspector made his way to Nepal. Before doing so, he made over his revolver and ammunition to the mob. He is being dealt with. The police-station was re-opened on the 23rd after the police had to open fire first on the 22nd and again on the 23rd. Practically, no normal cases are being reported but the investigation of the political cases is proceeding.

***(19) Jainagar police-station.**—This police-station was first attacked on 12th August but the mob was dispersed with a lathi charge. On 13th August another attack was made but was dispersed with a lathi charge and the firing of one round. A small armed police party arrived on 15th August. Daily processions were taken out by the mob till 21st August. No damage was done to the police-station buildings but some wastepaper was burnt in the police-station compound on 13th August. The investigation of cases stopped from 12th August to 24th August but the investigation of the political cases only commenced on 7th September. Some dacoity and other cases have been reported this month and are being investigated.

***(20) Ladania police-station.**—This police-station was attacked on the 15th, 18th and 21st August but in each case the sub-inspector dispersed the mob. No damage was done to the buildings or records. The normal number of cases are being reported and their investigation is proceeding.

***(21) Laukahi police-station.**—This police-station was attacked on three days but in each case the sub-inspector dispersed the mobs with the help of local Muhammadans. No damage has been done to the police-station or to records and the investigation of cases is proceeding normally.

(22) Phulparas police-station.—This police-station was locked up on 21st August by a mob but the sub-inspector and his staff stayed in their quarters. At the same time, the mob burnt some of the records. This police-station was re-opened on 26th August and cases are being reported and investigated. The elaka is, however, still badly disturbed as it borders the Supaul subdivision of Bhagalpur.

***(23) Madhepur police-station.**—This police-station was attacked by a mob and the records, furniture and uniforms were burnt and some Government cash looted. The sub-inspector was slightly injured and four constables fairly seriously. They were given shelter locally and later amalgamated with Jhanjharpur police-station at the latter railway station. Later another attack was made on the police-station and firing had to be opened and two men were killed. The police-station was re-opened on 31st August and all the political cases are now being investigated.

(24) Laukahi Beat House.—This beat house has remained open whole time but the records and furniture were damaged by a mob.

(25) Deodha Beat House.—This beat house was locked up by a mob but no damage done to the buildings or records.

Loss of arms.—Four police muskets and bayonets were stolen but the barrel of one musket and one bayonet have been recovered. One officer had his shot-gun stolen but it was recovered. Another officer had his revolver and ammunition stolen but the ammunition has been recovered. Another officer had his ammunition stolen. A damaged shot-gun and a muzzle loading shot-gun belonging to the two officers of Singhia police-station were stolen.

SARAN DISTRICT.

“ A ” DIVISION.

(1) Town police-station.—This police-station was never closed and no damage was done to the buildings, records or furniture. Investigation stopped for a few days in August but has continued since throughout the area

(2) Mufassil police-station.—The same as in the case of Town police-station.

(3) Revelgunj police-station.—The same as in the case of Town police-station.

***(4) Manjhi police-station.**—The police-station was attacked on the 18th and all the buildings including the officers' quarters were destroyed by fire. All the records, furniture, as well as some property of the staff were burnt. The police-station remained closed from the 18th to the 23rd August when it was re-established and the local Middle English School used as a police-station. Investigation is now being made throughout the elaka but the officers have to be accompanied by an armed force.

“ B ” DIVISION.

(5) Sonepore police-station.—This police-station was shut from the 15th to the 16th P.M. when it was re-opened. A Congress flag was hoisted on the building. No damage was done to the police-station buildings, records or property. Investigation is now being made throughout the elaka.

(6) Baniapur police-station.—This police-station was open the whole time and no damage was done to the buildings but some records and furniture were burnt when the police-station was attacked in August. Investigation is now being made throughout the elaka.

***(7) Ekma police-station.**—The police-station was attacked in August and some old and unimportant records burnt. The important records were saved by the sub-inspector. The buildings were not damaged in any way. Investigation is being made throughout the elaka.

All those labourers in India are making an appeal to you. You will have to listen to them. You will have to take part in this final struggle for freedom and for destroying this treacherous Government in India.

It should be declared in every Mill and Workshop that "Stop the sources of Government income at the places where cruelty is done by this tyrant Government and take part in this struggle of India."

DO OR DIE.

Publisher :—

Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

(66) TRAIN TRAVELLING IS DANGEROUS.

Railway traffic will be interrupted and finally stopped by next week. All effort will be made to effect this dislocation without hurting any one. That will be possible only if the passengers stop travelling by trains.

We appeal to you to do this.

Printed and published by B. P. C. C.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S PARTING MESSAGE TO THE NATION ON THE EVE OF HIS ARREST ON THE 9TH MORNING.

NOTE.—This is identical with last sentence of "India Declares War" under item (55).

"Every man is free to go the fullest length under Ahinsa. Complete deadlock by strikes and all other possible non-violent means. Satyagrahis should go out To Die, Not to Live. It is only when individuals go out to seek and face "Death" that the nation will survive. "Do or Die" "KARENGE YA MARENGE".

Printed and published by B. P. C. C.

(68) MAHATMA GANDHI'S ADVICE. (Translation of Bengali leaflet.)

Proceed in the way of non-violence as far as you can. Make everything to stop by means of strike and non-violence. Satyagrahis must work to die, not to live. Embrace death and save the nation.

Do or die.

WHAT TO DO.

- (1) Everybody should think himself independent and act accordingly.
- (2) Give up all connection with the British Government.
- (3) All employees of factories and mills should strike.
- (4) Rail, steamer, telegraph, Telephone and Electricity, etc. should be cut off.
- (5) All supply for War materials to the British Government should be stopped.
- (6) All sorts of Government tax should be stopped.
- (7) Capture all the centres, thanas, post office and courts of the British.
- (8) Students should stop their studies and take part in the movements.
- (9) All these works should be by non-violence, do not injure anybody.

To the country people.

The last war of independence of the people has begun with the foreign British Government. "Victory or Death", this is our motto. The Government has arrived to his last days only with our few days work. Cut off all connections with him in all respects. His death is sure. The final verdict of this has been pointed out by our central establishment. Every one should make it a success in his own surroundings. All our works must be finished by the 15th of September.

Printed and published by Bihar Provincial Congress Committee.

ORDER OF CONGRESS TO THE VILLAGE PEOPLE. (Translation of Bengali leaflet.)

The movements of villagers should begin with that of towns. No time can be wasted now. It is not possible to direct from the towns or centres what is to be done. So the work should be started in small batches from villages and towns. All works must be finished between 9th September and 15th September. Remember that our success depends on joint work in whole India.

In village (1) to declare independence in villages and to say that British Government has come to an end.

(2) To carry the declaration of independence and unity by villagers in batches from one village to the other and to hold big meetings with the villagers of 10 or 12 villages.

(3) To stop the Government by damaging rails, telegraphs, telephones, etc.

APPENDIX D.

Notifications, orders, etc., issued by District Officers in the emergency.

DARBHANGA.

ORDER.

The 14th August 1942.

I hereby direct, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Government of Bihar, that under rule 81(2) (a) of the Defence of India Rules no petrol shall be sold by any licensed dealer within the Municipality of Darbhanga, without the previous written sanction, either of myself or of the District Superintendent of Police.

(2) I similarly direct that no petrol shall be sold by any of the licensed dealers within the Municipalities of Madhubani and Samastipur without the previous written sanction, in each case, of the Subdivisional Officer of respectively Madhubani and Samastipur.

(3) This order will remain in force until further orders are issued.

R. N. LINES,
District Magistrate, Darbhanga.

MEMO. NO.

Laheriasarai, the 14th August 1942.

To

Under Rule 119(1) of the Defence of India Rules the above order is served upon you.

District Magistrate, Darbhanga.

ORDER.

The 15th August 1942.

By virtue of powers vested in me by the Government of Bihar, I hereby require under Rule 51.F. of the Defence of India Rules, that the District Board of Darbhanga, the Local Boards of Madhubani, Samastipur and Sadr (Laheriasarai), and the Municipalities of Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur and Rusera, and the Managing Committee of the Chandradhari Mithila College, Darbhanga, keep all schools under their control open for the next 15 days. No school may be formally closed without my previous sanction.

R. N. LINES,
District Magistrate, Darbhanga.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

All schools throughout the district are to be kept open for the present. It is notified for general information that parents of those students and pupils, who are absent on and after Monday, the 17th August 1942, without adequate reason, will render themselves liable to assessment for punitive tax as the conclusion of the present disturbances.

The above orders are published under Rule 119(1) of the Defence of India Rules.

R. N. LINES,
District Magistrate, Darbhanga.

ORDER.

The 17th August 1942.

I, ROY NICHOLAS LINES, District Magistrate, Darbhanga, do hereby prohibit under Section 144-Cr. P. C., the carrying of any weapons including *lathis* by any person throughout the district of Darbhanga without my written permission, for the next two months with effect from today the 17th day of August 1942.

R. N. LINES,
District Magistrate, Darbhanga.

ORDER.

The 18th August 1942.

Mr. S. K. Sher, Deputy Magistrate, is appointed to take over charge of Madhubani Subdivision with immediate effect, from Rai Bahadur S. P. Sahi, who is granted temporary sick leave. These orders are temporary, and will remain in force until the orders of Government can be obtained.

R. N. LINES,
District Magistrate, Darbhanga.

Please take advantage of the golden opportunity that has come to you. The fire of revolt has kindled throughout the country. We have been receiving report of resignation by the police from various places. Government is strongly suppressing this news. Let you do your duty. This tyrannical government can never survive for more than a month or two. It is completely in a tottering condition. Its foundation has shaken.

There is a circular of the All-India Congress Committee to the effect that the Swaraj Government will soon reappoint, and pay the arrear pay to, those Government servants who will resign at the call of the Congress.

Friends! This is the time to liberate India. If you fail this time you will be rotting in slavery for centuries. The British will ruin the whole of your country. Arise! take courage! spurn the service of this mean Government and get away bag and baggage and drive away these Whites with all your might. If the fat-salaried officers do not at present pay heed to my word, let them do so. Time will teach them a good lesson. After reading the Russian or French Revolution they should know what their fate is going to be.

At least we have full confidence in the constables and warders. You are poor. There is more of courage and strength in the hearts of the poor. Let you do your duty first. Cut off the shackles of Mother India.

Long live Revolution. Long live free India. Down with British Government.

Bihar Provincial Socialist Party.

Patna: 1st September 1942.

NEWS SUMMARY OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. (Translation of a Hindi leaflet.)

LONG LIVE REVOLUTION.

Do you know?

(1) The country has plunged into the war of independence and it is the duty of every Indian to participate in it, to give full support and to make it a success.

(2) About six or seven days ago, owing to the derailment of a military train near Kastha (between Gaya and Dehri) and Mogalsarai station several White (soldiers) were sent to hell. Similar reports are also being received from different parts of the country.

(3) We appeal to Police brethren and other servants of the bureaucracy to divorce their common wife (bureaucracy) and serve the cause of the enslaved Mother India.

(4) To rely on paper news is to deceive one's own self because newspapers contain nothing but false news got published by Government.

(5) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad have reached Berlin after getting out of their prisons in South Africa. If this is a false news, why does Government refuse to give their address or any news about them, in spite of the people repeatedly demanding the same?

(6) Various sorts of oppressions and atrocities are perpetrated by White soldiers on your mothers and sisters doing picketing work.

(7) White soldiers go to villages and set fire to houses, oppress the innocent villagers and insult your mothers and sisters. In spite of knowing this, will you pocket this insult?

(8) A little support of yours would hasten the achievement of independence. You should, therefore, make it a success, by your contribution of men and money. Do not miss this golden opportunity.

N.B.—You must read it yourself and let others do the same.

(73) TRANSLATION OF A HINDI LEAFLET.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, DALTONGANJ.

A party is being organised with the object of launching an agitation in the whole area and anybody who opposes it will be put to death. Your life is also in danger. So far 2,000 men have joined this party, and its work is going on in full swing. Its meetings are regularly held in Bhawanathpur thana. From there people go to other places and regularly hold meetings in Marra, Chacharia, Khuthetwa, Selga, Kasnab, Kadipura, Kobmadra, Pachadum, Partikharanchi, Kadal, Nawdiha, Khadihi, Bhadaria, etc. Pressure is brought to bear on the Zamindars. Some of the Zamindars are also a party to it, but mostly they are young kisans. If it does not rain within a week this party fully armed will raid the Daltonganj court. You may do as you please. Without realising the consequences I also joined this party but as I did not like the work I evaded. It is said that if the secret leaks out the punishment will be death. It is prayed that steps should be taken to stop this. My whereabouts should not be divulged. People have come to Daltonganj also. The leaders are Congressmen.

(74) APPEAL TO INDIAN POLICE AND MILITARY.

FRIENDS!

We address you on the occasion of a mighty conflagration that is enveloping the entire landscape of this country. This conflagration is meant to consume all the ills that have so far disfigured the fair face of our motherland. If the fire that has been lit is kept on burning by the sacrifices and brave

COMMUNIQUE.

The 17th August 1942.

Eight spears, one sword, two daggers, two picks, one axe, one pharsa and other tools for sabotage were recovered from the house of an Ahir in village Ahirpurwa close to Arrah Town, yesterday morning 16th August. It appears that a combined force of military and police in two trucks was held up at a road block close to this village. The canal service road had been freshly cut so that trucks could not cross. Troops entered the village to collect labourers and after the work was done some soldiers were found missing. A force went in to rescue them and the police party of four sowars led by Mr. Ainsworth, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was opposed and attacked by a mob of 20—30 men armed with spears. A running fight followed and the last of the mob was seen disappearing into a house. They refused to open the door on challenge and when police started to batter on the door with butt-end of rifles, a spear was thrust out through a crack. The Assistant Superintendent of Police then gave warning that if the door was not opened when he had counted five the police would fire through the windows. The warning was disregarded and two sowars fired two rounds each. The door was burst open and inside were found eight rioters with spears. One resisted arrest and attacked the sowar whose rifle was damaged, while the man escaped by jumping into Makai crop. The rest were secured and brought out. Inside the room were found the bodies of an old man and an old woman killed by the firing. It appears that the rioters took shelter behind them and used their bodies as shields for themselves.

The neighbouring police out-post was instructed to bring in the bodies for post-mortem and the force proceeded to cross the canal bridge taking the Patna road. Outside the Jain temple the electric power wires had been dragged down by heavy trees cut so as to fall and block the road. The soldiers and Police cleared the road and also repaired the Public Works Department bridge over the river near Kayamnagar. This bridge was repaired once on 16th by the Commissioner's escort but was again found cut twelve hours later.

After various delays in dealing with old and new obstructions the force reached Dinapore at 3 P.M. The return journey was less eventful and the party arrived back in Arrah at dusk.

S. L. MARWOOD,

Commissioner, Patna Division (Camp Arrah).

MONGHYR.**SAFETY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY ORDERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONGHYR.**

Whereas a grave emergency has arisen on account of all means of communications having been broken and that even after repeated repairs they are being broken and attempts are being made to break, cut, damage them to make them unserviceable again and again by organised sabotage with the result that there have been derailments, it is necessary to provide for special measures to ensure the safety of all means of communications, the public safety, the maintenance of public order for the efficient prosecution of war, or maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, and WHEREAS I have been empowered by Government to pass such emergency orders as may be necessary in public interest, and WHEREAS it is absolutely necessary to take action without further delay, I hereby assume the powers conferred under the Defence of India Act, 1939 and the rules prescribed thereunder, and pass the following orders :—

1. These orders may be called "Safety of Communication and Collective Responsibility Orders for the district of Monghyr."

2. The words and phrases used in these orders shall have the same definitions and meanings as those in the Defence of India Act and the Rules made thereunder.

3. It extends to the whole of Monghyr District and shall apply to everybody residing within this district.

4. It shall come into force at once and shall continue to be in force until it is withdrawn under my orders.

5. Where, after this order has been duly promulgated in the villages or localities by beat of drums, or circulation of printed copies or in any other way prescribed by the District Magistrate from time to time, on any enquiry by the District Magistrate, or by an officer deputed by him for the purpose, it is *prima facie*, found that damages have been done to prohibited or proclaimed areas, ports, dockyards, lighthouses, lightships, aerodromes, public lights, including lights in Government buildings, railways, telegraphs, post offices, telephones, signalling apparatus, roads, waterways, steamers and ferries, including boats owned or chartered or otherwise used by Government, local bodies or business concerns engaged in maintaining public transport services by water, bridge, river, canal or other source of water-supply, works for the supply of water, gas or electricity, vehicles used for Government purposes or public transport services or other means of communication, the persons residing in the village or villages the residents of which, in the opinion of the enquiring officer, are found to have damaged or caused it to be damaged or have in any way facilitated the doing of any of the prohibited acts, shall, unless they are found to have given information leading to the detection of the crime and arrest of offenders, shall be punishable in one or more of the following ways :—

(i) Forfeiture of property of individuals or of people residing in a particular part of the locality.

(ii) Compulsory evacuation of the whole or part of the village or area concerned.

(iii) Collective fine which may go up to any amount in accordance with the nature of the damage, cost of repair and the resulting loss for the period the damage continues and this fine may, on apportionment, extend up to Rs. 5,000 in the case of any individual at the discretion of the District Magistrate.

(iv) The District Magistrate may delegate all or any of his powers under these orders to any Magistrate and may frame rules or depute any officer for doing any act for the proper working of the orders contained herein.

(v) These orders shall be subject to such orders as may be received from Government from time to time.

N. BAKSI,

District Magistrate, Monghyr.

The 21st August 1942.

Besides the above constructive programme, the Congressmen should, wherever possible, take out processions, hold meetings, reiterate the demand for country's freedom in strong words, stick to their independence pledge and be firmly determined to undergo all sacrifices to attain it.

Bihar Provincial Congress Committee.

TRANSLATION OF A HINDI LEAFLET.

The stigma of tying Mother India to the fetters of dependence is still borne on your head. Your brave comrades tried to remove this dark blot during the great Mutiny of 1857 but many Mirjafars of some communities appeared and you could not remove this stain. Are you going to fail even on this occasion ?

Brethren ! On the one hand, you are staking your life to save the British Government while, on the other, the White soldiers are forcibly entering your houses and perpetrating atrocities on your mothers and sisters. They are burning your houses. They are killing your innocent brothers and children. Government asks you to sacrifice your life to save India but the White soldiers have been destroying the same country on the strength of guns and machine guns and the fun of it is that all these destruction and atrocities are being perpetrated in your name. As a slave to the White Government are you not supporting the contention of Government that you are responsible for these destructions and atrocities ? This is an open challenge to your self-respect and prestige. There is but one answer to this challenge (namely) that you should cease to be a slave to Government. At least you should not be a party to their atrocious deeds,—burning houses, looting, oppressing innocent children and women, making lathi charge on the unarmed and putting them to death, and you should remove the stigma borne on your head.

The attitude adopted so far is commendable. But on the approach of the White soldiers at the sight of the oppressions that are being perpetrated by some of your comrades, such as of Dinapore, Hajipore, Muzaffarpur or by Inspectors or some other places in Bihar, officers-in-charge of many police-stations and your White and Baluchi brethren, your own blood (?) every son of Mother India has to hang down his head in shame. In their heart of hearts these Whites are feeling gratified that with the help of such Indians devoid of self-respect and prestige they will keep India in bondage for a long time.

Brave sons of the Mother ! Let you ponder a while, in what respect are you inferior to these White soldiers ? They have neither education nor physical strength compared to yourselves. They have not got so much skill and bravery either. Still why are they held in respect more than yourselves ? Why ? is greater attention paid to their ease and comfort ? Why are they given four or five times more as pay ? They insult Indians of even high ranks and yet not the slightest harm is done to them, so much so that Indian women are caught in temptation and sent to them to satisfy their carnal desire. Why all this ? Because you have sold your self-respect and honour as Hindu and Muslim. Can you still claim to be the descendants of the valiant Sher Sah and Rana Pratap ?

Friends ! Four hundreds of your brethren of Jamshedpur, not putting up with the insult and beating of the Whites, have spurned the service of the White Government. Let you join the brave comrades and raise your voice. Let you show to the world that you have not been born in this world for being massacred like sheep and goats by being placed in front of the white soldiers in the battles of Africa, Burma and other places and for strengthening the chain of your slavery, rather you have been born to protect your self-respect and honour like the self-respecting and proud nations of the world.

Let you shout 'Victory to Mother India'.

A MESSAGE TO THE MUSLIMS OF PALAMAU. (Translation of an Urdu leaflet.)

Aye ! the helmet and armour too are the ornaments of Islam,

How long would you merely don the garment of a pilgrim ?

The call of revolution is being sounded. The spark kindled by the British on the 9th August in Bombay has to-day developed into a flame, but the Muslims of Palamau are still considering themselves as neutral. Are they really neutral in this fight for freedom ? Do the bullets fired by the bastard Britishers in Peshawar and Frontier produce no effect on the hearts of the Muslims of this place ? Does the blood of the martyrs in Iran not excite the Muslims here ? Do not the writhing corpses of innocent Muslim children, the heart-rending cries of old men and the sight of outrage on the Muslim women in Palestine, Iraq and Egypt rend the hearts of the local Muslims ? Are the Muslims of Palamau so devoid of sense of honour that they cannot avenge the wrongs done to them, their women and children by the British dogs in the Mutiny of 1857 ? Muslims ! Is not Sultan Tipu, the Martyr to his country, giving you the call ? Is not the spirit of Sirajuddowlah calling you ? Did not Imam Husain (May God be pleased with him) give you a lesson in the battle-field of Karbala at the cost of his own and of his children's blood that you should ever raise the standard of revolt against a tyrannical and despotic Government ? Have you forgotten this lesson ? The spirit of Yazeed has again awakened to-day. In the shape of Britishers Shimr is again present to-day. Arise ! you are brave ; you are a hero ; you are Sher Afgan (one who throws down a lion) ; you are swords-man ; you are a warrior ; you are the refuge of the army and Valiant. Arise and revive Islam at the cost of your blood.

Let the name of the extinct Islam be revived ;

It is incumbent that every individual should be Husain, son of Ali.

Observers of Muharram ! let you rise and give an offering of blood this year again in the battle-field of Karbala by observing the true Muharram. Let you revive the name of Husain and give conclusive proof of your being a follower of Hussain. Allah Bux, the Sindh Minister, flung his titles of Khan Bahadur and O.B.E., in the face of British. The brave warriors of Frontier are offering blood. Let you too do your duty.

APPENDIX E.

Opinions of District Officers on public reaction in their districts to the rebellion.

PUBLIC REACTION

The Congress alone seems to have been actively engaged in the movement aided by lawless population. The Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League stood aloof but neither of any help to the authorities, nor did the National War Front. Members of the public who had been eager in protestations of their loyalty did not even help by furnishing the names of Civic guards were not called out anywhere, except at Dinapore.

staff.—The lower railway servants in Mokamah took an active part in the looting at that

P. Services.—The Wardens gave no help but Depot personnel were loyal to a man and did a R. P. Motor Vehicles were at the disposal of the military and police and worked well.

—No Boy Scouts helped the authorities and some were arrested in Dinapore for taking the rioters.

The public as a body remained apathetic and their attitude was far from helpful. The policy of the League was thoroughly unsatisfactory. The Forward Blocists and the Congress Socialist Party also the Kisan Socialist Party took an active part in the movement.

abad.—The Muslim community generally refrained from participation in the insurrection but little help to the authorities. The Kisan Sabha and the Tribeni Sangh did not officially join in the movements but most of their individual members did so. The landlords except for the Maharaja of Dumraon, who rendered valuable assistance, were mostly sitting on the fence. The National Congress began to use its influence only when the authorities began to get the upper hand. In brief the Hindus could rely on practically no co-operation from the general public.

hanga.—It is probably not an exaggeration to say that fewer than 10 per cent were helpful or
friendly to Government at the time and probably 90 per cent of the literate population was to some
extent Congress. The Congress Party was more or less one hundred per cent in the insurrection.
The Socialist Party was entirely in it. The Communist Party hardly exists in this district but
oppose it. Many Kisan Leaders were in it and Pandit Jamuna Karji, a prominent Kisan
Leader, is said to have instigated the attack on Pusa. The Muslim League was up to 16th August
of this year in an attitude of armed neutrality, but after the decision of the All India Muslim Committee
it is the Muhammadans were actively with us The tradition of lawlessness and flouting
of law that has been allowed to flourish during the past 12 years had demoralized all sections
of the population, even the Loyalists. The latter hesitated to come forward to help the authorities until the
Loyalists themselves had come out on top of the rebellion.

Muzaffarpur.—It is not a fact that the whole district turned disloyal, but it is true to say that hardly any support was available. The National War Front did not render any assistance. Influential persons living in Muzaffarpur town did not furnish any useful information. The Congress Party was in high spirit and was joined by student and goonda elements. The Hindu Mahasabha secretly supported it, the Muslim League opposed it and the Christians had nothing to do with it. The District and Municipal staff helped to repair roads.

"Before the arrival of the troops it looked as if the entire public was sympathetic towards us. The Muslim League appeared to be sitting on the fence, nor did the Hindu Mahasabha care of law and order.

ur.—There was general sympathy of the Hindu public with the ultimate object of the movement though not necessarily with the means employed..... From the side of the public & vocal section in support of the authorities while even the Muslim League adopted the policy. The Hindu Mahasabha though not taking official part in the movement was largely thought to be and some of its members to give definite assistance. The part played by the National War Council was peculiar. Before the commencement of the movement His Excellency had at a conference urged that the National War Front should work against the threatened Civil Disobedience but after the conference Rai Pachauri Kaleshwari Sahay, District Leader for South Bhagalpur, desisted to continue as Leader if this was expected from the National War Front. Actually the National War Front had not begun functioning by the time the movement started. The Excise took special precautions effectively for the provincial Ganja and Bhang Goles and the Sadr

er.—Congressmen, their sympathizers and their allies took a very active part in the movement. It is believed that incidents such as looting, destruction, etc., were due more to the criminal elements than to the movement itself. The Bhumihar community particularly in the subdivision appears to have taken a leading part. There is also reason to believe that the communists combined to organise sabotage particularly of communications. Muslims in general and the Muslim League in particular assumed a neutral attitude and except in a few cases Muslims did not take any part in the movement. Their attitude and action were, however, not of active help to the Government or opposition to incidents. The official attitude of Hindu Sabha was one of neutrality, particularly the violent form it took. This was due probably to the attitude of leaders like Raj Sir Raghunandan Prasad Singh, Rai Bahadur Hem Chandra and others. An appreciable section of the ordinary members of the Hindu Sabha had, however, sympathy with the movement, bearing a toll of loot and sabotage. The attitude of communists was active. A section in Pegeriai took an active part in promoting trouble but the more important leaders like Jayanand Sharma, Jagannath Sharma and others professed opposition to the movement at first. After the movement was brought under control in the third week of August the

- (6) Lawyers and service-holders should stop going to Court.
- (7) Students should leave schools and colleges.
- (8) Traders and shop-keepers should stop selling goods to the British.

And you should boldly suffer all the troubles resulting from these.

Long live Revolution.

The British and the British Government (blank).

(76) BANDE MATRAM. (Translation of a Hindi leaflet).

Gentlemen !

You should remember that by getting rid of the clutches of slavery and by coming to the world of freedom you ought to offer sacrifice to independent Mother India. You have been slaves for centuries and trapped in the snares of the blood-sucking Government.

They took away Ganesh, Veda and Sada after arresting them. What has their removal led to ? It is not known how many thousands of such Ganesh and Veda are ready. Worship is due first to Ganesh and the Vedas are immortal in the world ; in the same way as long as even a single child of Daltonganj remains outside the jail, revolution and the name of the Congress would move with the air.

Just as among trees, the *chandan* tree is the most valuable,

Among mountains the Himalayas is the greatest and among rivers the Ganges leads,

Among flowers lotus excels and among serpents the *Shesha* is the biggest,

So among countries, it is India that occupies the highest place.

Say victory to Mother India ! The sighs of a burning heart.

WARNING. (Translation of a Hindi leaflet).

1. You boycotted your schools for securing the release of Gandhiji and other leaders. Has the dishonest Government released Gandhiji and other leaders making you think of joining your schools ? Instead of releasing them the rest of your leaders and your friends have been sent to jail and your mothers and sisters are being insulted ! How do you dare then to enter the schools of this block-headed Government ?

2. Have you become so dishonest, bastard and mean that after sending your friends to jail you dare to go to the schools of that very treacherous Government ?

If you will all go to school you will be helping this murderous Government in dishonouring your mothers and sisters. Are you the unworthy sons of your mother going to tolerate her insult by going to School ?

3. Don't go to school unless Government releases Gandhiji and other leaders and your friends. My warning stands till then. Don't help Government in insulting your mothers and sisters by joining your schools.

Beware !

(77) TO THE HEROIC WORKERS OF THE TATA'S.

GREETINGS.

Comrades, You have more than fulfilled the expectations of Mahatma Gandhi and of the Congress. Your strike has been a unique event in the history of India's non-violent struggle for freedom. Your sacrifices and your achievements will be recorded in history, in letters of gold. By your exemplary conduct you have proved that you have entered into the real spirit of the Congress movement.

Comrades, Your factory constitutes at present the heart of the war efforts of the alien bureaucracy which has imprisoned Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders in the last desperate attempt to throttle Indian nationalism. The present war cannot be our war as long as India is not free. War effort in the present conditions is nothing but the effort of the British to perpetuate India's political subjection. By bringing your factory to a standstill you have therefore successfully paralysed the grip that seeks to stifle the Indian nation.

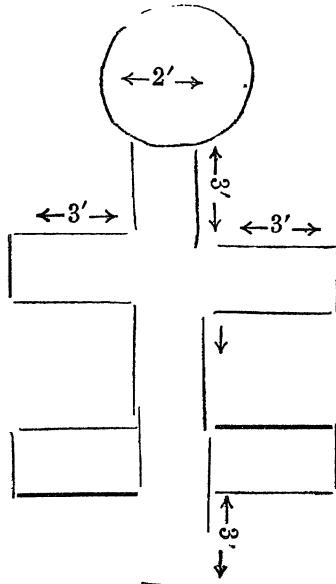
Comrades, Be not duped by the slogans about the Japanese menace. That menace no doubt is very real ; but you cannot fight it by leaving your defence in the hands of the present Government. The present Government are thoroughly incompetent to defend India. Remember the fate of Malaya, Singapore and Burma which is sure to befall you if you allow the present Government to function. You have to fight the Japanese menace on your own strength which you have to acquire through the present struggle for your freedom. If you can wrest freedom from the unwilling fingers of Britain, it will be a child's play for you to resist Japanese invasion.

Comrades, Do not yield to the weakness of the flesh. Beware of the seducer and shun him like a dangerous and despicable viper. Cheer up the waverer and hold him straight by the hand. Resist all moves to take you back to the factory. Remember and remind those who need remind us that the steel produced by you in your factory by your labour will be misused by the British Government to add to the steel chains around our beloved Mahatmaji—your poor, unarmed countrymen. The old prison bar in British India will be replaced by fresh steel bars you will produce by your sweating toil. The ammunition you produce will be used to kill Indians, your own kith and kin and none else.

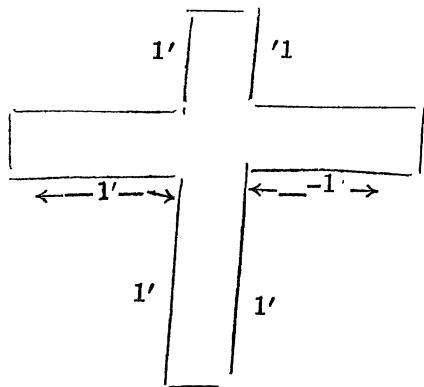
APPENDIX F.
DROPPING STATION (FOR AIR TO GROUND SIGNALLING).

1. If communication by telegram or telephone is interrupted and it is not possible for an aeroplane to land to give or receive messages, messages will be transmitted by air.
2. At places such as Military and Police posts and other Government establishments where aircraft cannot land a "Dropping Station" will be instituted.
3. The site of the "Dropping Station" should be on any open plot of ground easily visible from the air. It should be near the headquarters of the post, etc., or at such a place where there is no chance of a dropped message falling into undesirable hands.
4. The Dropping Station will consist of—

(a) a Basic figure, viz.



and (b) 4 Code signs in the form of a cross, viz.,

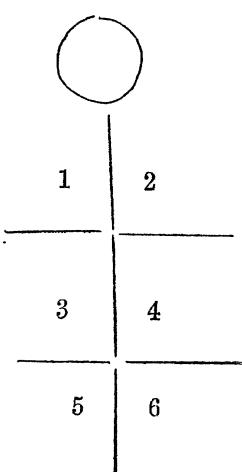


N. B.—These will be of white cloth and will be firmly pegged to the ground. Figures can be signalled by placing ROMAN numerals beside the Code sign.

5. To communicate from the ground to the air the aircraft will first drop a message on the dropping station.

In this message a number of questions A, B and C will be asked and two or three possible answers marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 will be written down.

In the basic figure there are six spaces in which Code signs can be displayed.



I will just make a few observations on the above. While all of you will naturally laugh at the ridiculous nature of the above reports, you will see that if a report like this can be circulated in other towns about Jamshedpur, the reports now being circulated at Jamshedpur regarding other towns can be equally false or totally exaggerated. Even the names of places like " Jamshed Chowk," " Chawls of the workmen " are imaginary as we have no places like Jamshed Chowk nor do we have Chawls for workmen.

The Doctors are stated as being prevented from giving help to the wounded. We all know that there are no wounded to whom the Doctors are rendering help but we also know that Sweepers who constitute essential services for safeguarding the health and lives of our own women and children were being prevented from doing their essential work by the extremist agitators in a manner entirely contrary to all principles of decency. In fact the health of the town is in serious danger and there is every likelihood of an epidemic breaking out. If, unfortunately, such a thing should happen, then the lives lost will be the lives of our own workmen and their wives and children not through bullets but from germs and diseases. Workmen will themselves be able to judge best whether a general Sweepers' strike was justifiable under the present circumstances.

I have decided to give you correct news and information from time to time over the Radio Relay System and while I have not wanted to contradict each and every rumour in the past, action will now be taken in the future to contradict such mischievous rumours as come to my notice so that people may not be needlessly alarmed or upset.

J. J. GHANDY,

JAMSHEDPUR : }
The 15th September 1942. }

General Manager,
The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited

(87) THIS IS THE TIME.
(TRANSLATION OF ORIYA BULLETIN.)

THIS IS THE TIME.

Brothers and Sisters,

I am going to tell you something about the worldwide war that is going on at present :—

(1) This war is going on between the Bureaucracy and the Fascist. One is thinking of converting the whole world into fascism and the other thinking how to continue to rule over the whole world and to suck the poor. Whoever wins, we, Indians have nothing to do with that, for the Bureaucracy and the Fascist are father and son. We are all along cutting the flesh from our own bodies, from those of our children, wives, sisters, and brothers and our old parents and are filling the cups of the white men in the shape of tax. We will have to do that in future. Why should we help the Bureaucracy with man and money ? Would we go on giving our blood in this way ? No, that cannot be. From the Puranas, the Koran, the Bible, the Grantha of Mar and Stalin you will come to know that to remain as slaves or to keep others as slaves is the greatest sin. Therefore we must fight to free ourselves from the bondage of slavery, for we are also heroes.

(2) Now we have no weapons to fight with. So we must fight with skilfulness. The invasion of India is near at hand, so we will not have to fight for long time. For a short time we will have to manage tactfully, as a result of which we will remain happy. A few rules for applying skilfulness in fighting is given below :—

(a) The Revenue tax, Chaukidari tax, Hât tax, Forest tax and the other taxes that have been imposed on us by the English should not be paid on any account. If anyone forcibly wants to realise it, then give him a good thrashing.

(b) Knock down the flatterers of the British, cut down the bridges over the rivers, the telegraph wires, the railway lines and throw them away, so that the soldiers will not be able to come.

(c) Take rupee instead of currency note.

(d) We hear that if the Japanese would come, the crops that we have sown at the cost of our health and wealth are going to be destroyed by the Englishmen. If that would happen, then those Englishmen are going to cut our throats. So, at the time of reaping the harvest, you will take the help of bow and arrows.

3. Now follow those rules. After this we will let you know what to do next. Come and shout Bandemataram and let the people of the world laugh. Come, come, come soon ; we are waiting for you on the way, and this is the proper time.

Inqalab..... Zindabad.

Bureaucracy..... destroy.

India..... Azad.

Gandhists..... : Zindabad.

(88) TRANSLATION OF HINDI (ROMAN) LEAFLET.

" With what object were you shown a cinema this year ? It was with the object of fastening the badge of slavery on you all the more.

Therefore,

Don't you witness it again."

" You must be knowing about Sirisia. This very Government, on our demanding our rights, has oppressed us in various ways and is responsible for our present condition. Therefore it is at once necessary to take revenge. Stop accepting currency notes, because the Government is going to end and it is not able to mint pice coins."

APPENDIX G.

OPINIONS OF DISTRICT OFFICERS ON MORALE OF MAGISTRACY AND POLICE.

Patna.—In Dinapore the police acted well, so also in Bihar. The rural police in the latter place gave some cause for uneasiness in the early days but they remained loyal after all. In Barh subdivision, the police were unarmed and inadequate and made no attempt to deal with the mobs, until the arrival of the military. Magistrates all over the district stuck to their posts.

Gaya.—The police and the military rose to the occasion and did their duty loyally, otherwise this district could not have emerged from the rebellious movement so lightly as it did. It is very creditable that they did so inspite of the threats to their lives and material inducements held out to them.

Shahabad.—The Magistracy, particularly Subdivisional Officers, and Police Officers from the rank of Inspector upwards behaved creditably under very trying conditions. Constables at Arrah, Bhabua and Sassaram showed themselves unreliable and unwilling to use force against the crowds but in most of the outlying police-stations the constables stood by their sub-inspectors. The contrast may be because in the towns the constables are more accessible to subversive propaganda and less subject to personal leadership than in the mafassil.

Chapra.—The police on the whole behaved admirably. Under a severe strain at Chapra, however, the morale of the lathi constables seemed to be wavering as they were visibly moved by the Congress slogan “ Police hai bhai hamara, Uska beta sathi Hamara ”, etc. The morale of the Armed Police was, however, good. The Superintendent of Police had, however, remarked on 15th August :—

“ We regard their attitude with grave apprehension ”.

Darbhanga.—The behaviour of the police can be summarised as admirable whenever they received good leadership but the Government Railway Police did not function at all during and after the insurrection. It is true that they were utterly inadequate in numbers for their task, so that the district police had to take over in effect their work but throughout the disturbances their officers were completely supine and showed no initiative. The Officer in charge of the Railway Police district presumably owing to his engagements elsewhere has not been able to give the local attention necessary for the investigations of police cases in the two northern subdivisions of this district. In my opinion the present organization of police work on the railway is defective and should be definitely linked up with the district police. The Magistrates were on the whole less satisfactory.

Bhagalpur.—The Magistracy as a whole stood up to the emergency well. During the 10 days before the arrival of military assistance, the strain on all Officers was considerable. Special credit goes to the Magistrates of Madhipura and Supaul. The Police force remained loyal and staunch with very few exceptions and with the exception of a number of raw recruits of the Constables’ Training School who deserted when the school was brought into Bhagalpur for concentration.

Purnea.—The Police and the Magistracy behaved admirably in the district against grave odds. The Police stood up very well and did not relinquish a single thana without a fight. The Magistrates and specially the Subdivisional Officers behaved excellently and used plenty of initiative.

The Commissioner wrote on 29th August :—

“ I am glad to say that the police in Purnea seem to have done excellent work, and the Superintendent of Police deserves great credit for keeping the situation under control until the arrival of the military on the evening of the 26th instant ”.

Santal Parganas.—The Police and the Magistrates admirably stood up to the emergency and most Officers of other departments also gradually regained self-confidence and everyone worked wholeheartedly. To this fine spirit is ascribed the marked improvement in the situation within a few days.

Monghyr.—Except in one or two cases the Magistrates worked extremely well. At Begusarai, the Honorary Magistrate resigned under pressure by Congress agents, at a time when the Subdivisional Officer in the absence of adequate force at his disposal was not in a position to inspire them with confidence. It is gratifying to note that the younger Magistrates, including some of the temporary Sub-Deputy Collectors, showed extraordinary courage and initiative in dealing with the situation entrusted to them.

The Police particularly the lower ranks were temporarily overwhelmed. As soon, however, as the administration made itself felt the morale of the forces showed commendable improvement. Even before assistance was sent from headquarters or clear instructions were issued, there were some instances of excellent leadership and devotion to duty, vide Barbigha, Gogri and Tarapur.

Ranchi.—The police and the Magistracy have been functioning as usual and there has been no occasion to test whether they stood up to the emergency.

Hazaribagh.—The police stood up well, notwithstanding alarming rumours they heard of the conquest of the headquarters of the district. The Magistrates did what they were told to do without wavering.

Manbhum.—All police officers and Magistrates played their part well, everybody acted unflinchingly and faithfully.

Other Departments.—The staff of the Rural Development Department worked all the time against Government. I am glad it has been closed down. The Chairmen of the Local Bodies gave all the assistance that was asked for.

Dhanbad.—The police on the whole did their work well. All the Magistrates except Babu P. Sarkar, Probationary Deputy Collector, worked well, and answered every call made on them with promptness. The Civic Guards were a failure.

Singhbhum.—The police of Jamshedpur proved completely unreliable, and the majority went on strike.

Palamau.—The police stood up very well to the emergency. The Chowkidars of the district have also kept loyal. The Magistrates also stood up to the emergency quite well. Mr. H. N. Sen Gupta, Excise Superintendent, also did quite excellent work in the disturbances. The ministerial officers of all departments with very few exceptions behaved quite indifferently.

(95) AN APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Indian officers in Government services are not our enemies, but our brethren in chains. We expect they are doing what they are forced to do under the lashing whip of a Simon-Legri. It is for them and to save them and to restore them to their self respect that we are raging this war and risking our all. It pains us when we find that they are displaying fervor in their slavery. If circumstances are preventing them from breaking their bondage, let them submit to it with a heavy heart—heavy with insult they are to swallow daily—heavy with the protests they cannot utter. There is no reason why they should exult in their slavery. In every country there are some base born traitors and in every country they are treated as such when they are caught in the net. We hope we will not have to face many such people in our struggle.

II.

Those who have not joined this great movement, should bear in mind that to day, tomorrow or day-after they will have to join us, actively or passively. This fight will engulf us all—none can escape. Therefore, we must be ready to take a plunge in this great fire-bath. Therefore we must make up our minds to face it as best as we can. Fire is a great purifier. It will burn the perishable but will brighten the immortal. Let our prayer be O Fire Eternal give us your brilliance, give us your zeal, give us your fierceness and usefulness, so that we may come out Victorious in this fearful, dark Struggle.

III.

Yes we will suffer. No nation had gained freedom without suffering. We will be cheated, we will be robbed, we will be beaten, we will be bombed but we will not stop. You may fire as many rounds as you like, you may kill as many of us as you can, but still many more of us will survive to carry the fight to a finish. We shall carry through. You cannot stop it.

IV.

Lt. Gen. Irwin has declared the other day that British Government will never resort to ruthless German methods of repression. Generous British methods are moderate.

Examples are :—

1. Unarmed people are being shot in hundreds.
2. Their houses are being set fire to.
3. Their properties looted.
4. They are forced to pay huge fine.
5. Their newspapers are gagged.
6. Their Radios have been forcibly taken away.
7. They are getting no food or fuel.

They are being arrested in thousands on suspicion, tried by an arbitrary law and punished by unjust judges. These are the examples what Lt. Gen. Irwin calls generous British methods. We wonder if this gentleman is in any way related to Lord Irwin our former generous Viceroy, who always tried to rule us by humanitarian methods and who is now playing another humanitarian role as Lord Halifax.

(96) IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS. (Translation of a Hindi leaflet "Zaruri Hedayeten".)

NOTE.—It is identical with the leaflet under 39(i).

Call of the Country. (Translation of a Hindi leaflet.)

Gandhiji, Rashtrapati Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajendra Babu arrested—Bombay subjected to *Lathi* charge. Duty of Every Indian at such an hour—Mahatma Gandhi's last message.

(1) How essential is the end of the British rule? So let you break all the laws of Government. Any support lent to Government amounts to treachery to the country.

(2) Stop payment of chaukidari tax completely. Let not the report of chaukidars reach the police-station. Let the villagers be so united that there may not be any person to offer a bid or appear as a witness, when there is an attachment order for (non-payment of) chaukidari tax.

(3) Seize all Government offices, etc., and courts, hoist national flags over the premises and lock up all the offices, stopping Government work.

(4) Stop payment of all Government taxes and settle all your disputes amongst yourselves.

(5) Stop railway trains. Board railway trains in 'Jathas' (batches) without purchasing any ticket and pull the alarm chains, and remove the rails after giving information to the station master.

(6) Cut telegraphic connection completely stopping transmission of Government message.

(7) Let villagers go to District Magistrates in thousands and cry " (We are) starving, give us bread".

(8) When the police or other Government officers go to villages so hoot them that they may have to go back.

(9) Let all teachers and students take part in the movement.

(10) Defy the laws of Defence of India Act and Ordinances completely.

(11) Stop paying rent to the zamindars, who do not take part (in the movement) and go over to the side of Government.

that both the rich and the poor can get foodstuff easily. The present stock of foodgrain at Monghyr is enough for many months to come and, if necessary, arrangements will be made to import foodgrains from outside.

Market rate at Monghyr—

	Coarse rice	Medium	Keshwar no. 1	Arwa rice	Wheat no. 1	Wheat no. 2	Gram no. 1	Gram no. 2	Maize no. 1	Maize no. 2	Kerosine oil, white	" unrefined	Sugar	Mustard oil, Mill	" Ke'hu	Salt	5 seers for a rupee.
	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
																	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
																	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
																	6 "
																	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
																	8 "
																	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
																	8 "
																	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
																	0-3-3 for a bottle of 22 oz.
																	0-3-0 "
																	0-3-6 per seer."
																	0-9-0 "
																	0-10-6 "
																	0-2-3 "

JHULAN.

Due to relaxation in curfew hours, Jhulan has assumed a brilliant feature and in the Thakurbari of Bare Raje there is special arrangement for it.

APPEAL BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATE TO THE PUBLIC OF MONGHYR.

(1) You all are fully aware of the present condition of the country. Railway, telegraph and telephone lines are being cut. Roads and bridges—constructed at public cost by the District Board which is run by your chosen representatives—are destroyed. Railway stations and goods trains there are looted. Post offices and railway stations are looted and all materials destroyed. Various public institutions established for the good of the general public have been ruined—for example the Agricultural College at Sabour was destroyed and the professors were looted and driven out of their quarters. All means of traffic and communications are being destroyed. Besides, due to this disturbance, loot and bloodshed have become the order of the day in the villages.

(2) In spite of all these oppressions and misbehaviour, I have acted with patience and restraint and taken recourse to very little of legal powers and military force in maintaining law and order in the district. You might be knowing that roads, telegraph and railway lines, once repaired are again tampered with. This shows that there is an organised effort going on in the district to commit unlawful activities. I want to combat these activities peacefully and in orderly manner and I am acting accordingly. As a District Magistrate, I belong to no political creed. My only duty is to maintain law, fearlessly and disinterestedly so that the life and property of the masses may be secured and they may prosper in every way. Whatever form of Government there might be, a District Magistrate is bound to stop such misbehaviour. Such unlawful activities as have been going on in certain parts of the district, have become a source of danger and detriment to the general public. Running trains have also been derailed. There is a devastating loss of men and materials. In such circumstances you should consider yourselves what should be my duty as a District Magistrate.

(3) I have full confidence that the majority of the people of this district want peace and order, but when I look at these activities it appears that there is some organised party behind this vandalism and that there are some people who are giving it an impetus for otherwise the course of such offences could not last so long. Being compelled by these unlawful activities, I have been reluctantly obliged to enforce curfew order and section 144. I know that these orders are causing much inconvenience to public but when these activities did not yet stop, I have been compelled to promulgate another order which lays down that if persons residing in or near an area where roads, telegraph or railway lines are cut fail either to arrest the offenders or to give information for their arrest, they shall be severely dealt with.

(4) If you are ready and vigilant to stop such acts and consider it your duty to do so, it is very easy for these unlawful activities to stop at once. If you consider, you will find that this rule has been promulgated after careful consideration for your own safety and protection due regard being had to your difficulties.

(5) One thing more, I want to tell you particularly—namely if these unlawful activities continue and there is no improvement in the conditions, Government may be compelled to enforce martial law, and if martial law is enforced, the responsibility will be yours. Now you should think for yourself which one is better,—whether an improvement in the present conditions or introduction of martial law.

(6) I have been knowing you all for a long time. Wherever and in whatever capacity I have worked, I have always kept the good of the public in view. I have tried my best to do good to the public in co-operation with the leaders of the district. I have had also the good fortune of knowing intimately your revered leaders like Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Srijut Srikrishna Singh and Dr. Syed Mahmud. I am firmly convinced that these leaders of yours will never lend support to atrocities like looting, incendiaryism and destruction of foodstuffs. I want men of all parties and creeds to visualise the difficulties and troubles they will have to suffer if this sort of movement continues. It is you who are and will be putting up with the loss and destruction. Yours is a very great responsibility and it is the duty of the leaders of all parties to consider these matters and give a good and sound advice to the public so that all may be benefited.

(7) As far as this district is concerned, peace and order is being established speedily in the areas of South Monghyr. I have not yet had enough time to pay my attention to North Monghyr. Condition is improving there also every day. As far as possible steps have been taken to resume the working of roads, railways, telegraph, motor, Steamer and postal services. I hope that with your co-operation law and order will be re-established in the whole of the district in a few days. Keeping in view the good conduct of the inhabitants of Monghyr and Jamalpur, I have relaxed the hours of curfew order within Monghyr and Jamalpur municipal limits. I believe that with an improvement in the conditions it will be possible not only to withdraw the curfew order from towns but also from particular roads and localities.

(8) I appeal to you to help and advise me and my officers so that law and order may soon be established in the whole of the district.

Yours,
N. BAKSI,

District Magistrate.

MONGHYR : }
The 24th August 1942. }

PATNA DIVISION—concl.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence.	Whether title, honour, sanad or any other reward.	Remarks.
Mr. C. Hall ..	Special Travelling Officer, I. G. N. and Ry. Co.	Digha	Rs. 125.	
Capt. V. M. O. McCarthy	Marine Assistant, I. G. N. and Ry. Co.	Do.	Rs. 125.	
Mr. G. C. Ogilvie ...	Agent, I. G. N. and Ry. Co.	Do.	M. B. E.	
Juman and 28 members of staff and crew, I. G. N. and Ry. Co.	.....	Do.	Letter of appreciation, each.	

TIRHUT DIVISION.

Rai Sahib Shyamdeo Narayan Sinha.	Zamindar and Honorary Magistrate.	Chapra (Saran) ...	Gold watch valued at Rs. 250,	
Babu Beni Prashad Jhunjhunwala.	Honorary Magistrate and Manager, Harkhua Sugar Factory.	Gopalganj (Saran) ...	Ditto , 250	
Babu Hareshwar Dutta	Pleader	Chapra (Saran) ...	Silver watch , 100	
Babu Awadhesh Bihari Sharai.	Do.	Siwan (Saran) ...	Ditto , 100	
M. Md. Idris ...	Non-official ...	Shahpur Baghauni, police-station Tajpur, Darbhanga.	Ditto , 75	
M. Md. Islam Khan ...	Head Civic Guard ...	Darbhanga... ...	Ditto , 75	
Babu Nawalkishore Prashad.	Head Master, Northbrook School.	Do.	Ditto , 150	
M. Serajul Huda ...	Organiser, Basic Schools	Bettiah	Ditto , 150	
Babu Ramasray Lal ...	Head Clerk, Inspector of Schools.	Tirhut Division, Muzaffarpur.	Cash reward of , 60	
Babu Ram bha rosh Thakur	Head Master, Jokha Basic School.	Bettiah	Ditto , 60	
Leaqut Hossain ...	Peon, Sub-Registry Office.	Kamtaul (Darbhanga)...	Ditto , 10	
Mr. R. N. Lines, I.C.S.	District Magistrate ...	Darbhanga... ...	M. B. E.	
Babu Narendra Kumar Baverji	Subdivisional Officer ...	Sitamarhi	Rai Bahadur.	
Khan Sahib Nurul Hoda	Sub-Deputy Collector...	Samastipur, Darbhanga	Khan Bahadur.	
Babu Misri Lall Nayak...	Merchant and Barker	Dalsingharai, Darbhanga	Rai Bahadur.	
Pandit Govind Pati Tiwary, M.L.A.	Pleader	Chapra	Silver watch valued at Rs. 100.	

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

M. S. Abdul Hayat ...	Pleader	Kishanganj (Purnea)...	Gold watch valued at Rs. 250.	
Babu Anil Kumar Bose	Do.	Araria (Purnea) ...	Silver , , 125	
Chakkan Ram ...	Excise peon ...	Bihpur, Bhagalpur ..	Cash reward of Rs. 20	
Md. Quddus ...	Warehouse clerk ...	Ditto ...	Ditto , 20	
B. Achambhit Chaudhuri	Head Pandit, Elementary Training School.	Ghoremaria, Santal Parganas.	Ditto , 55	
Babu Hardeva Narayan Sinha.	6th Clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division.	..	Ditto , 50	
Sardhari Mandal ...	Darwan, Training School	Bhagalpur ...	Ditto , 25	
Md. Saghir ...	Darwan, Zila School ...	Monghyr ...	Ditto , 15	
Rosat Khan ...	Darwan, Inspector of Schools.	Bhagalpur ..	Ditto , 15	
Muslim Khan ..	Serang of the Ferry Steamer, East Indian Railway.	Monghyr ...	Silver watch valued at Rs. 100.	
Manir Khan ...	Leader of the Salvage Party, C. D. Section.	Do.	Ditto , 100	
Dr Kameshwari Prashad Verma.	District Board Medical Officer.	Teghra, Monghyr ...	Ditto , 100	
Mr. Ramdahin Singh ...	Headmaster, Town H. E. School.	Monghyr ...	Ditto , 100	

The Muslim League concluded its sitting in Bombay on the 20th August 1942, and it has decided that no Muslim should co-operate in this law breaking movement of the Congress and has issued a warning to the Congress saying that there should be no damage whatsoever caused to the life, property and honour of the Muslims in this movement or otherwise every Muslim will be compelled to defend himself.

Some newspapers have ceased publication in Calcutta. Mr. Fazlul Haq, the Prime Minister of Bengal, has appealed to them to restart publishing their papers soon. There is peace in the city of Calcutta and all shops and offices are open. Daily work is going on as usual.

Sri Naidu, Vice-President of the Hindu Sabha, has announced that a session of the Hindu Sabha will take place in Delhi on the 23rd August where it will consider the steps that the Maha Sabha should take in the present circumstances. Up till now the Hindu Sabha is not willing to co-operate with the Congress in this law-breaking movement and it is not co-operating with it.

India Government has increased the allowance of the Railway employees to annas eight per rupee for the duration of the war.

Firing was done on the rioters in Benares, Dacca, Gorakhpur, Amrawati, Guntur, Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmadabad, Cawnpur, Poona, Delhi and several other towns.

The situation in Benares is improving. The situation in Nagpur has much improved. Reports of riots and disturbances are being received from the villages. The situation in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona is improving from day to day.

A *communiqué* was issued by Government on the 14th August that persons responsible for cutting telegraph wires and railway lines would either be hanged or otherwise severely punished and collective fines would be imposed on the inhabitants of those villages near about which telegraph wires and railway lines would be cut and that those lines would be repaired with the money so realized.

Sriyut Mahadev Desai breathed his last on the 15th August at 8 40 O'clock. He was arrested along with Mahatma Gandhi and when he was talking to Colonel Bhandari along with his two companions at the aforesaid hour he complained that he was feeling some heaviness and weakness. He was asked to return. Dr. Susil Nair, who was arrested along with him, began to look after and examine him. He was given two injections and he died of heart failure within twenty minutes of the attack of the disease.

Market rate at Siwan Subdivision from August 23rd, 1942.

The Subdivisional Officer of Siwan has fixed the maximum rate of the articles mentioned in the list. Any shopkeeper selling any of the articles at a higher rate or refusing to sell the same stocked in the shop or closing the shop in spite of goods stocked or opening the shop late with the intention of not selling the goods, shall be liable to imprisonment for three years or fine under Rule 81(2) (B) of the Defence of India Act. Every shopkeeper shall have to maintain a Receipt Book and give a receipt to every customer. Every dealer shall have this list posted at a conspicuous place easily visible to every customer. *Goladari* and *Charity* charges are also included in the rate given in the list. All Muffasil dealers save and except those of Mairwa and Maharajganj may sell the commodities purchased at Siwan at every six miles at one anna a maund higher than what is given in the list. The rate of all the articles mentioned in the list has been fixed according to standard weight of 80 tolas.

[Here follows a list of commodities with the fixed wholesale and retail prices.]

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence.	Title, whether honour, sanad or any other reward.	Remarks.
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.				
Babu Radha Gobind Singh.	Zamindar ...	... Goberghusi, police-station P a t a m d a, Manbhumi.	Gold watch valued at Rs. 200.	
Babu Madan Mohan Singh.	Do. ...	... Bownathpur Khas, Palamau.	Gold watch valued at Rs. 250.	
Babu Narayan Singh ...	Do. ...	... Ditto	Ditto.	
„ Sachida N a n d Singh.	Circle Officer	... Ranka Raj	Silver watch valued at Rs. 125.	
„ Suraj Prasad Singh.	Ditto	... Chainpur Estate	Ditto.	
„ Bimal Chandra Chatterji.	Headmaster, Zila school	Purulia ...	Silver watch valued at Rs. 150.	
Biseshwar Ram ...	Daftari, Secondary Training School.	Palamau ...	Cash reward of Rs. 20.	
M. Nurul Huda ...	Subdivisional Officer ...	Giridih, Hazaribagh ...	Khan Bahadur.	
Babu Ambika Prasad Singh.	Zamindar ...	... Ladi, Chainpur, Palamau.	Rai Bahadur.	
Babu Narendra Nath Ganguly.	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.	Manbhumi ...	Rai Sahib.	
Babu Akhauri Dinesh-wari Charan.	Zamindar ...	... Genthia Estate, Palamau	Ditto.	

anxiety in absence of any news of their dear ones. Even journey on foot was stopped due to breaches in roads. However, the disturbance is over. Railway trains have resumed running. Mail service has been restored and there is confidence among the people. Railway trains run between Sonapur and Siwan and between Chapra and Masrakh. Roads up to Manjhi, Siwan, Gopalganj, Garkha and Marhowrah have been repaired somehow. Mails have been despatched to towns on the east side. It is a matter of great satisfaction that with the end of the disturbances, villagers are repairing the roads passing through their village. I would again appeal to respectable persons and zamindars to render full help in the repair and protection of roads and to ask their neighbours to do their daily routine work fearlessly. Persons whose cases are pending in courts may come and look to their affairs. There is all peace at Patna, and Vakils and Mukhtars should also resume their work. No report of any particular disturbance has been received from any where. It appears that there is peace all over.

NEWS.—Mischief-mongers spread the rumour that the Japanese had invaded India and that Subhas Chandra Bose had come as their leader, that Dr. Rajendra Prasad had expired in Patna jail. This is entirely false.

Government urgently requires bricks for the construction of aerodromes and so it has been decided to purchase all bricks from those who have got the same at Siwan, Gopalganj and Hathwa. Notices have been issued to the effect that they should keep the stock with them and when so ordered by Government authorities they should send the bricks to the places mentioned and receive the fair price thereof. Any one contravening this order shall be liable to be punished.

There has been an increase in the number of criminal cases due to the present disturbances. The Bihar Government has therefore conferred upon the First Munsif of Siwan, the powers of a first class Magistrate so that he might assist the magistrates of Siwan. The Subdivisional Officer and the Second Officer have been empowered to pass sentence (of imprisonment) up to seven years. All the three officers have been empowered to pass sentence (of imprisonment) for two years after summary trial.

The Bihar Government has also declared that a reward of Rs. 1,000 would be awarded to any one giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of a person who is found tampering with Railway lines or telegraph wires.

A message from Patna indicates that there is quiet everywhere in the province. People are now sick of the rioters and anxious for restoration of peace and order. Many in Champaran district have withdrawn their support from the Congress movement. Inhabitants of a village in Patna district have raised subscription amongst themselves and repaired the road passing through their village. Villagers in Muzaffarpur district have saved the Post Office of their village from being looted and burnt. People of Nokha and Bikramganj police station (district Shahabad) are trying their level best to suppress the disturbances.

Due to the dislocation of railway and postal services it has become impossible to get newspapers and messages. Therefore Government news bulletins are being published from Patna, Arrah, Muzaffarpur and Monghyr.

A meeting of prominent citizens of Siwan was held on Sunday last. The present situation was fully discussed and it was decided to make an appeal to the public to put a stop to the disturbances going on in the subdivision. A committee has been set up with Babu Baidyanath Prasad as President and Khan Bahadur Sagirul Haque as Vice-President. The following have been nominated as members:—

(1) M. A. Aziz, (2) Maulavi Mohammad Kasim, M.L.A., (3) Phuleshwari Saran Singh, retired Honorary Magistrate, (4) Durga Prasad, Vakil, retired Honorary Magistrate, and (5) Thakur Prasad, Vice-Chairman, Siwan Municipality.

Market rate of Siwan Subdivision, dated the 31st August 1942.

The Subdivisional Magistrate of Siwan has fixed the maximum price of the articles mentioned below. Shop-keepers found guilty of selling things at a rate higher than that specified below, refusing to sell articles stocked in the shop closing the shop, in spite of article being in stock or delaying in opening the shop with the intention of avoiding sale shall be liable to imprisonment for three years and fine under Defence of India Rule 81(2)(B). Every shop-keeper shall maintain a receipt book and give a receipt to every purchaser. Every shop-keeper shall have this list posted at such a conspicuous place in the shop as may be distinctly visible to every purchaser. Rate given in the list includes 'Goladari' and 'charity'. All muffasil shop-keepers except those of Mairwa and Maharajgunj can sell the commodities purchased at Siwan at every six miles at one anna a maund higher than what is given in the list. The rate of all the commodities given in the list has been fixed according to the standard weight of 80 tolas.

[Here follows a list of commodities with the fixed wholesale and retail prices.]

Sugar B26, C27 wholesale rate Rs. 12-10-0, retail rate Rs. 13-2-0, Re. 0-5-3 per seer.

Sugar V27 wholesale rate Rs. 12-12-0, retail rate Rs. 13-14-0, 5 annas 3½ p. per seer.

Sugar C25 wholesale rate Rs. 12-6-6, retail rate Rs. 12-14-6, 5 annas 3 p. per seer.

Sugar D27 wholesale rate Rs. 12-8-6, retail rate Rs. 13-0-2, 5 annas 3 p. per seer.

Sugar E25, H26 crushed 11 wholesale rate Rs. 12-4-0, retail rate Rs. 12-12-0, 5 annas 3 p. per seer, sugar and gur manufactured from khajoor Rs. 12-0-9, retail rate Rs. 13-1-0, 5 annas 9 p. per seer.

White paper per quire 14 pound 5 annas, 16 pound 6 annas, 18 pound 6 annas, 20 pound 7 annas 3 pie, 22 pound 8 annas, 24 pound 9 annas, ordinary badami paper per quire 14 pound 4 annas 9 pies, 16 pound 5 annas 6 pies, 18 pound 6 annas, 20 pound 7 annas, 22 pound 7 annas 6 pies, 24 pound 3 annas, white light weight per quire 12 pound demy 5 annas, 12 pound D. F. 5 annas, 6 pound 2 annas 6 pies, 8 pound 3 annas 6 pies, 10 pound 4 annas 3 pies, 12 pound 5 annas.

PART III.

Titles and honours bestowed, sanads and certificates granted and awards made to Police Officers for good work during the Civil Disturbances, 1942.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence.	Title, honour, sanad or any other reward.	Remarks.
* Mr. C. J. Creed ...	Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range.	Patna	O. B. E.	
* Mr. E. J. Shepherd ...	Sergeant-Major ...	Constables' Training School, Bhagalpur.	M. B. E.	
Mr. C. M. Jha ...	Superintendent of Police.	Monghyr	K. P. and F. S. Medal.	
* Mr. M. K. Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Purnea	Ditto.	
Mr. C. C. Whitaker ...	Ditto ...	Darbhanga ...	Ditto.	
Mr. A. D. Maguire ...	Assistant Superintendent of Police.	Oudh and Tirhut Railway.	Ditto.	
* Mr. S. A. Bashir ...	Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Patna	Ditto.	
L. J. Waller ...	Sub-Inspector ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Ditto ...	Gallantry (Posthumous).
Ghughuli Rai ...	Constable ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Gallantry.
Madho Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ram Dayal Pande ...	Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Saran	Rai Sahib.	
* S. K. Lal ...	Ditto ...	Shahabad	Ditto ...	Retired.
Monoranjan Roy ...	Ditto ...	Saran	Rai Bahadur.	
* Raja Balli Thakur ...	Inspector ...	Darbhanga ...	Rai Sahib.	
Muhammad Faridudin Haider.	Ditto ...	Purnea	Khan Sahib.	
Mr. L. W. Russell ...	Superintendent of Police.	Gaya	I. P. Medal.	
Mr. F. T. Parsons ...	Ditto ...	Champaran ...	Ditto.	
Mr. S. Ali Abbas ...	Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Patna	Ditto ...	Gallantry.
A. J. Rogers ...	Sergeant-Major ...	Dhanbad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
H. Davenport ...	Ditto ...	Gaya	Ditto and a silver watch.	
* R. A. Smith ...	Ditto ...	Purnea	Ditto. and a reward of Rs. 200.	
* Dip Lal Singh ...	Inspector ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Ditto.	
Jaimangal Prasad ...	Ditto ...	Patna	Ditto ...	Gallantry.
Niyamat Ali Khan ...	Ditto ...	Saran	Ditto.	
Jagnarain Singh ...	Offg. Inspector ...	Dhanbad ...	Ditto.	
* Noor Muhammad Khan.	Resaidar ...	M. M. P., Arrah ...	Ditto.	
Zobair Khan ...	Sub-Inspector ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Ditto ...	Gallantry.
Muhammad Mansur Khan.	Ditto ...	Patna	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Kedar Nath Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Monghyr	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Bindeshwari Prasad Singh.	Ditto ...	Darbhanga ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Sayad Khan	Ditto ...	Purnea	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Dhanus Dhari Singh ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Satya Narayan Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Patna	Ditto ...	Ditto
Jagat Narain Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Darbhanga ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Surja Narayan Singh ...	Ditto ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Satya Narain Singh ...	Ditto ...	Purnea	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Raghunath Singh ...	Ditto ...	Gaya	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Bhagwan Sahay ...	Ditto ...	Manbhum ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Anup Rai ...	Havildar ...	Darbhanga ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Golam Haider Khan ...	Assistant Sub-Inspector.	Gaya	Ditto ...	Ditto.

*Granted partly for meritorious service and partly for good work done during the Civil Disturbances.

WARNING TO TOWN AND VILLAGE PEOPLE. [Translation of leaflets issued in Hindi and Urdu.]

You must be knowing what disturbances took place in the district during the month of August last. The rioters made a great row but you remained silent spectators. You did nothing to stop them from indulging in their activities. You committed a serious mistake. The aim of this leaflet is to point out our mistakes to you.

The first mistake you committed was that as soon as the disturbances broke out in the district you failed to give any information about them to the district authorities or the Police officers. As a resident of the district it was your duty to have informed the authorities about these occurrences. You failed in this duty.

Your second mistake was that you failed to force the rioters to stop creating disturbances. It is of course your duty to stop them from creating disturbances. Here too you failed. You ought to have organised a party to resist the rioters and if they failed to listen to you and to stop their activities you should have beaten and driven them away. You did nothing of the sort, rather you remained a silent spectator.

The third mistake that you are still committing is that you are neither handing over the rioters to the Police nor giving their whereabouts. Their whereabouts will, of course, be traced and they will be properly dealt with, but it is equally desirable that the mistake you are committing in this connection should be pointed out to you.

Let bygones be bygones, but it is essential that your responsibilities that lie ahead should be laid to you. You shall be held solely responsible and liable to be punished for any damage done to the railway line, telegraph wire, telegraph line and public roads running close to or through your village. Heavy collective fines shall be levied on you and realised with strictness. Therefore you are warned not to allow any opportunity to anybody to damage the rails, telegraph, telegraph wires and the roads of your village or running close to it. Should anybody attempt to damage them you should drive him away or catch hold of him and bring him to the nearest Police-station. You will certainly have to reap the consequences if any means of communication is destroyed in any way.

K. P. SINHA,
District Magistrate, Chapra.

13th September 1942.

*NOTICE.

Badmashes calling themselves patriots did their best to smash the railways, bridges, coaches, stations, tanks and telegraph lines. Then they put up notices saying, "Swaraj Railway", "Azad Station" and so on.

Similarly they tried to smash the country to pieces and then presumably they would have called it "Swaraj". Of what use is such Swaraj? It is those people who smash the railways and the country that it is the Government, and true patriotic Indians, who have restored them.

The leaders are now in flight. Do not follow them. Help the authorities to bring them to justice.

If any village gives shelter to these leaders who have destroyed railways, roads, post offices and tanks, murdered Government Officers and peaceful citizens, and that village does not take steps to arrest them, that village will render itself liable to a fine on all its inhabitants.

The troops are here, and can maintain order. They have come for the protection of peaceful citizens. They have to work hard and live in uncomfortable circumstances, for the protection of you law abiding citizens. They do not want to shoot people. They would much prefer to be on friendly terms and play football with good people. Do something to make them happy and to play games with them.

If any riotous people come to damage roads or railways or do other *badmashi* near your village, turn it out and drive them away.

The rioters are already defeated, and they know it. Otherwise they would not be hiding.

India and the British and Indian Army and its allies will win the war and defeat all enemies. Help them to do it. Show yourself on the right side.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

P. T. MANSFIELD,
Commissioner, Tirhat Division.
12-9-1942.

*NOTICE.

Seven weeks have elapsed since the lawlessness broke out.

There was loss of property and life. Nobody was benefited in any way.

The peasants and people in general had to suffer inasmuch as it was not possible for them to send their foodgrains from one place to another, and salt and kerosene oil will not be available as long as the railway trains do not work as before. In many places where sabotaging was done all the people had to pay collective fines.

Besides this if the railways be damaged rendering the movement of goods trains impossible, the sugar mills would close down and the cane crop of kisans would be wasted.

People have been misled by many wild rumours, namely that British *raj* had come to an end, and that Subhas Bose was about to come with some troops. They have now realised that these rumours are entirely false. British *raj* is still functioning, police-stations have been re-established and Shri Subhas Bose did not come nor is he ever expected to come.

Don't believe in such rumours. Let you do your duty. Help Government officers and don't allow anybody to create a disturbance or perpetrate any oppression. Render help in getting the ring-leaders arrested.

P. T. MANSFIELD.
Commissioner, Tirhat Division.
26-9-1942.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence.	Title, honour, sanad or any other reward.	Remarks.
Zaffar Hussain ...	Assistant Sub-inspector	Champaran ...	Silver watch valued at Rs. 45.	
Sub-Inspector Mathura Prasad and 129 assistant sub-inspectors, havildars and constables.	.....	Do. ...	Annas eight to Rs. 10 each.	Rs.
Kamala Prasad Singh ...	Sub-Inspector	Do. ...		20
C. L. Wheeler ...	Do. ...	Do. ...		20
Thakur Brij Kishore Kuar.	Do. ...	Do. ...		20
Dina Nath Sinha ...	Do. ...	Do. ...		20
Ram Naresh Singh ..	Do. ...	Do. ...		20
Sub-Inspector S. K. Sahay and 65 sub-inspectors, assistant sub-inspectors and constables.	.....	Dhanbad ...	Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each.	
B. N. Sahay ...	Sergeant	Do. ...		25
S. K. Roy ...	Inspector	Do. ...		25
B. Chattarji ...	Sub-Inspector	Do. ...		20
J. N. Singh ...	Inspector	Do. ...		50
B. M. Biswas ...	Sub-Inspector	Do. ...		20
Sochin Kumar Mukherji	Do. ...	Do. ...		20
Sochin Kumar Mukherji	Do. ...	Do. ...		20
Raghubar Deyal ...	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Do. ...		20
J. Ferneyhough ...	Squadron Sergeant Major	M. M. P., Arrah		75
Ashraf Khan ...	Jamadar ...	Ditto	Rs. 40 and a silver watch worth Rs. 60 from I.G.	
Chapir Shah ...	Do. ...	Ditto		40
Asghar Ali ...	Do. ...	Ditto		40
Gulam Nabi ...	Do. ...	Ditto		40
Shadman Khan ...	T. Jamadar	Ditto		40
Amir Ali ...	Daffadar ...	Ditto		20
Mirgazan Khan ...	Do. ...	Ditto		20
Muhammad Alam ...	Do. ...	Ditto		20
Sher Mohd. Khan ...	Do. ...	Ditto		20
Mohd. Bux ...	Do. ...	Ditto		25
Enayat Ali ...	Do. ...	Ditto		25
Dost Mohd. ...	Do. ...	Ditto		25
Nasir Khan ...	T. Daffadar	Ditto		20
Fazal Khan ...	Ditto	Ditto		20
Abdul Karim ...	No. 128, Truck Driver	Ditto		40
Hira Singh ...	No. 45, Truck Driver	Ditto		40
Harbans Singh ...	Assistant driver	M. M. P., Arrah		40
Mohd. Din Khan ...	Lance daffadar	Ditto		20
Naubat Khan ...	Ditto	Ditto		20
Gulrang Khan ...	Ditto	Ditto		20
Fazal Khan ...	Ditto	Ditto		20
Pahalwan Shah ...	Ditto	Ditto		20
Fazaldad Khan ...	Ditto	Ditto		25
Haider Khan ...	T. L. Daffadar	Ditto		25
Fazand Ali Shah ...	Ditto	Ditto		25

Patna City.—Printed leaflets in Hindi, asking the people to defy the orders of the District Magistrate in respect of the Dasahra festival.

Some leaflets were pasted on buildings at Mokameh, and two leaflets at Bayley High English School at Barh.

In connection with the Dasahra Puja immersions a leaflet printed in Hindi was found in circulation. It purported to be a publication from Dinapur Thana Congress Committee and aimed at continuing the Civil Disobedience Movement.

GAYA.

Nil *(10) I attach a copy of a report, received from the Superintendent of Police, which indicates that the Civil Disobedience Movement programme was circulated from Bombay, before the arrest

18-8-1942. of the leaders, who attended the All-India Congress Committee meeting, could be effected.

1237-C. *(11) The students, Communists and Socialists are carrying on secret and insidious propaganda by distributing anti-war leaflets in the town and mafasil areas. The students at Gaya are reported to have started a "news bulletin" and are preparing and duplicating copies of leaflets by means of a Duplicator machine which they stole from the Model High English School, Gaya (Theosophical school). The Socialists are also reported to be distributing leaflets prepared by means of carbon process. An English translation of a leaflet issued by the students is enclosed.

SHAHABAD.

1671-C. (12) It appears from a demi-official letter no. 224-C., dated the 15th September 1942, of Subdivisional Officer, Sasaram, that some anti-British posters written in Urdu were distributed in Sasaram town.

11-9-1942. (13) Typed, cyclostyled and hand-written leaflets and bulletins were published and distributed throughout the district asking the public to revolt, the police and Government officials to resign, urging the Europeans to quit India and appealing to the lawyers not to attend court. Personal typed letters were also sent to officials to resign their jobs. The Subdivisional Officer, Buxar, has reported that leaflets were pasted in Buxar town asking the public to murder him (Mr. Elliott).

1617-C. (14) Subdivisional Officer, Sasaram, in his demi-official letter no. 232-C., dated the 14th September 1942, has reported that a pro-Japanese poster telling the people to be ready as the Japanese will soon come was found in Sasaram on the 13th September 1942. This was the first poster of its kind. Necessary investigation is being made.

The house of Lakshman Prasad Gupta of mahalla Sheoganj, Arrah Town, was raided and searched by military troops accompanied by a Magistrate and Deputy Superintendent of Police. Some leaflets being written with carbon process were seized. Five youngmen reported to be loafers engaged in the work were arrested. The leaflets were meant to encourage the present subversive movement. Others engaged in preparing the leaflets escaped but were named by their accomplices who were arrested.

1674-C. (15) On 8th September 1942 a handbill was found pasted in Bhabua H. E. school urging students not to attend school and teachers to resign. They were also threatened. On 10th September 1942 some handbills were found at Kula in Bhabua subdivision asking Government servants to resign and not to inform military authorities about Congress activities. On 6th September 1942 an objectionable leaflet was thrown out from a running train at Dehri. On 14th September 1942 a handbill asking people to murder Europeans was found in Sasaram town.

1781-C. (16) Handbills and leaflets are being distributed in the interior. Subdivisional Officer, Bhabua, reports that on 18th September 1942 a student of Mohania school had made over a handbill to a chaukidar asking police staff to quit the police-station and threatening them. On 20th September 1942 a leaflet asking people to observe Hartal for non-payment of chaukidari tax was found in Bhabua

On 22nd September 1942 Jangleshwar Prasad, a teacher of the Model H. E. school at Arrah, was arrested at his house in village Dumra, police-station Arrah Mafassil and a large number of leaflets were recovered and seized.

1808-C. (17) On 25th September 1942 in the Bar Library of the Civil Court and on 28th September 1942 in the Collectorate Court leaflets were thrown about by some young men. On 28th September 1942 the house of Raghubans Singh, a Congress leader in village Pipra, police-station Arrah Mafassil, was raided. A duplicator with stencil paper for the leaflet distributed that day in the Collectorate as well as a large number of leaflets were seized by the Assistant Superintendent of Police. Raghubans Singh managed to escape just before the raid.

1934-C. (18) (i) On 27th September 1942 a leaflet asking all policemen to strike as at Tatanagar was dropped from a running passenger train at the level crossing at Dehri-on-Sone by a person clad in a black uniform.

Another anti-British handbill was found pasted in Sasaram town on 20th September 1942.

(ii) On 2nd October 1942 three leaflets were found in Bhabua Bazar as a counterblast to the appeal issued by non-officials for preserving peace and order.

On 6th October 1942 another leaflet was found in Bhabua Bazar which was the rejoinder to the Government leaflet "Cloth, Kerosene and Salt".

(iii) Handbills were found pasted in Buxar town advocating non-payment of Government dues and asking people not to get themselves recruited for the Army.

1986-C. (19) (i) Leaflets asking the people to observe "Gandhi Jayanti" and not to form Peace Committees were distributed at Aizah. Some leaflets asking the Muslims not to be led away by the concessions Government have allowed them were also distributed. The police and the zamindars were also asked not to help the Government in arresting Congressmen.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence.	Title, honour, sanad or any other reward.	Remarks.
A. H. Khan	Subedar ...	Patna ...	20	Rs.
Sergt. Sonuar	Sergt. ...	Do. ...	16	
H. M. Sen Gupta	Reader Sub-inspector ...	Do. ...	26	
Barun Chandra Sinha	Ditto ...	Do. ...	26	
Rambachan Lall	Sub-inspector	Do. ...	25	
Rajender Prasad	Ditto ...	Do. ...	26	
S. M. Reza	Inspector ...	Do. ...	50	
Sk. Amin ...	Constable ...	Do. ...	20	
Naim Reza ...	Offg. Sub-Inspector ...	Do. ...	36	
Aminul Haque	Havildar ...	Do. ...	25	
Gobardhan Singh	Havildar ...	Do. ...	20	
Babu Ram Prasad Varma	Sub-inspector	Do. ...		
Maulavi Abid Khan	Do. ...	Do. ...		
Babu Jamuna Prasad Sinha.	Do. ...	Do. ...		
Maulavi Usman Siddique	Do. ...	Do. ...		
Babu D. D. Misra	Inspector	Do. ...	Silver watch worth Rs. 100 each.	
Babu Ramlagan Singh	Sub-inspector	Do. ...		
Babu Jogendra Prasad	Do. ...	Do. ...		
Babu Basant Narayan Singh.	Do. ...	Do. ...		
Babu Hit Narayan Singh	Do. ...	Do. ...		
Babu B. Upadhyaya	Sub-inspector	Patna ...	Gold watch worth Rs. 200 each.	
Maulavi A. Majid	Do. ...	Do. ...		
Babu R. B. Saran	Do. ...	Do. ...		
F. C. Rimmington	Regimental Sergeant-major.	Bhagalpur ...	Rs. 100.	
Brijkumar Singh	Sergeant-major	Muzaffarpur ...	Silver watch worth Rs. 60.	
Raghubans N. Singh	Inspector	Do. ...	Ditto.	
Ashraf Khan	Jamadar, Mounted Military Police.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
Babar Ali Khan	Sub-inspector	Do. ...	Rs. 50.	
Muhammad Ayub	Steno. sub-inspector	Do. ...	Rs. 40.	
Shambhu Nath De	Sub-inspector	Do. ...	Rs. 40.	
Kedar Nath Sharma	Offg. sub-inspector	Do. ...	Shot gun worth Rs. 300.	
Syed Muhammad, Court inspector and 31 sub- inspectors, assistant sdb-inspectors and constables.	.....	Do. ...	Two good service marks each.	
Havildar Ramsurat Singh and 6 constables.	.....	Do. ...	Rs. 10 each.	Rs.
Brahmdeo Kuer	Constable ...	Do. ...	20	
Rajnarain Missir	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	
Babu Debi Prasad	Inspector	Shahabad ...	85	
Ambika Singh	Assistant sub-inspector	Do. ...	50	
Muhammad Shamsuddin	Sub inspector	Do. ...	25	
Rupnarain Singh	Constable ...	Do. ...	25	
Muhammad Yunus	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	
Dharamraj Singh	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	
Ram Chhabila Upadhyaya	Sub-inspector	Do. ...	20	
Sub-inspector Muhammad Muslim and 209 Sub- Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, havil- dars and constables.	.....	Do. ...	Rs. 2 to Rs. 15 each.	

Motipur. The Chaukidar who brought these chits to the Subdivisional Officer reported that the Secretary and Rudal Sahi were threatening the local chaukidars and daffadars and were not allowing them to go to the police-station. I am enclosing herewith a copy of the translation of a printed Hindi leaflet which was distributed in this district. It contains the programme to be followed by Congressmen.

8-C

1942. ***(28)** Two printed leaflets found their way on to the tables in some of the courts this morning before the Magistrates and staff arrived. I enclose a rough translation of the matter contained in these leaflets.

2-C

1942. ***(29)** Leaflets have been circulated in the Sitamarhi subdivision telling the mischief makers that what they did so far was well done and advising them to remain in concealment till the signal was given for the next rising.

This afternoon I received by post a typed appeal (copy enclosed) to Government servants.

8-C.

1942. ***(30)** I am enclosing herewith a copy of Harijan bulletin no. 4 which I received by post. It is an appeal to Indian members of the superior services to resign. The seal on the envelope shows that the letter was posted at Ambala. As the address on the envelope is written by hand, I am sending the envelope to the Superintendent of Police so that it may be brought to the notice of the Punjab Police.

5-C.

11-10-942. ***(31)** As printed leaflet was distributed in the town on behalf of Bhupneshwar Chaudhury, Secretary, Gandhi Janti who is in jail exhorting people to celebrate the 74th birth anniversary of Mr. Gandhi.

5-C.

1942. ***(32)** According to a leaflet made over to Bishundeo Singh, a postal peon of Dheng Post Office, by an unknown person, Mr. Gandhi has started a fast, the Germans will bomb England after finishing Russia, leaflets had been dropped by Japanese aeroplanes all over Bengal and Bihar up to Darbhanga, an agreement had been arrived at with Mr. Jinnah, and Muhammadans would henceforth join the movement.

A Hindi leaflet asking the police to abstain from doing their duty was found pasted on the notice board of the Mahua Post Office on 11th October 1942.

On 5th October 1942 a leaflet inciting the constables to resign from service was found near the constables' barracks at the Raghpur police-station.

12-C.

1942. ***(33)** On 9th October 1942 two notices asking people not to fear guns and bombs but to March forward till freedom was achieved were found pasted at the notice board of Desari Post Office, police-station Mehnar.

13-C.

0-1942. ***(34)** On 12th October 1942, two persons were arrested in villages Mahua and Gobindpur, Singhara Bazar, police-station Mahua, for distributing subversive manuscript leaflets. Their trial is proceeding.

SARAN.

91-C.

1942. ***(35)** Saiyid Tafazul Hadi, President of Union no. III, police-station Siwan, reported that pamphlets have been distributed by the Congressmen to the following effect:—

"Battle of independence. O ! the youths of India, sacrifice your lives for the independence of India. Gather about Siwan on 25th August 1942 and take possession of the Siwan sub-treasury and other offices of Government owing to the tyrannies of Subdivisional Officer, Siwan". They are delivering inflammatory lectures here and there and creating personal acrimony against us. Similar information of a raid on Siwan on 25th August 1942 has been brought from many sources and I have seized a dozen of pamphlets to that effect from the villages. Both the Deputy Superintendent of Police and I are taking all precautions against it.

304-C.

8-1942. ***(36)** The Congressmen had distributed hundreds of leaflets calling upon the people to raid Siwan public office today. We received information to this effect from many sources. I enclose a copy of the leaflet that was widely distributed by them.

1604-C.

1942. ***(37)** A printed Hindi leaflet asking people to continue the Civil Disobedience movement has been found circulating within the jurisdiction of Marhowrah police-station. A copy of the leaflet has been sent to the Criminal Investigation Department by the Superintendent of Police.

CHAMPARAN.

628-C

14-8-1942. ***(38)** On August 11, the police also seized two persons at the Motihari railway station trying to distribute Hindi leaflets, a copy of which is enclosed. The leaflet contained suggestions as to how to conduct the mass Civil Disobedience movement and make it a success.

741-C.

18-8-1942.

***(39)** Distribution of leaflets and bulletins inciting the public to revolt:—Certain printed and cyclostyled leaflets were found in circulation in the beginning of the movement. They, besides making the usual appeals to Government officers, particularly the police, to resign their posts, contained instructions to Congress workers how to make the movement a success. I am enclosing copies of some of them which were seized. They are:—

(i) *Zaruri hedayeten, i. e., important instructions.*—This leaflet appears to have been published under the authority of either the all-India or the Provincial Congress Committee as, besides explained the general policy of the Congress towards the War and the circumstances under which the Congress was compelled to start the present movement under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi, it emphasised upon the principle of non-violence.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence.	Title, honour, sanad or any other reward.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Babu Chedi Lal Misir...	Sub-inspector	... Santal Parganas	A silver watch worth Rs. 50.	
Babu Krishnadeo Jha ...	Do.	... Ditto	A parchment certificate and Rs. 30.	
Babu Mahendra Jha ...	Assistant sub-inspector	Ditto		Rs. 25
Babu Ramjanam Singh...	Sub-inspector	... Ditto	A parchment certificate and Rs. 100.	
Babu Tejnarain Singh ...	Do.	... Ditto		Rs. 100
Tahir Khan	Constable	... Ditto		25
Gajadhar Ram	Do.	... Ditto		15
Maulavi Abdul Majeed ..	Sub-Inspector	... Ditto	A parchment certificate and Rs. 100.	
Babu Medni Pd. Singh	Assistant sub-inspector	Ditto		Rs. 25
Maulavi Abdul Aziz ...	Ditto	... Ditto		25
Babu Jamneyjay Singh	Sub-inspector	... Ditto	A parchment certificate and Rs. 50.	
Babu K. N. Sahay ..	Do.	... Ditto		Rs. 50
Babu Audh Kumar Singh	Assistant sub-inspector	Ditto		50
Khare Tudu	Constable	... Ditto		20
Awadh Bihari Singh ...	Do.	... Ditto		20
Jaigovind Singh	Do.	... Ditto		20
Matla Tudu	Do.	... Ditto		20
Hari Singh	Do.	... Ditto		20
Babu Manibhushan Roy	Sub-inspector	... Ditto	A parchment certificate and Rs. 50.	
Babu Bholanath Roy ...	Assistant sub-inspector	Ditto	A parchment certificate and Rs. 100.	
Babu Ranjit Singh	Ditto	... Ditto	A parchment certificate and Rs. 75	Since dead
Arthur Kisku	Literate constable	... Ditto		Rs. 25
Babu Kalika Pd. Singh	Sub-inspector	... Ditto	A parchment certificate and Rs. 50.	
Sk. Asarf Ali	Constable	... Ditto		Rs. 25
Babu B. N. Pandey ...	Sub-inspector	... Ditto	A parchment certificate and Rs. 100.	
Mr. Benedict Remigius	Do.	... Do.		Rs. 100
Babu Gupteshwar Singh	Do.	... Do.		20
Panchanan Mukherji ..	Inspector	... Manbhum		25
Sub-inspector Bibhuti Bhushan Aikat and 45 Sub-inspectors, assistant Sub-inspectors havildars and constables.	.....	Do.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 13 each.	
Lalit Mohan Chatterji ..	Do.	... Do.		25
Anil Baran Sarkar ..	Do.	... Do.		20
Mihir Kumar Banerji ..	Assistant sub inspector	Do.		35
Havildar Sahjan Khan ..	Havildar	... Do.		30
T. E. Davis ..	Sergeant-major	... Palamau		50
P. I. L. B. Lal ..	Inspector	... Do.		50
M. N. Mukherji ..	Inspector	... Do.		50
K. S. Hussain ..	Do.	... Do.		50
D. Prasad	Do.	... Do.		50
Brijbihari Saran ..	Sub-inspector	... Do.		50
Anis Ahmad Khan	Do.	... Do.		30

No. nil, (44) On the 6th October 1942, a carbon copy of a handwritten leaflet in Hindi purporting to be a news sheet and containing the motto "karo ya maro" i.e., do or die, at the top, was found pasted on a telegraph post in Motihari town. It contained such head lines as Gandhi Jayanti all over India ; Congress Flags in every street of Bombay ; Firing in Ahmedabad ; Shooting in Champaran and ingratitude of Mr. Meyrick ; Police Officers beware ; Complete hartal in Bombay ; Labour strike in Mills ; Treachery of the Champaran District Board ; Jhunjhunwala has resigned ; British Raj in danger ; Do not underestimate the strength of the enemy ; False propaganda of the British ; False allegations against the police ; Last stage of Russia. It then gave details of the various news under these headlines. It said about Mr. Meyrick that though he was eating the salt of our country for years, he was an ungrateful creature as he had ordered firing twice in Ghorasaban and once in Gobindgunj in which 3, 2 and 3 innocent persons were respectively killed. It swore revenge for these murders. About the police it was said that they had again started the nefarious deeds. They reported falsely against innocent persons and had their houses searched. Recently they had a press unnecessarily searched. It asked them to beware or else they would have to rule in the end. It cried shame on those self-seekers who had conspired and compelled Jhunjhunwala to resign and said that it was difficult to get a selfless and true worker like him again.

On the 9th October 1942, a handwritten leaflet in Hindi was found lying at the Gyan Babu's Chauk in Motihari town threatening revenge on Police Officers. It advised them to give up their services, saying that it was a shame that they obeyed the orders of an Englishman and shot their countrymen. It also said that it had been decided to kill any Englishman whomsoever they could see in the villages beginning with Mr. Kemp who was responsible for firing by machinegun in the Bettiah town. The British troops should be killed by bow and arrow and their lorries should be punctured by spears and burnt by pouring over petrol found in them.

On the 10th October 1942, some leaflets were distributed in Nawada bazar, police-station Madhuban asking people not to help Government in watching the railways, asking young men not to join the army, students to boycott schools and colleges, people to stop payment of taxes, not to purchase utensils, etc., seized in lieu of collective fine. It also stated that Government would try to create communal feeling and that none should be afraid of death.

No. nil. (45) On the 23rd October 1942, a leaflet was found at Sirni Bazar warning the Police not to invite the troops for collection of taxes, etc.

October 1942. On the 24th October 1942, a carbon copy of a handwritten leaflet in English entitled "Notice no. 42 of the Forward Bloc Association" containing warning to the Deputy Magistrates and Ministerial Officers and inciting public hatred towards the Europeans was found in the Court of the Subdivisional Officer, Sadr, at Motihari.

DARBHANGA.

838-C. (46) In the early days of the movement, cyclostyled notices, inciting the public to revolt were fairly frequent ; but have not been seen since the date on which all known cyclostyles and duplicators were seized. A few Roneoed pamphlets were recovered. The last cyclostyle was seized on 7-9-1942. the 1st of September. These pamphlets were fairly common in the town of Darbhanga-Laheriasarai, but few were recovered from the villages.

887-C. (47) A cyclostyled pamphlet in Hindi inciting the public to revolt has again made its appearance, one copy having been recovered in Ojhaul (police-station Darbhanga Sadr) Library on 13-9-1942. about the 10th of September. It is called "Congress Bulletin 2" and is dated Monday, the 7th of September. It has been made over to the police so that they can endeavour to recover the cyclostyle after arresting those suspected of having distributed the pamphlet. To-day a most inflammatory Urdu pamphlet has been brought to me. It is undated, and professes to have been printed in Allahabad ; but it is doubtful, if it can really have come from Allahabad, and it has been sent to the police, so that the possibility of its having been printed in Darbhanga can be investigated.

1020-C. (48) A carbon copy of a pamphlet calling on the members of the District Board to resign, 18-9-1942. generally seditious in character, is reported to have been placed on the Chairman's table three days ago. I have sent it to you with my Daily Report for 18th September. It is now learnt that the inflammatory Urdu pamphlet, referred to in my last weekly report, was brought over from Patna with 1,000 other copies. The C. I. D. have been informed, and investigation continues. No other subversive literature has been recovered.

No. nil. *(49) I enclose a pamphlet brought to me to-day by the Chairman of the District Board with 18-9-1942. the report that it had been found on his table in his office. It seems to be directed primarily against the members of the District Board for not resigning, and I do not think that much general importance need be attached to it.

No. nil. (50) Enclosed herewith (for Chief Secretary only) is a pamphlet in Urdu called "Waqt ki 19-9-1942. Pukar" by a man who describes himself as "Kashaf". It was thought for a time that it might have been printed locally, but it has been discovered that it was brought from Patna with one thousand others. The C. I. D. has been informed by the police.

1345-40-C. *(51) There are a considerable number of pamphlets going around, but the police are not getting 17-10-1942. hold of them. A translation of a specimen pamphlet recovered by Mr. Hickey, a Raj Circle Manager, is enclosed herewith (for Chief Secretary only).

RANCHI.

1035-C. *(52) One Sukhdeo Mallah, a congress worker, has been arrested and from him a leaflet containing 14-8-1942. instructions from Patna was recovered. A copy of it being enclosed.

*Translations of the leaflets, etc., will be found, in the item bearing the same number, in the latter part of this Appendix.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence.	Title, honour, sanad or any other reward.	Remarks.
Asarfi Raut	Constable ...	Darbhanga...	20	Rs.
Ram Dipan Singh	Do. ...	Do.	20	
Rajiul Hassan	Do. ...	Do.	20	
Mohammad Daud	Do. ...	Do.	20	
Jagarnath Singh	Do. ...	Do.	20	
Zahir Ahmad	Do. ...	Do	20	
Radha Krishna Singh	Do. ...	Do.	12	
Jai Kishun Singh	Do. ...	Do.	40	
S. D. Khare	Assistant Sub-inspector.	Do.	40	
Rajendra Singh	Constable ...	Do.	40	
Radha Thakur	Do. ...	Do.	40	
Rajdeo Singh	Do. ...	Do.	40	
Basudeo Singh	Do. ...	Do.	20	
Dhenuk Panday	Do. ...	Do.	...	
Raghubar Khan	Do. ...	Do.	...	Rs.
Radha Mohan Singh	Do. ...	Do.	20	
Parbhoo Singh	Do. ...	Do.	20	
Bindeshwari Prasad	Assistant Sub-inspector.	Do. ...	30	
Mahendra Singh	Ditto ...	Do.	80	
Abdul Gafoor Khan	Constable	Do.	40	
Ginja Singh	Do. ...	Do.	40	
Nandkishore Singh	Do. ...	Do.	40	
Rajmangal Singh	Do. ...	Do.	30	
Muhammad Kamal	Do. ...	Do.	30	
Zulum Singh	Do. ...	Do.	30	
Brijnandan Sukul	Do. ...	Do.	30	
Jadunath Saran Singh	Sub-inspector	Do.	25	
Sub-inspector Sadanand Jha and 96 Sub-inspectors, assistant sub-inspectors, havildars and constables.	...	Do.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 15 each.	
Jagdish Pandey	Sub-Inspector	Do.	80	
Maulakh Pathak	Constable ...	Do.	100	
Anandi Singh	Offg. Sub-inspector	Do.	40	
Jagdish Pandey	Sub-inspector	Do.	35	
Ramchandra Prasad Singh.	Ditto	Do.	35	
Babu Amarjit Singh	Inspector	Singhbhum	25	
Babu Nageshwar Prasad	Do. ...	Do.	25	
Babu M. L. Roy	Offg. Sub-Inspector	Do.	20	
Assistant Sub-Inspector Dhiraj Singh and 16 assistant sub-inspectors, havildars and constables.	.....	Do.	Rs. 1 to Rs. 12 each.	
Bishundeo Lal	Constable	Do.	24	
Govind Ojha	Constable ...	Singhbhum	20	
Baikuntha Nath Singh and 9 constables.	.....	Ranchi ...	Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.	
Sushil Ch. Chakravarti...	Sub-Inspector	...	30	
Sakaldip Singh	Constable ...	...	10	
Anand Masih	Do. ...	...	20	

1-P. C. *(68) On the 9th Bengali leaflets were found in circulation in Purulia town and also at the Purulia and Adra Railway stations. An English translation of both the pamphlets by the police is attached.
1-9-1942.

03-P. C. *(69) Leaflets were found in circulation in Purulia town on the 6th October 1942 exhorting the public to start agitation in villages and towns simultaneously.
1-10-1942.

Anonymous letters addressed to the Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police, Magistrates and police officers warning them against firing upon mob (a copy of which is enclosed) were intercepted before delivery.

PALAMAU.

196-C. *(70) A leaflet both in print and cyclostyle with full instructions about the conduct of the movement was found in circulation throughout the district. It was in Hindi character with **1-9-1942.** heading "Zaruri Hedaeten", and contained 16 points of instructions. A copy of it was forwarded to the Commissioner, Chota Nagpur Division, Ranchi, with my letter no. 463-C, dated the 15th August 1942.

Five leaflets in Hindi were seized in the Naga Thana Congress Committee office on the 11th August 1942. They contained announcements to the effect that Swaraj for India was achieved. Public were induced to take the reins of administration in their own hands and to stop payment of Chaukidari tax. Copy of these were also forwarded to the Commissioner, Chota Nagpur Division, Ranchi, with the letter referred to above.

A cyclostyled leaflet addressed as "Hind Ke Saputo" was found in circulation in town on the 17th August 1942. It contained an appeal for the independence of Mother India and persuasions to the police indirectly for co-operation. Copy is enclosed herewith.

145-C. *(71) Only two such leaflets were seized in this district during this week, one at Nawgarh Bazar, police-station Latehar and the other at Chandwa, and their copies are enclosed herewith.
1-9-1942.

100-C. *(72) Pencil and carbon copies of a leaflet entitled "Jange Azadi Ki Sanchipt Khabre" were found pasted on the gates of some of the officials and gentlemen of the town in the night of the 19th **1-9-1942.** instant. Another cyclostyled leaflet dated the 1st instant, inciting constables and jail warders in particular, issued by the Bihar Provincial Socialist Party, Patna, was found lying on the road of Daltonganj town on the night of the 22nd instant. No further circulation of it has been noticed so far. Copy of these leaflets are enclosed herewith.

146-C. *(73) On the 28th September 1942 the Sub-Inspector of Police, Daltonganj and the Circle Inspector of Police, Daltonganj, received book-post envelopes, the postal seals of which show that they were posted at Malabar Hill (Bombay) post office on the 24th September 1942. They contained a printed leaflet on green paper entitled "Warning to traitors" conveying threats to the Civil Police and the Military to desist from "vindictive and atrocious deeds" or they might be killed. The leaflet has been issued in the name of "Hindustan Republican Army, New Delhi". A copy of the leaflet is enclosed herewith.
1-10-1942.

874-Q. I *(74) Leaflets (one printed and one cyclostyled in English, two printed in Hindi and one cyclostyled and one handwritten in Urdu) were found in circulation in this town during this week, and **1-10-1942.** copies of them are enclosed herewith.

927-C. *(75) The only leaflet in circulation in this town was cyclostyled in Hindi character and contained **3-10-1942.** eight instructions for the public, Government servants and students. A copy of it is enclosed herewith.

1010-C. *(76) Two handwritten leaflets, one inciting the Government servants to leave service and the **1-11-1942.** other inciting the students to continue the strike were found in circulation in Daltonganj town during this week. Copies of them are enclosed herewith. A threatening letter posted at Daltonganj was received by the Zamindar of Ladi who has been helping the authorities.

SINGHBHUM.

132-S. *(77) I enclose a copy of a pamphlet which is being circulated locally. As already reported **1-9-1942.** the circulation of pamphlets seems to go on an unrestricted scale and some new methods of approach to this problem are certainly necessary for this menace to be checked.

107-C. *(78) As regards the cyclostylers, Ghandy suspects that people from Patna, who have recently **1-10-1942.** arrived in Jamshedpur in some numbers, are the authors of the vile pamphlets which are in circulation. Akhaury thinks that it is Ghandy's own office workers, who use the office cyclostyles. I found that Akhaury had only notified to the police that there were rewards for people giving information for such cyclostyling, and I asked him to let it be widely advertised that Rs. 1,000 would be paid for information leading to the detection of the cyclostylers, and that the source of information would be kept secret. He promised to do so, and I hope that this will result in some detections. I enclose a copy of a notice issued by Ghandy on the 15th September, which will show the sort of paper which is being illicitly circulated in Jamshedpur under the noses of the Criminal Investigation Department and the police.

544. *(79) During this period various leaflets were issued to fan up the feelings of the workers asking them to continue the strike. The leaflets were distributed in English, Hindi and Bengali. One of these leaflets, dated the 29th August 1942, was cyclostyled and ended with the slogan "Long Live Revolution, Long Live the Struggle of the Indian People for Freedom". Another leaflet was issued in Hindi asking the constables to join in the Civil Disobedience Movement and ended with the slogan that the Constables were the brothers of those who had joined in the Civil Disobedience Movement and that the country belonged to them as much as to the Congress workers". One of these leaflets is enclosed. There was another leaflet in English issued in reply to Sir A. R. Dalal's appeal. This asked the workers to keep up the strike and also published false reports that the workers at Kulti, Hirapur as well as the workers in the Munitions Factory at Kirkee and the Gun and Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore were on strike. The leaflets asked the workers not to listen to the appeals of the Communists and Radical

The present method of distribution of leaflets is that a bunch of leaflets is thrown on the road in front of hotels and stalls from where public take notice of them. The Additional Superintendent of Police has warned the stall and hotel-keepers against this and has already declared a reward of Rs. 1,000 to those who can give information of the printing or cyclostyling machines used for this purpose.

The Additional Superintendent of Police has also written to all General Managers of Companies in Jamshedpur to take special care to keep their typewriting machines, cyclostyle machines, stencil papers and pencils under proper supervision.

All suspected places and the railway station have been kept under watch so that the mischief-mongers do not take the opportunity of bringing leaflets from outside.

639-S., (86) The distribution of prejudicial leaflets has slowed down to some extent as a result of house searches in suspected quarters. An objectionable cyclostyled leaflet was found in the Burma 14/25-10-1942. Mines quarter which instigated people not to accept paper currency.

671-S., *(87) I enclose a pamphlet in Oriya with an English translation, copies of which were found 0-10-1942. pasted on walls at places in Kera. The matter is under police enquiry. I do not, however, anticipate any trouble that side.

997-S., *(88) I enclose herewith translation of a few manuscript leaflets which were found to have been 1-12-1942. stuck up to the pillars of the Chaibassa Hat sheds.

165-S., (89) I enclose a manuscript of leaflet which was handed over to me by the Sub-Inspector of Police, 15-1-1943. Sadr, saying that it was found to have been pasted on the wall of a shed of the Chaibassa market on Tuesday last.

BHAGALPUR.

928-29-C., *(90) I am also asking him (Devine) to enquire privately where the daily Congress bulletin 26-8-1942. is published and how its publication and distribution could be stopped. Gave him a copy of the bulletin obtained by me from private sources. The local police have not even obtained a single copy of the bulletin for my perusal although request was made some days ago to that effect.

7053-C., (91) A Congress bulletin is also being distributed at Monghyr. The District Authorities 2-9-1942. seized all cyclostyle machines and stocks of paper and they are of opinion that the bulletin is being published at Sultanganj or Bhagalpur and taken to Monghyr for distribution. Blewitt has taken full notes for necessary action.

2543-C., *(92) I enclose in original a pamphlet found in circulation in Bhagalpur.

4-10-1942. (93) Cyclostyle Congress bulletins are still in circulation and Congress volunteers may attempt to 2818-C., take advantage of Dasahra Melas for their distribution and for attempting to revive enthusiasm. It is 7-10-1942. reported, however, that they are finding difficulty in obtaining paper, as we have taken control of all local stocks.

2988-C., (94) Leaflets in English entitled "Warning to traitors" have been received by many Police 24-10-1942. Officers.

3128-C., *(95) Apart from an appeal to Government servants, copy of which I enclose, and which was 31-10-1942. found placed in vehicles at a non-official public meeting held on the 25th October, there do not appear to have been any leaflet or Congress bulletins in circulation.

PURNEA.

775-C., *(96) One printed leaflet giving the 16 points of action in this movement was circulated 20-9-1942. in this district. A copy of the leaflet is enclosed. It will be noticed from the first instruction that this was printed between the 5th and 9th August 1942. A seditious leaflet was circulated in Araria subdivision by Phanishwar Prasad Renu. It was written on carbon and the accused was arrested and has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Two other leaflets on carbon were seized in Korha and Katihar. They both gave wrong news to the public in order to encourage them in their atrocities and incite them to further trouble. One of the leaflets is probably the work of Basudeo Prasad Sinha, ex-Rural Development Officer, who is now absconding. The other leaflet appears to be of one Jugal Kishore of Katihar who is absconding. Another leaflet giving only 12 points has been circulated in Araria. This appears to be a precis of the 16 points. The main difference is that stress is laid on breaking all laws which apparently was not in the first programme.

SANTAL PARGANAS.

2088-C., (97) Anonymous letters have been received by several officers (including myself) containing threats 24-8-1942. and asking them to resign.

2282-C., (98) A large number of leaflets, mostly handwritten or lithographed, are found circulating 7-9-1942. in different areas. We have also been getting some leaflets and some threatening notices. I asked the Superintendent of Police to trace out the source of these leaflets but he has not succeeded so far.

2457-C., (99) Leaflets have been distributed on the borders of Pirpaitny police-station (villages lying in 14-9-1942. Santal Parganas) in which it is stated that Subhas Chandra Bose has sent a message that he has arrived with a force in Assam and expected to be soon in Bengal and Bihar and asking people to carry on the programme vigorously.

2589-C., (100) (1) At Korka, police-station Mahagam, subdivision Godda, details lacking.

(2) At Rajmahal on 17th August 1942, pamphlets multiplicated by carbon paper, urged people to 22-8-1942. follow Congress programme and Government servants were asked to give up their services.

(3) On 18th August 1942, in Deoghar two kinds of notices were pasted in electric posts (details not mentioned in report.)

On 20th August 1942, Hindi posters were pasted on the walls in Deoghar town.

*Translations of the leaflets, etc., will be found in the item bearing the same number, in the latter part of this Appendix.

At Siwan in Saran district, a weekly paper entitled *The Siwan Samachar** was started by the Subdivisional Officer at the end of August with a pleader as editor. The

*In Appendix H.

paper purported to be the mouthpiece of the Siwan Subdivisional War Committee but proved of great use in dispelling false rumours. Later, when it became necessary to impose collective responsibility, the District Magistrate of Saran issued leaflets* in Hindi and Urdu on the subject.

(44) Leaflets and Bulletins (pro-Congress).

Propaganda, by leaflet and bulletin, was used extensively to foster anti-Government feeling, distort facts, mislead the public and misrepresent Government action; and attempts were even made to demoralise Government servants by threatening letters and posters. Cyclostyled machines stolen from educational institutions and the like simplified the process of duplicating subversive propaganda; and Government had to issue a warning on 8th December 1942 that such machines should be most carefully looked after by schools, offices and other institutions possessing such office appurtenances.

Although the disturbances had been got under foot by about mid-September, the leaflet campaign against Government continued till well into the winter, and indeed never completely ceased. (For further details, see Appendix "J".)

(45) Conclusion.

The disturbances showed up certain inherent defects in the administration. The Police Force was inadequate both in the unarmed and armed classes, and in the matter of reserves as well as in the police-stations which were weakly manned and unarmed. The Intelligence staff was too small, too centralized and too specialized. The almost complete drying up of information demonstrated the necessity for adequately organized district intelligence bureaus which did not exist. Mobility was lacking; the supply of hired motor transport was very scarce owing to the drain of military requirements and the necessity for an adequate supply of departmental mechanized vehicles became obvious. The bad state of communications in North Bihar during the rainy season and widespread flooding both in the Tirhut and Patna Divisions added further to the difficulties. Although the Magisterial staff had been increased to some extent in the lower ranks to meet war time demands, it was insufficient to meet the suddenly increased calls made upon it. The difficulty of producing rapidly an adequate staff of trained Magistrates is apparent and this problem has not yet been solved. Although jail accommodation for about 3,800 prisoners had been prepared some time in advance it proved altogether insufficient to meet the sudden rush of prisoners; and the warder staff was inadequate and the temporary cadres ill-trained.

One of the most noticeable features of the emergency was the dearth of information both before and during the disturbances. The rural police in many cases were not dependable in a crisis and the absence of a reliable Government agency in the villages such as village headmen and *patwaris* was keenly felt. Without a well established organization of this kind information of impending trouble is always likely to fail and it is for many reasons necessary to build up such an agency now. A start has been made; but in a crisis of like magnitude Government cannot depend on any particular agency being actively helpful and the amount of cooperation received will always depend on the confidence that Government are able to maintain order. In 1942 the Japanese successes, the succession of British reverses and political propaganda had undermined that confidence.

LEAFLETS AND BULLETINS (PRO-CONGRESS).

[Each of the following leaflets or translations of leaflets, etc., is numbered and should be read with the extract from District Officer's reports, bearing the same number, reproduced in the first part of this Appendix.]

(10) CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

Programme of steps to be taken after the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and other Leaders read out and explained to the audience at a meeting held at village Dakhin Gawan, police-station Wazirganj, Gaya district on the afternoon of 16th August 1942 by Gajadhar Pandey of village Mirganj, police-station Wazirganj, who presided. About one hundred people assembled including the local school boys led by a senior boy. The president said that these instructions had been received from the Congress High Command at Bombay.

(TRANSLATION FROM HINDI.)

1. After the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and other leaders there should be a complete Hartal for a day in which teachers, students, vakils, Mokhtiar, labourers, Ekka drivers, cartmen, rickshaw-pullers, Government servants, Zamindars, cultivators, etc., should take part. In the evening there should be a meeting in which the same resolutions of the Congress Working Committee ratified by the All-India Congress Committee on 5th August 1942, should be passed.

2. Workers should move about in villages and towns and explain the programme of Mr. Gandhi and Congress and prepare the people to make sacrifices for freedom of the country.

3. In all villages and towns meeting should be held and procession started. In the processions national slogans be shouted and matters regarding freedom should be explained. If meetings or processions are prohibited by the British Government they should not care for these restrictions.

4. Vakils and Mokhtiar should give up their professions and take part in the Congress struggle.

5. All students and boys should leave their colleges and schools and should join the movement for freedom. There is a great hope from the students and it is hoped that they will respond to it.

6. Police Officers should be requested not to use lathi charge or firing. The workers should face bravely lathi charge or firings. They should on no account be violent.

7. People should cease to pay Chaukidari-tax and Union-tax.

8. Chaukidars and Dafadars should give up their services.

9. Police and Jail Warders are requested to give up their Government service because acts of high-handedness will be taken through them, to the great loss of the country. They will be compelled to use, lathi charge and firing against Congress workers. Therefore it is very essential to give up Government services in order to keep themselves free from such actions. If Police Officers resign the services a big support of the Government will be lost.

10. All Government servants are requested to resign their posts and support the movement.

11. Railway, Steamer, Post Office, Factory, Mine-workers should cease to work.

12. Those who will resign for the sake of the Congress movement will get their jobs with full pay when the Congress Government will be in power.

13. Those who will lose their landed properties and houses on account of joining this movement will get them back when there will be Swaraj.

14. In villages, Panchayat system should be organised in order to get sufficient foodstuffs and to protect their life and property and thereby there will be great impetus to the movement.

15. There should be an arrangement to get information regularly about the movement. National flags should be hoisted on all the Government buildings and Government servants should be appealed to join the movement. Police arms should be taken and preserved in a safe place. They should close the Government Offices and publish that Government servants will be re-appointed when Swaraj will be achieved.

16. No secrecy should be allowed in this struggle because it produces deteriorating effect ; therefore all works should be done after giving notice.

(11) THE NEWS BULLETIN, (Translation from Vernacular).

APPEAL TO INDIAN CONSTABLES.

Brothers,

You are seeing with your eyes that children are being shot and the prestige of your wives and daughters is being molested. Have you ever paid attention to this? No. Never. Had you ever paid any attention to this they would not have dared to commit these. You are slave. The slaves have neither prestige nor any distinction. Open your eyes and help in the last battle of Independence. If your brothers commit any fault, do forgive them.

Yours,

Sd. Friend.

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3. Meetings should be held everywhere in towns and villages and processions taken out. The slogans of freedom should be uttered in the processions and the words of freedom should be made known to the audience in the meeting. If processions and meetings are banned by the British Government, it should not be taken into account.

4. Lawyers and Mukhtears should discontinue their practice and should give their heart and soul to complete the programme of freedom.

5. Students of schools and colleges should leave their studies and participate in the war of freedom. In this war much is expected from the students and there is every hope that they will fulfil the people's desire.

6. This is an appeal to the Police brethren that they should not make lathi charge or open fire on the country people who have taken part in the war of freedom.

7. If a lathi charge is made on the workers and fire opened on them, they should bear it bravely. They should never retreat and leave non-violence.

8. People should not pay chaukidari and union tax. The chaukidars and daffadars are appealed that they should resign their services and should be one with the country people.

9. The Police and the Jail warders are being appealed that they should at once stop working under the British Government. The Government will make them do such works that will be harmful to the country. They will be pressed hard to make lathi charge or open fire on the Congress workers. Government services should at once be resigned in order to be free from the sin. If the police resign their services one of the big pillars of Government will be broken.

10. An appeal is made to all Government servants to leave their services and to join the country

11. Those working in the railways, steamers, postal department and the coal miners and workers at Jamshedpur and similar workshops where Government work is being carried on are requested to discontinue their services.

12. People resigning from their service for the sake of the Congress will get their posts again on full pay when Congress Government is established. The lands of those sold by auction for participating in the Congress movement will be returned by the Congress Government.

13. Village unions should be established for the protection of life and property and for growing of more crops for helping the Congress movement.

14. Arrangements should be made to receive always the news of the Congress movement. Each worker of every Elaka should somehow communicate the news at the fixed place and time.

15. The Congress flag should be hoisted on every Government building. Government servants should be requested to take part in the war of freedom. The weapons taken from police officers should be kept at a well protected place and offices closed. It should be announced that Government servants will be recalled after the achievement of Swaraj.

(28) FREE INDIA'S NEW BULLETIN. (Translation from Hindi.)

1. The first stage of India's war of freedom has been successful.

2. Lucknow, Cawnpore, Delhi, Arrah, etc., are under people's Government.

3. In Muzaffarpur district in all 40 unarmed persons have been killed by the police and the British troops.

4. Sri Rajgopalachariar has rejoined the Congress. Nearly 60 per cent of the Government officers have resigned their services in Madras.

5. In Minapur both sides are prepared for a clash. There is a possibility that both sides will use arms.

6. The Muslim brethren do not want to put any obstacle in this war (of freedom).

7. The work in the villages of Bihar is going on smoothly. Out of fear General Wavell, Commander-in-Chief, is at Ranchi.

8. The movement is gaining ground every day.

'INQUALAB ZINDABAD'

OR

(Long live Revolution.)

TO ALL SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF FREEDOM FOR INDIA. (Translation of Hindi leaflet.)

It is known to every Indian that India's war of freedom has begun and is going on in a nice way.

The Britishers have done a great insult to us in arresting Mahatma Gandhi for the only reason that he had appealed to the Viceroy to make India free. This can never be forgotten.

The Britishers are bent on destroying cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi. They want to avenge their defeat at the hands of Germany and Japan by retaliating against us.

We only want that we should be free from the fetters of British rule, but the Britishers cannot cherish this idea ; but we must win this war of freedom.

the Sadr Subdivisional Officer, Babu Gaya Prasad and myself did our utmost to persuade the crowd to withdraw. All our attempts, however, proved unsuccessful and I then ordered the Mounted Military Police which had by now been supplemented by 8 Sowars to make a charge. They did so and were successful in temporarily scattering the crowd. Certain sections of the crowd, however, began to throw brick-bats and cocoanuts and as a result the troop was obliged to retire to the eastern gate. While the charge was proceeding the Congress flag which had been placed on the eastern gate was taken down. Following the charge and the reformation of the crowd, further attempts were made to ease the situation by argument. Mr. Bion made a long effort by talking to a number of persons and I also attempted to elicit some form of compromise which would enable the crowd to retire without a loss of dignity. The only compromise, however, which seemed possible was to allow the Congress flag to be re-hoisted on the eastern gate for the crowd then to withdraw and for the Congress flag to be taken down almost immediately afterwards. I had to explain to a section of the crowd who put forward this proposal that any solution which contemplated rehoisting of the flag could not be accepted. The matter was then further discussed and it was suggested that members of the crowd might be allowed to advance in twos to the gate carrying Congress flags and that they would then be arrested at the gate. They would thus have attempted to secure their objective but would have been arrested in doing so. After 6 persons had been allowed to advance and had been arrested, various sections of the crowd made it clear that they did not consider this any solution and again a deadlock was reached. It was then about 4-30 P.M. when it was suddenly noticed that a flag had been hoisted on the northern side of the Assembly block. From where we were standing the flag appeared to be a Congress one and it was interpreted as being one both by myself, other officers and the crowd. It was not known to us how the flag had been hoisted but it was assumed that some persons had filtered into the compound, gained access to the Secretariat and had thus been able to hoist it. As the objective of the procession thus appeared to have been secured a section of the crowd announced its intention of retiring and about 1/3rd of the crowd began to drift away. The size of the crowd at this time was approximately 5,000 and with the retirement of the section, its numbers were between 3,000 to 4,000. A section of the crowd, however, declined to believe that the flag was a Congress flag and thought that it was merely a piece of plain cloth intended to deceive the crowd. This suspected deception made a section of the crowd furious and it began to shout slogans with redoubled fury. Prolonged efforts were made both by myself and Mr. Bion to induce it to withdraw but to no effect. I then consulted Mr. Creed and Mr. Bion who for some time previous had been thinking that there was no alternative but to open fire. I was extremely unwilling, however, to take this extreme step and suggested that a final effort should be made to disperse the crowd with a charge by the Mounted Military Police. The Mounted Military Police were accordingly ordered to charge the crowd again and as a result of a combined operation with lathi-carrying Gurkhas, the crowd was swept back for a distance of about 200 yards on either side of the road leading to the eastern gate. Showers of brickbats, stones, and cocoanuts were thrown on the Mounted Military Police and during the charge Mr. Bion was hit four times and Mr. Creed and I narrowly escaped injury. Certain of the Sowars were also slightly injured. It first appeared that this charge had been successful and that the crowd had almost been dispersed. Unfortunately, however, it again swept back and began to form across the road at a distance of about 70 yards. I again consulted Mr. Creed and Mr. Bion and we decided that there was no alternative but to open fire. I accordingly sent my Sadr Subdivisional Officer and Mr. B. Chaudhuri ahead with instructions to explain to the crowd that we were now about to open fire. They went ahead up to the section which was forming across the road but when they explained that we had been forced to take this step, they were told by members of the crowd that they did not care and one person stood in the middle of the road and bared his breast. After giving this final warning, the Subdivisional Officer and Mr. B. Chaudhuri then returned and I authorised Mr. Creed to give directions for one volley consisting of 7 shots. Mr. Creed allowed an interval of about 2 minutes and at 4-57 gave the order to fire on the right flank. As a result of this volley the crowd slowly began to withdraw. After a few moments, however, it again halted and appeared likely to reform and re-advance. At the same time persons on the left flank were noticed collecting stones. An order to fire a second volley was, therefore, given and at this the crowd rapidly scattered to a distance of a further 200 to 300 yards. Various members of the crowd who were unhurt picked up those who were injured and carried them off. From the eastern gate it was thought that 7 persons had been hit but from the information since supplied by the Superintendent of the Medicil College Hospital, it appears that in all 25 were hit. Of those 4 were killed outright and 3 have since died in the hospital. While the firing was taking place a person who has not been identified hoisted a Congress flag on the central flag staff of the Assembly block. He lowered the flag after the firing had ceased and took it away. The crowd appeared to be reforming at a distance of 400 to 500 yards and I accordingly waited until 5-30 P.M. with Mr. Bion and Mr. Creed and the other officers in case there was any further recurrence. The crowd, however, gradually moved away and shortly after 5-30 P.M. I left."

(2) MURDER OF TWO R. A. F. OFFICERS AT FATWA RAILWAY STATION IN PATNA DISTRICT ON 13TH AUGUST 1942.

The statement of the railway guard on the train by which these unfortunate officers were travelling is as follows:—

"On the 13th August I returned as Guard in charge of 19-Up from Madhupur and reached Fatwah at about 9-01 hours. There was no trouble up to this station. At 9-12 hours I left Fatwah and about half a mile out of the station the train was stopped by a temporary Mistry named Garfoo, who informed me that two fish plates had been removed on the track about a quarter of mile ahead of the train. The Mistry also informed me that he would advise me as soon as the line had been repaired. In the meantime a crowd came from the direction of Bankaghata and when they saw the two European soldiers on the train they stopped and started stoning them. I tried to pacify the crowd and while I was talking to them, one of the soldiers fired a shot from his revolver in the air. This upset the crowd and they started stoning them again. A little later, a second shot was fired. I was then informed by informed by another man in the crowd that a man had been wounded by a revolver shot. On the other hand, I was also informed by another man in the crowd that nobody was injured by a revolver shot, but that one of the

(36) WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. (Translation of Hindi leaflet "Ajadi ki larai.")

Youngmen ! at the altar of India, let you sacrifice yourselves !.....(thrice) Due to the atrocities of the Magistrate of Siwan Subdivision, it is necessary to seize Government offices. Therefore, on Tuesday, dated the 25th August 1942, at 12 noon, people from every village should assemble in large numbers on the roads at mile 2 from Siwan and march together and capture Government offices.

NOTE.—Brethren, if you could make five copies of this notice and distribute them in the adjoining villages, it could be a great service to the country.

Maharajganj.

[39(i)] IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS. (Translation of a Hindi leaflet "Zaruri hedayaten".

The leaflet was also in circulation in Palamau and Purnea.

Bande Matram.

Ever since the outbreak of this destructive war the question before India has been as to what place it occupies in it. The British Government, according to its sweet will, has dragged India into the war without consulting her. The Government has always been professing that the reason why it has entered this war is that it is anxious to protect democracy and the freedom of all other countries. The reason why India raised the question is that if this war was being really for the safeguarding of democracy and the independence of all other countries then India must have independence and democracy without any further delay. No proper reply has so far been forthcoming to this question. India too is anxious to render help in the establishment of independence and democracy in the world but unless it becomes independent itself how can it render any help in this task ? Therefore, it is repeatedly appealing to the British Government and the Allies to make it independent and, by removing its fetters, enable it to render help to the British as well as to China and Russia. But it is now certain that the British Government does not like to make India independent now and is satisfied with what it can forcibly make India do. But India is not satisfied with this. Accordingly the All-India Congress Committee has decided that not only in the interest of India but in the interest of all the world, particularly in the interest of such countries as England, China, Russia and America, as well as with the object of establishing independence and democracy in the whole world, it is necessary for India to become independent. With this object in view which includes the independence and democracy of the whole world as also the interest of the Allies, the Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi has decided to launch at once non-violent non-co-operation and the battle of Satyagrah against the British Government. It is quite possible that the British Government may not allow an opportunity to the Congress to conduct this non-violent non-co-operation and Satyagrah in an organised way. Therefore certain instructions are given below for continuing the movement in case the Congress leaders are arrested.

This is Mahatma Gandhi's life's last fight and also the final struggle for Swaraj. This fight is being launched not for any paltry object. It is a fight for the good of the whole world including the freedom of India as also for ending this terrible war. Therefore it is expected that every Indian who has a love for the country and is anxious for its independence will join it without any hesitation. Without sacrifice no country has ever achieved independence. We should be prepared for sacrifice and should participate in it. The countries participating in this war are shedding their blood like water and offering their wealth to the sea or fire. We have to wrest freedom from such a country. It can be achieved by sacrifice alone. You should always remember that non-violence is the very essence of Gandhiji's non-co-operation and Satyagrah. Therefore in our actions we should never give up non-violence nor should we do anything opposed to the principles of morality and truth. It is expected that Indians of all classes would offer their individual oblation in this sacrifice and bring it to a successful conclusion. As long as instructions continue to be issued by Gandhiji or the Congress, we should act up to them. If it becomes impossible to issue instructions or to receive the same, we should act as laid down below :—

Ways of making the fight for freedom a success.

1. On the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi or other leaders there should be one day's complete *hartal*, Businessmen, students, pleaders, Mukhtars, labourers, cartmen, Rickshawallas, Government servants, Zamindars, kisans and others should all participate in it. After a whole day's strike, meetings should be held in the evening and in them should be passed the resolution which was accepted on 5th August 1942 by the Working Committee for being moved in the All-India Congress (Committee) and which has been published in the papers.

2. Workers should move about in towns and villages and explain to the people the message of Mahatma Gandhi and Congress, and prepare them to make all sorts of sacrifices with the object of making India independent.

3. Meetings should be held everywhere in towns and villages and processions taken out. Slogans of independence should be uttered in the processions and in the meetings topics relating to independence should be explained to the audience. If processions and meetings are banned by Bihar Government it should not be taken into consideration.

4. Vakils and Mukhtars should give up their practice and take up in right earnest the fulfilment of the Satyagrah programme.

5. Students should boycott schools and colleges and devote themselves to the carrying out of the programme of the fight for independence. In this war a good deal is expected from the students and it is hoped that they will act up to the expectations of the people.

6. The appeal to the police brethren is that they should not make a lathi charge or open fire on the countrymen engaged in the fight for independence.

Some time later, while the chaukidar and the widow of the deceased were watching the dead body, four of the abovenamed accused persons along with Mehi Lal and Ramjiwan arrived at the spot, assaulted the widow of Hitnarain and took away the dead body from her custody. This information was given by the chaukidar to the Assistant Sub-Inspector coming to the place of occurrence and he registered another case under section 144/325/379 [Case no. 5(8)42].

Six of the accused persons were arrested on the first day. On being examined they denied the charge and pleaded that Hitnarain had disappeared purposely to entangle them. Their houses were searched but nothing incriminating was recovered.

Two days later, some people were seen throwing a dead body in the river by two Dusadhs. On being challenged by the two Dusadhs, the culprits left the corpse and took to their heels. This was identified to be of deceased Hitnarain. The dead body was then sent for post-mortem but as it was in a high state of decomposition, the doctor expressed his inability to give any opinion regarding the cause of death. Some injuries were, however, found on the dead body.

Two other accused surrendered after the service of warrant of arrest and processes against them. They denied the charge but gave no defence.

As a *prima facie* case was made out against all the eight accused charge sheet under-section 148/302/24-I. P. C. was submitted against them. The case was tried by the Special Judge, Patna, who found all the accused guilty of the charge on 14th September 1942 and passed death sentence on each of them.

This incidentally was the first case tried by a Special Judge appointed under the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance.

(4) FIRING AT POLICE STATION KOTWALI IN GAYA TOWN ON 13TH AUGUST 1942.

The District Magistrate writes as follows of this incident :—

“ On the 13th August violent mobs came out in a procession in the town and indulged in stone throwing at a lathi police force sent in charge of Sgt. Major Devanport to disperse them. This took place near the house of Babu Krishna Ballabh Prasad Narain Singh, the District Hindu Mahasabha leader and President who has since left the town and it was with difficulty that the Superintendent of Police and I with the Subdivisional Officer and others were able to extricate this lathi police force from a dangerous situation in which they were hemmed in by the mob. We retired to the Kotwali police-station where the mob soon appeared in the form of a procession with the object of marching to the Kotwali police station.

The mob was stopped at a short distance from the Kotwali and as it insisted on wanting to proceed towards the Kotwali police-station and adopted a very threatening and hostile attitude and also indulged in stone throwing at us, I was obliged to order fire to be opened. The police fired 26 rounds at the mob while they were being attacked and stoned with brickbats.”

(5) FIRING AT KOTWALI POLICE-STATION IN BHABHUA IN THE DISTRICT OF SHAHABAD ON 14TH AUGUST 1942.

On the afternoon of 14th August, the post office at Bhabhua had been burnt, and one Babu R Kumar Lall, Muktear, was arrested at about 6-30 P.M. as he was reported to be the ring-leader in the affair. A Congress meeting was in progress at about the same time at the Chamanlal tank and news of Raj Kumar Lall's arrest got abroad in the meeting. Thereupon the mob got excited and determined to free their leader. About a thousand men armed with bhalas and lathis proceeded towards the court singing songs and shouting slogans.

The District Magistrate's report goes on to say :—

“ Attempt was made for about one and a half hours to reason with them and to dissuade them from taking the extreme step they were contemplating and they were also warned that firing would be done if they persisted. This was done at a distance of about 100 yards from the police-station by the Sub Inspector under the orders of Second Officer. The Sub-Inspector declared the assembly to be unlawful and commanded it to be dispersed and warned that in case of failure to obey the order, Police will open fire. But all these attempts failed and the furious mob advanced saying that they were prepared for all consequences for the fulfilment of their objects and would either kill or be killed. They also said that the police party was handful and they would snatch the arms from them and use them for the purpose of killing those who attempted to resist them in their looting the thana, courts and breaking open the jail gates. Saying this, they began brandishing their lathis and bhalas and rushed towards the police party pelting stones at them. Finding no other alternative the Second Officer ordered to open fire otherwise they must have been overpowered and molested by the mob endangering their lives.”

Ten rounds were fired before the mob melted away carrying the injured with them and at about 9 P.M. the same night, 4 men were admitted into the local hospital with bullet wounds. One man died soon after admission.

(6) ATTACK ON BUXAR JAIL, DISTRICT SHAHABAD, ON 15TH AUGUST 1942.

The Superintendent of the Jail writes as follows :—

“ I have the honour to report that on the 15th August, at about 12 noon, I received information that a big crowd was on its way to the jail. All the outer gates were locked, guards posted around the jail wall with rifles and ammunition and lathis, and all the prisoners were locked up. Also all warders on duty were given lathies about 40 in all and 20 men were issued with rifles and ammunition. The crowd arrived at the outer gate, near the temple at about 12-30 P.M. They wanted to come inside the jail compound, but the gate was locked, and for the time being they made no attempt to force the gate remaining there singing and shouting their slogans. They eventually hoisted the Congress flag, broke the lock of the gate and came forward in a mob, towards the main jail gate. When they were within 100 yards, the Subdivisional Officer, who had arrived here prior to the mob, gave orders for

What you should not do.

1. No act should be done entailing the loss of public sympathy.
2. Power house and water pipe installation should not be interfered with.
3. "Bhangis" should not be asked to resort to *hartal*.
4. No act of violence, causing physical injury to any person, should be committed.

N.B.—Wherever railway lines have been dislocated and telegraph wires cut, our enemy, the British Government, is trying to repair them. They should, therefore, be cut again and removed making repair impossible. Railway lines and telegraph wires should be at once dislocated and cut at places where not yet done.

The White military have got with them equipments enough to help them in crossing a ditch, 32 ft. wide. If a wider ditch, say 40 ft. wide, be dug, it will be impossible for them to cross.

Long Live Independent India.

Provincial Congress Committee, Patna.

[39(iii)] MAHATMA GANDHI'S LAST MESSAGE. (Translation of a Hindi leaflet "Mahatma Gandhi ka Akhri Sandesh".)

FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE HAS BEGUN.

Brethren,

Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian leaders have already been arrested while the remaining ones are being arrested in quick succession. Let you bear it in mind that this is the last struggle for independence. To make it a success you should begin to act according to the undermentioned programme. Stake your life and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Congress.—

- (1) Cut the telephone and telegraph wires near you repeatedly.
- (2) Stop paying land revenue and chaukidari tax from to-day.
- (3) Do not mind police interference.
- (4) If you are a student, leave the school to-day and work for the Congress.
- (5) Take out processions in your village or town, every morning and evening and at places burn Union Jacks made of paper. Shout slogans of Independence.
- (6) Capture police-station, registry and (other) Government offices and fly national flags on the premises.
- (7) Chaukidar and Dafadar brethren should not carry out Government orders and should protect the life and property of people on behalf of the Congress. They should quit Government service. Under Swaraj government this service will stand.
- (8) On no account should you throw bricks, stones, etc., at the Indian constables. They are your brothers and you have to love them.

Let you ever shout

Long live Revolution! India is Independent! Bande Mataram.

(Satyagrah Office.)

[39(iv)] APPEAL TO POLICE. (Translation of a leaflet in Hindi "Police Bhaiyon se appeal.")

You might be knowing already that the bugle of Independence has been sounded. In every province and in every district, all the Indians—Muslims and Hindus alike, are marching ahead, shoulder to shoulder to liberate India. The fire which has long been dormant, has been rekindled—and it is not going to be extinguished. We have to shake the very foundation of Government and not to rest content without achieving independence even though we may have to make hundreds of thousands of sacrifices. We are all Indians and you too are but our brothers. We expect great things from you. There is the latest example set by Bombay, Lucknow, Delhi, Benares, Ahmadabad and Patna and other towns. The Indian constables of these places have flatly refused to make a *lathi* charge or open fire. Many Superintendents of Police, inspectors, sub-inspectors and constables have resigned and with the Satyagraha they have plunged into the struggle of independence, because they know that this time we are not going to rest till we have wrested independence from the British Government. We have just come to know that guns have been taken away from Indian constables at Patna by the Whites and that they are being no more trusted. When such is the intention of Government, it is not certain when you might be deemed untrustworthy and rendered good-for-nothing. Conditions are becoming so critical that there is discontent all over the country. Our revered Gandhiji and other leaders have been interned at an unknown place. In such circumstances we have to demand our independence and the release of our leaders. In this connection we have arranged a programme of hoisting of flags on courts, cutting wires, removing railway lines and many other things. We are doing all this in order that Government may not be able to export, to places outside India, grains from our district to feed its military. It is we who grow food-grains and it is we who starve! What a great injustice it is! You are ordered to make a *lathi* charge and open fire, but on your own poor *kisans* and distressed brethren.

Therefore, we request you to help us in our programme without caring for the pistol of the Superintendent of Police. You should protect your brethren who are marching forward just for the sake of you. Be what it may, we have got to win swaraj within 15 to 20 days. You all know what insults you are subjected to under this Government; particularly in war we, Indian soldiers, are kept in the fore-front to face bullets. We are the first to be killed and we are paid not even half of what the White soldiers get. Let you not worry; we shall lift you up as soon as our regime is established. We shall respect you in the same way as the Russian soldier is respected in Russia since the advent of Russian Revolution.

Now we request you to hold meetings among yourselves and to make every effort for our success.

A Satyagrahi.

On the 17th a still larger crowd came at about 5-30 P.M. when they took my 20 bore D. B. gun and 9 cartridges my wireless set and the batteries, and threatened to filthily disgrace me, if I did not allow this to be done. The men who did all this were Ganesh Jha, his son Ramesh Jha, Kusheshwar Khan son of Ajab Khan of Parri, and Balbhadr Misir.

On the 18th they insisted on holding a meeting under my portico and compelled me to sit there and listen to them while they made arrangements for their activities.

On the 19th Kusheshwar Khan and Ramesh Jha came to me and demanded the rest of the fittings for the wireless; but I had given them all I had, so there was nothing more to give them.

On the 21st Chhedi Jha of Bangaon sent a volunteer to demand that I come to the Congress office in Bangaon in my motor car, to declare myself forthwith an Indian in ways and habits, fully in sympathy with them, and ready to help them in every way. I flatly refused, saying they would have to drag me there dead. This was repeated on the 22nd.

On the 23rd a message brought me word that Congressmen had taken possession of our property in Patharghat in Madhipura Thana.

On the 24th Chhedi Jha sent word that if I wanted my wireless back, I should come to their office on a bullock cart. I again refused. That evening I was told that Ramnarayan Khan, an ex-Deputy Magistrate, would bring his men (anti-Congress and anarchist) to loot my house, his two brothers, his son (all four being in Government service; two being magistrates, one a police inspector, and the other in some other service) being in alliance with him.

On the 25th my aya gave me a letter purporting to have been written by a man coming from Madhipura, demanding Rs. 200 and informing me that he belonged to the communist party and that if I did not give this amount I would suffer for it. On the same date Maksudan Khan, son of Babua Khan, came and said that Chhedi Jha wanted Rs. 500. Maksudan Khan tried to get this amount reduced. I had at the moment Rs. 90 only in the office, which I was obliged to give in order to have some peace of mind. Chhedi Jha sent me a receipt for this amount, which I have among my papers. Maksudan Khan is an old friend of the family, so I asked him to take this amount to Chhedi Jha in order to save the situation for the moment. This latter transaction took place on the 26th.

On the 27th a crowd of men and boys from Bangaon looted the fruits in my garden. The man who had purchased my garden fruits complained to Chhedi Jha, who rebuked the men who had taken them saying that this was not to be done. On the same day my cowherd Ajab was told that my cattle were to be taken away that evening. However, this was not actually done.

On the 28th, at 8 P.M., Chitra Sharma came with a crowd of people, took my car, the spare battery, my electric charging machine, and all the stools and spares in my garage. They might have taken the car, according to their statements, had not my driver, Harballav of Bangaon, hidden the tools and keys of my car. I had specifically ordered my driver not to hide anything like this, as it might enrage the Congressmen, but he did not obey them. My bearer Abdul and my sweeper Sridhar were caught by the Congressmen, spears were held to their necks and throats, and they were threatened with death if they would not reveal where I was supposed to have had the tools and keys of the car hidden. My driver had gone to his home in Bangaon earlier in the evening, and apparently came back with the crowd, for when he was called for, he immediately appeared on the scene.

I was ill with fever at the time, and was in bed on my verandah when this took place. At the same time, they came to me and said they had information that I possessed two pistols,—that Kapileshwar Jha had told them that I possessed these pistols. While the crowd stood outside, two stalwart men whom I could not recognize, came to my bed, and demanded the pistols. They would not believe me when I insisted that I had none, and proceeded to search my bed, making me turn over from one side to the other, and searching under my body, pillow, and mattress for the pistols, using very abusive language all the while. Then they searched throughout the house, opening almirahs, drawers, etc., making a thorough search everywhere. Then some one called out that they would be back the next day in the forenoon and finish me off. That night Kapileshwar Jha sent his son and one Gajua Halwai from Bariahi Bazar to Bangaon to say that I had had five guns sent to me from Patharghat and that I had fired into the crowd and killed several men. When Chitra Sharma heard this, and that a crowd had gathered to take revenge on me, he rushed to the bazar and stopped the crowd, telling them that the story was untrue, for he had been at my bungalow all along.

On the evening of the 29th, after the firing by the military police at Saharsa, some men from Chainpur village went through my compound carrying a corpse, and shouting that they would take care of the corpse first and then come back and finish me off in the most cruel manner possible. All that night many of my people from the bazar sat in guard over me and my bungalow. On the morning of the 29th one Mangani Ram of Parri came and took my bicycle and tools from my carpenter shed.

On the morning of the 30th the mob began to gather early in the morning as they had threatened the evening before and there was shouting and screaming all over the place. Then I sent a hurried note to Rev. Dick at Saharsa asking him to try to save me, if possible. In a half hour I started off another messenger with a similar note, because the situation was becoming very dangerous. In the mercy of Providence, the military police arrived at my place in the nick of time and took me away under escort to the mission at Saharsa.

On the 30th August Gobind Khan son of Ajab Khan of Bangaon, and his uncle Maksudan Khan of Bangaon, both came to me at the mission at Saharsa, and said they were ready to give all possible information as to names and residences, etc., of all the men who had had a part in the affairs at Bariahi.

2. A meeting was held in Berlin under the presidency of Herr Hitler, in which Subash Babu has also said that words of honour have been given to India on behalf of the German Government. That Germany is ready to help India in every manner possible in her war of Independence.

Stalingrad has fallen. The same fate is going to meet the Caucasus, and when that happens German hordes will immediately start for India.

3. The Congress movement in Manipur and Imphal have become so strong that it is being suppressed by muskets and machine guns. The oppressors are showering bombs upon processions and meetings from Airships, yet in these two places the agitation rather increases than decreases.

4. The Nepal Government is in full sympathy with this movement of ours, and is offering every facility to every Congressman reaching Nepal, for his maintenance and propaganda work, and by evacuating Ghorabachanpur, and the adjacent villages, are building several Military stations and Aerodromes in both places.

Aerodromes are also being constructed at Khajuri. On the other side the British have also assembled more than a lakh of men in Patna, and are evacuating Jainagar and the surrounding places, so that arrangements can be made to keep enough forces there.

5. Meanwhile a conference of the Indian residents of Burma was held, which continued for five days in which the Burmese also took part with great enthusiasm and eagerness. A resolution was passed, that, when the time comes, the Indian residents of Burma will sacrifice everything for the sake of independence of India, and expresses their firm belief and determination rather to die or secure freedom for India.

Any one reading this, should make a copy of it and distribute it to another village.

(52) " BANDE MATARAM. " (English translation of a Hindi leaflet recovered from Sukhdeo Mallah, arrested on 13th August 1942.)

URGENT INSTRUCTIONS.

* * * *

To make the National War a success.

1. After the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders, a complete Hartal for a day should be observed. In this Hartal the traders, students, pleaders, mukhtears, labourers, carters, rickshaw-pullers the Government servants, zamindars, cultivators and others should join. A meeting should be held in the evening after complete Hartal for the day and the Congress Working Committee resolutions passed by A.I. C. C. should be reiterated.

2. The Congress workers should go round every village and town and should explain the Congress resolutions and Mahatma Gandhi's command. And to prepare everybody to forego their rights and do all sacrifices for the liberation of the country.

3. Meetings should be held and processions should be taken out in every village and town. In processions, slogans for freedom should be shouted, and in the meetings, instructions should be given to liberate the country. Any kind of ban or restriction imposed on the meetings and processions by the Government should be ignored.

4. The pleaders and mukhtears should give up their practice in the court. They should carry out the programme of Satyagrahi whole-heartedly.

5. The students should leave their colleges and schools and join the struggle to fulfil the ambition. In this struggle much is expected from the students and it is hoped that they would fulfil the desire of the country.

6. We appeal to the police that they should make no lathi charge or open fire on the Congress workers who are engaged in the struggle.

7. The Congress workers should bear the lathi charge and firing bravely. They should not retreat and should not leave the creed of non-violence.

8. The public should stop payment of chaukidary and Union taxes. We appeal that the chaukidars and daffadars to resign the Government posts and serve the country.

9. We appeal to the police and to the Jail warders to resign the Government post. The Government will use their services for illegal acts which will harm the country and will be compelled to make lathi charges and to open firing. In order to avoid the commission of this sin, these servants should resign their posts at once. The main pillar of the British Government would then break off if the police resign their posts.

10. We appeal to all Government servants to resign their posts and serve the country.

11. Our prayer to Railway men, steamer people, postmen, coal miners and labourers of Jamshedpur and other places, is to go on strike.

12. Those who will resign now on the call of the Congress, and serve the country, shall be reinstated on their same posts and same pay by the National Government which would be formed after the fall of the British Raj. The landed property confiscated by this Government shall be restored to the persons who would work for the country.

13. We should grow more food. We should protect both life and the property of all people and for this we should start panchaiti.

assailants by face if shown to them. It may be noted that these names were not given by them until I had disclosed to them the Government's offer of reward of Rs. 5,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of murderers. It was disclosed only when I was sure from their statement that the two survivors of the crashed plane were beaten up and killed.

The Assistant Station Master has given a vivid description of what he had seen and I am inclined to think that his statement regarding the manner the two Europeans were killed is more credible.

I think it is only expedient that the following staff of Pasraha Railway station (B. N. W. Rly.) be transferred to some other station within this district. They are afraid of their lives and if they are removed from this locality we may be able to get further useful information from them.

1. Moulvi A. Hamid, Station Master.
2. Moulvi Mahmood Hussain Khan, Assistant Station Master.
3. Babu D. N. Mukherjee, Assistant Station Master.
4. Mahadeo Gope, Chowkidar.
5. Kokai Markandey, Gate-man.
6. Jagdish Singh, Point-man.
7. Atma, Point-man.

It may be added that I could not examine serial no. 1, 3, 6 and 7 as I could not find them. They have perhaps gone to their homes.

MONGHYR.

The 17th September 1942.

M. AYUB,

Deputy Magistrate.

By the end of October, the flood water had receded and a military salvage party was able to recover some important articles e.g., ammunition, machine guns, radio, etc. etc., from the wrecked plane.

By January 1943, 9 out of 22 accused in the case had been arrested and sent up for trial under the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance. Eventually in May 1943 the accused were acquitted. The prosecution case broke down primarily because of a vital divergence between the statements of two principal sets of eye witnesses. One set contended that the murder was committed by the boatmen while the two airmen were being conveyed from the wrecked plane to the shore: the other set held that the airmen had been landed from the boat and, after an interval, during which they had spoken to the Assistant Station Masters of Pasraha, were stoned and beaten to death with *lathis* by the people on the bank—an entirely different set of people from the boatmen. The prosecution also failed to examine the enquiring Magistrate or to produce in court his report which is reproduced above.

9(b) MURDER OF THREE R. A. F. OFFICERS, SURVIVORS OF A PLANE CRASH AT RUIHAR IN NORTH MONGHYR ON 30TH AUGUST 1942.

On 30th August 1942, a Blenheim bomber crashed near village RUIHAR about 2 miles from Badlaghat railway station in police-station Choutham in north Monghyr. There were various rumours current about the crash and it was at first thought that the rumours related to the earlier crash of 18th August, at PASRAHA some 20 miles away. A military detachment visiting the area on 3rd September had to open fire on a riotous mob and killed several persons. This action scared away the people in the locality, and it was with some difficulty that a second party, including a military officer, a Magistrate and an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police succeeded in locating the plane in about 20 feet of water. The military officer's report states:—

“... . . . My investigation discloses that the aeroplane concerned arrived flying parallel to the railway, just topped the houses at Thuthi and landed in four to six feet of water on the edge of deep creek approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of Ruihar on 30th September 1942 (Sunday) between 10.00 and 13.00 hours (all compass bearings from the villages concerned confirm actual site).

The aeroplane was visible for at least a day during which inhabitants of surrounding villages disposed of crew and looted plane (confirmed low clouds but ground visibility good on that day). The plane was then tilted into the deep channel by either pulling on one wing or probably tilting it over by the tail. I obtained no concrete evidence regarding crew or movable fittings which is now a matter for police investigation.....”

Choutham police-station had been evacuated on 18th August and not re-established till 18th September. Investigation was therefore delayed. Eventually on 24th September, the village chaukidar of Ruihar made a statement that all three airmen were alive when rioters in boats approached the bomber after it had crashed. The officers were induced to enter one of the boats under promise of being taken to dry land, but were at once disarmed and assaulted with *lathis* and spears. The officers jumped overboard in an attempt to escape but were murdered and their bodies were thrown into the swift main current. Later the plane was dragged out into deeper water.

By the beginning of November, water in the creek had subsided considerably and a military party was able to salvage the plane. In it was found a machine gun with 400 rounds of ammunition and a few other things but most of the fittings had been looted. They included a W/T set, two Browning machine guns with 1,500 rounds of ammunition and three revolvers with ammunition.

There will be meetings in the evenings in villages and cities where we will deliver the Congress message "Quit India". If there are bans on the meeting they should be resisted,

(2) Salt is a prime necessity of our life. Our countrymen should consider themselves free to manufacture it wherever they can do so whether in coastal or inland areas. Laws prohibiting the manufacture should be resisted and all consequences taken.

(3) Our struggle is 'non-violent non-co-operation' on the widest possible scale. The teeming millions that inhabit the 7,00,000 villages form the backbone of our struggle. They have the biggest and most vital part to play. Let them withhold all co-operation from the alien administration that has reduced them to servitude and abject poverty. Let them when the time comes withhold payments of all revenue to the Government. Where there is Zamindari system the Zamindar may be given his share of the revenue provided he throws in his lot with the people and refuses all co-operation with the Government.

(4) The students are the vanguard of our struggle. It is their solemn and sacred task to rouse and awaken and vitalise the dumb millions from one end of the country to the other. It is unthinkable that they can be passive spectators of the grand fight for freedom that is going on about them. Let students above sixteen leave the Colleges and Universities, and conduct the non-violent struggle to its victorious conclusion. They are the intelligentia of the country and know full well how our leader wants them to act. Our leaders have been arrested. The few that remain will soon be clapped if worse does not befall them. Students alone can fittingly supply the gap. There is no doubt they will prove worthy of the great call that has come to them.

(5) The members of the Government Services are faced with the choice. In this titanic clash between the people and the alien Government what is their place? Must they, is it part of their duty to suppress, to betray their people? Must they earn their livelihood by betraying their country at a time when it is engaged in a mortal and deadly struggle? Do they like to win the blessings of the present and future generations or their curses? The days of the administration which is giving them their bread and butter are now numbered. Why lean on a broken reed. Those who do not have the strength to resign their job should have at least the courage to say 'No' to all orders that are designed to suppress and crush our people. If the saying of 'no' involves dismissal let it be cheerfully courted. Every such dismissal will be a nail in the coffin of the Empire that is throttling us.

(6) As Gandhiji said, let every Indian Soldier in the army consider himself a Congressman. If his officer issues orders which hurts his conscience as a Congressman let him disobey them and take the consequences cheerfully. It can be no part of their duty to Lathi charge, tear gas or shoot non-violent crowds, peaceful procession or meetings. India hopefully looks to them to play their worthy part in the great struggle. Their fellow soldiers in other lands fraternised with the people when they rose in revolt against misrule and oppression whether indigenous or foreign. Let our Indian soldiers follow their glorious example.

(7) The Indian States are a part and parcel of India. The struggle to-day is as much theirs as of the so-called British India. Gandhiji at the A. I. C. C. issued an appeal to the Princes to make common cause with Indian people and throw off the common yoke. Whatever the response of the Princes to Gandhiji's appeal let our brothers in Indian States make it their own struggle. Their fight to-day is not with the princes but with the alien master who is keeping them and the people in subjection. If the princes side with the alien master it will be the painful duty of the people to wage a struggle against a combination of the alien master.

(8) Gandhiji has time and again stressed the vital and decisive part that our womenfolk can only play in the non-violent struggle. It is for them to justify Gandhiji's faith in them. If they bring to the struggle the non-violent sacrifice and suffering of which they are capable our struggle will inevitably be short and swift. Let it fall to them to rouse and energise the people of India at this fateful period in her history.

(9) Let every man and woman in the country carry on his person a badge bearing the motto "Do or Die". This will proclaim our determination to be free or perish in the attempt to be free.

(10) This is a struggle in which all Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis and Christians have to participate. Freedom's struggle knows no communal or racial distinction. If there must be competition between Communities let it be one in sacrifice and suffering for the great cause.

(11) Ending of foreign rule is our objective. Whatever helps in the attainment of that objective is subject to the inexorable condition of non-violence permissible and legitimate. People in the provinces have to devise and adopt all non-violent ways of paralysing the administration. Every man is his guide and leader. All provinces have full provincial autonomy in the matter of carrying on the struggle. Let them remain true to non-violence and all will be well with the struggle. There is no place for fear in the struggle. It should be banished from our mind and heart. Each one of us should feel and assert that he is a free man. Suffering that comes our way as a consequence of this assertion and our acting on it shall be cheerfully borne. Our leaders have done their part; it is for those who are left out to do theirs. The burden of carrying the struggle also rests on them. Let them carry their burden worthily.

(12) Last but not least let us not forget "Spinning" so dear to Gandhiji. If millions spin it will administer a powerful stimulus to the struggle.

"DO OR DIE"

GANDHIJI'S LAST MESSAGE

Every man is free to go the fullest length under Ahimsa. Complete deadlock by the strike and all other possible non-violent means. Satyagrahis should go out to die, not to live. It is only when individuals go out to seek and face death that the nation will survive.

"DO OR DIE'

and allow the police to take the accused. The Magistrate was all along there. The accused was refusing to move. I caught him by his hand and put him in the military van. I ordered the party to return. As the lane was narrow and there were houses on both the sides, the military van had to be backed to the junction of the Dumka-Deoghar road to take a turn towards the police-station. When it was about to be backed, brick-bats, big pieces of bricks and stones began to be thrown from the top storeys and from the street on both sides. At the same time a burning rag, which appeared to be soaked in kerosine oil, was thrown on the military van and a portion of it fell near us. The burning rag was thrown right on the engine from the top of the house opposite Ram Babu's shop. Again a warning was given to the people on the roof to stop hurling bricks, stones and fire. I requested Ram Babu to shout to the people to stop it but evidently through nervousness he shut himself up in his shop and did not come out. He then asked for a horn of gramophone machine to be given to him to shout to the people to stop throwing fire and bricks on the party. It was not possible for any individual constable to go and bring a horn for Ram Babu to shout and the shops were closed down. Hundreds of bricks and stones continued to be hurled on the military van, the police and the soldiers. This resulted in injury to me, to the Lieutenant and to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. C. S. Prasad. They began to come in such a large number that there was every danger of serious injuries even of death to some of the party. Some of the bricks and boulders were so big that if these had fallen on the head of any one of us, he was sure to have got fracture of the skull and instantaneous death. As many as six soldiers, one constable and three officers received injuries by brick-bats. The military van would have been crushed and badly damaged. Finding no other way, two revolver shots were ordered to be fired at the open roof from which brick-bats and fire were simultaneously thrown. This had no effect and the crowd from both the sides began pelting stones. Individual fire was ordered to be opened in self-defence. The whole party had to be withdrawn by keeping them in front of the military van under shower of bricks which continued to fall and the truck was backed near the junction of the Dumka-Deoghar road. When the military van was backed near the Dumka-Deoghar road, one man was seen with a heavy piece of stone standing on the roof of the house and about to fling on the party the big boulder by raising over his head. If this had fallen on anybody, it was bound to have caused fracture of the skull and death. He was fired on and is believed to have died. The fire was only opened in self-defence to protect the life of the men and the Magistrate agreed that the opening of fire was essential. Fire was perfectly under control and individual shots were only fired. 8 rounds were fired by the soldiers, 8 rounds by the constables and 2 rounds by revolver by the Lieutenant. This happened at about 7-30 P.M. and we returned to police-station at 8 P.M. The Civil Surgeon was present and he was sent to the hospital to attend to the injured. One man was brought to the hospital who was dead with injuries on his chest. He is the man perhaps who was throwing big bricks from the top of the roof near the junction of the temple street and the Dumka road. Two others were also brought to the hospital with injuries in the lower parts of their body and were not serious according to the Civil Surgeon."

(13) ATTACK ON MINAPUR POLICE-STATION, MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT, ON 16TH AUGUST 1942.

On 16th August 1942 at about 5 P.M. a mob about 5,000 strong, headed by some Congressmen carrying Congress Flags and armed with deadly weapons, attacked the Minapur police-station in Muzaffarpur district. Sub-inspector I. A. Waller with his small staff defended the station most bravely. The Sub-Inspector went on firing his revolver and gun and 10 persons are known to have received gunshot wounds. Ultimately the mob broke through and some persons got hold of the Sub-Inspector from behind. He got away temporarily but was then chased and seized by the mob and brutally assaulted. The mob collected firewood, door frames and furniture from the police-station, set fire to it and then burnt the Sub-Inspector alive in the thana compound. Constable Ghughli Singh and Constable Madho Singh were severely injured and left in the thana compound. The mob set fire to the thana building and barracks and quarters of the staff and destroyed all Government property and looted the personal property of the police.

(14) MURDER OF S. D. O, SITAMARHI, DISTRICT MUZAFFARPUR AT PUPRI ON 24TH AUGUST.

The Subdivisional Officer, the Divisional Inspector of Police, one Head-Constable and an orderly along with the driver left Sitamarhi for Pupri at about 10 A.M. on 24th August in the Sub-divisional Officer's car without any armed force. In Madhuban bazar about 4 miles from Pupri, they were surrounded by a mob from nearby village of Bangaon and were attacked. It appears that the mob were waiting for the Subdivisional Officer's party, in front of an obstruction placed across the road. The Subdivisional Officer eventually got out of his car and went towards the mob who threw stones at him and then attacked him inflicting several injuries on the head with spears and other weapons. Other occupants of the car were then killed except for the driver who was assaulted and apparently left for dead.

(15) ATTACK ON KATRA POLICE-STATION, MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT, ON 15TH AUGUST 1942.

On 15th August 1942 at about 5 P.M. an armed mob about 5,000 strong, headed by Congressmen carrying Congress Flags, attacked the Katra police-station in Muzaffarpur district. Sub-Inspector Muhammad Zobair Khan, Officer-in-charge of the thana, with his staff bravely opposed the mob and for a time successfully defended the police-station. The police were, however, overpowered before long. Constable Muhammad Hashim was killed by the mob and Sub-Inspector Muhammad Zobair Khan, Constable Siri Singh and Constable Gholam Hussain severely injured. The mob then burnt the thana buildings with Government property and the property of the staff.

(16) FIRING AT SIWAN IN SARAN DISTRICT ON 13th AUGUST.—

The Subdivisional Officer of Siwan reports thus :—

"On 13th August 1942 a mob of about 5,000 persons, including the active sympathisers, came to the Criminal Court compound at about 11-45 A.M. They made similar demonstrations, this time more violent and abusive, and forced Inspector's office staff, on pain of assault, to hand over their flag which they had planted on the roof on the previous day. They then went to the Civil Court, made similar

5. THE SLOGANS OF THE DAY.

"Victory or Death".**"DO OR DIE"****"QUIT INDIA"****'Karenge Ya Marenge'****Please read and pass over.****"DO OR DIE".**

(TRANSLATION OF A HINDI LEAFLET "KAROIA MARO").

Note.—It is identical with the leaflet under 39 (ii).

(56) TRANSLATION OF A HINDI LEAFLET.

Do or die.

Do or die.

Life is bravery.

Cowards are as good as dead.

Bravemen, what are you looking at. Set fire in the water.

Dear young student brothers,

I have seen your great sacrifice. With such courage you were taking out processions, no matter that you were hungry and bare-headed, in sun and rain, that my heart is also changed. I am an officer in the Punjab Regiment. I have also decided to live or die for the country. Therefore, I am working amongst the troops, you work in towns and villages.

You have gone far ahead of us. Independence is now looking at us. British Government's legs are shaken. The greatest proof of this is that the Government of this place have asked for a force of 10,000 men from Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek, to suppress the Indian movement. It is clear from this that now white troop is not enough to fight with this movement. Daily their condition is getting worse. On the other side, they do not believe our Indian troops. Hence, my dear, get up, put your shoulders against the enemy's soldiers and form yourselves into such a big fire, the flame of which would consume the enemies.

Vacation is coming. Schools will be locked up. You put seals over them till independence is achieved. Just when schools close, you see me, or form into groups or get out alone in villages and show that formerly you were fire just started, now you were big flames, which were spreading outside and there was no power to stop it.

On going to the village you should ask the villagers not to pay tax of any kind to the Government and with them should attack on Government houses, burn all papers, break all bridges, remove the Railway lines, burn Railway stations, crush telegraph posts and dig such big ditches on the roads so that their motor vehicles may not go from one place to another. Thus you should cripple the Government and loot away all their articles. Keep this work going till we achieve the independence.

Long live revolution.

Foreign rule may perish.

(64) TRANSLATION OF A LEAFLET IN BENGALI.

Brothers, in every country of the world the youth is the target of everybody. Because, when old parents become incapable they look towards their able-bodied sons. Today our motherland, whom we respect more than our mother who has begotten us, is in danger. Your mother is being raped by robbers before your own eyes and you, young men of India, are gazing at it. If you at all want to call yourself a man, if you want to become the true son of your mother, you must continue this movement in full vigour. The leaders are behind the bars, millions of Indians are being shot by English robbers. Brothers, unite for a bitter revenge, we shall avenge of it in a most drastic way. In this world everybody is a friend of the strong and foe of the weak. If in this movement we keep silence shall the English spare us. Can't you understand how inglorious we will be in the eyes of the world. They will say. Youth of India are but lifeless !

So, my brothers, become merciless at heart and turn yourself into stones, so that even a bullet cannot penetrate it. Take up arms in your hands and smash the British Imperialism to the ground. We belong to that holy land which had Shivaji and Rana Pratap among her sons. Brothers vow in the name of mother so that we will be able to blot out the spotted name, imposed by the English, from the holy breast of India. Light the fire of revolution in the country in full vigour and in that fire let the English nation with its hated imperialism be extinguished.

Bande Matram.

Independent India,

SHREE SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE.

(65) REQUEST TO THE LABOURERS. (Translation of a Hindi Leaflet.)

My dear Labourers,

It is well known that our prominent leaders like Gandhiji, Jawaharlal and Abul Kalam Azad have been arrested. Our these leaders want that this British Government should go from India. A big movement has been launched by Gandhiji in India. Our brethren labourers have taken part in this movement in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Nagpur, Allahabad and Patna. In all these places the treacherous Government has fired at and made lathi charges on our innocent labourers, with the result that many labourers being injured are lying in the hospitals. We all know that they are doing all these for our benefit. Our labourers of Bengal only are silent. In India all youths and labourers are striving at the cost of their own lives for the sake of freedom. Is it proper for the labourers of Bengal only to sit idle and watch the movement ?

(17) MURDER OF THE BROOKBANK PATROL NEAR MARHOWRAH, SARAN DISTRICT, ON THE 18TH AUGUST 1942.

On 18th August local Congress leaders held a meeting in a mango orchard near Marhowrah with the avowed object of encouraging the mob to attack the Saran Engineering Works of Marhowrah (where war materials are prepared) and to drive away the Europeans. About 1,500 men attended the meeting, armed with deadly weapons. British troops had arrived at Marhowrah Sugar Factory on the night of 17th August and it was decided to send out a patrol on the 18th August in the locality where the mob was holding its meeting. A party of British troops consisting of 1 officer (Lt. Brookbank) and 4 other ranks, proceeded in a factory car (BRD 186) with an Anglo-Indian guide, Mr. R. Francis. When they reached the orchard, they were suddenly attacked and killed by members of the mob who had concealed themselves in the adjoining maize-fields on the approach of the patrol. The murderers are said to have removed the dead bodies and thrown them into the Gandak river. The patrol was well-armed with a tommy-gun, a revolver and rifles and even a hand-grenade but, apparently, they were overpowered before they had time to use their weapons. The dead bodies were never traced. Incidentally, investigation shows that amongst the leaders, who instigated this attack on the patrol, was a woman. The Special Judge, who tried the case, acquitted all the accused on 14th December 1942.

(18) FIRING AT MAHARAJGANJ IN SARAN DISTRICT ON 16TH AUGUST.

The joint report of Mr. S. N. Sinha, Deputy Magistrate and of Mr. S. Ali Ahmad, Inspector of Police Siwan, is as follows :—

" The armed police under Mr. S. N. Sinha, Magistrate, 1st Class, Siwan, arrived at the police station at about 3-30 P.M. The force consisted of 9 armed constables under Havaldar Rameshwar Singh. I and the Sub-Inspector of Police narrated every incident to him. Pt. Girish Tewary delivered inflammatory speeches. The Magistrate Mr. Sinha sent a message to Subdivisional Officer, Siwan on a car intimating him the gravity of the situation. About an hour after a mob of about 10,000 strong led by two ladies of Bal Bangra, wife and mother-in-law of Phulana Prasad, came up crying usual slogans followed by hooligans armed with lathis, Bhalas and Garasas. A part of the mob proceeded to the post office while another party turned to the police station. The mob was first persuaded to retire and they all went to the Ry. station allowing us an hour to consider over decision to quit the thana and make over the arms to them. The mob returned about an hour after and we heard that they set fire to the Ry. station buildings. This time the mob had burning torches in their hands. Again the mob with severely violent attitude led by the two lady volunteers re-appeared in front of the thana and spread all round wherever we could cast our eyes. The same mob on the side of the Post Office broke into the premises and burnt down the entire property of the Post Office.

The two lady volunteers of Bal Bangra, police-station Maharajganj, who led the mob came up on the thana entrance and insisted on disarming the police. Seeing the determination of the people party to go away or else lathi charge and firing would be resorted to. But all warnings and persuasions failed and so the Magistrate ordered the lathi charge. The lathis were opposed and brickbats began pouring from all directions and the Post Office properties were seen on fire. The lathi force was withdrawn and the mob proceeded with burning torches to burn the thana and take away the arms from the Police force who were addressed as *Bhais*. The firing was the last recourse and it was done. Two men who fell were carried away by the members of the mob, and hence it is not known if they were killed or injured. Firing was still going on when seeing the approach of the re-inforcement on cars and trucks, the mob receded away but still brickbats continued to come from behind the houses and we got information that a concerted attack by a mob would be made in the night. The Post Office and Ry. station properties were already burnt.

The re-inforcement consisted of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Siwan, Second Officer Mr. Mishra, Inspector N. A. Khan, Sub-Inspector P. P. Mitra, Head Constable and 10 armed constables.

40 rounds of balls and one buckshot had to be fired.

(19) ATTACK ON REV. COOMBE AT GHORASAHAN IN CHAMPARAN FROM AUGUST 13TH TO 16TH, 1942.

Rev. Coombe's report is as follows :—

" For some time we all knew there was considerable political unrest in India, particularly so in North-Bihar, and late in July I received word from a responsible British official that it would be well to be prepared for any emergency. As I was due to leave for Australia on furlough I selected and packed everything I considered necessary for the voyage by August 10th.

All that month Sheik Mohammed of village Mahadeo had been attending our morning Hindi service and had been receiving medical attention almost daily. On the 12th August all my Christian servants left to attend a wedding at Bettiah. Sheik Mohammed was present and saw them prepare to leave and knew I was quite alone at the Mission House.

On Thursday August 13th at 11 A. M. without any word of warning a train crowded with Congress hooligans and entirely under their control steamed into Ghorasahan Station from Sitamarhi. They attacked the Station Master and his Assistant, injuring the latter severely in the face. They smashed the windows and telegraph instruments and then attacked the police-station.

At 11-20 A. M. whilst I was sitting in the Mission House Ram Sharan Chamar, a lad of 19 years, who was my Mali, came running into the bungalow and told me that an angry mob was coming up the road. He advised me to lock all the doors and windows and hide myself inside. He then ran across to the front gate and beckoned to the Ahirs in the opposite field who were then weeding their field. Their names are Tilak Raut and Paspal Raut Ahirs of village Poorneha. These two, along with Ram Sharan, tried to keep the mob at the front gate, but the crowd broke through on to the lawn and made an angry demonstration and ordered me to clear out. I made no reply from inside the bungalow,

(4) Capture the post office, thana and courts by non-violence and in a mass. At first request the ana officers and men by non-violence to leave weapons. If they do not agree then by non-violence atch away their weapons and destroy them. If you are assaulted and shot down do not assault any dy. Make the Government fully stopped by means of strike in all Government centres of the town a time.

In towns :—(1) Close the schools and colleges.

(2) Ask all the employees of the factories and mills and also of the factory where the war materials e being prepared to stop their work. All these must be stopped by the 15th of September.

(3) Those who have left their works in towns they should go over and start their work in villages.

(4) Ask the police and Indian soldiers to leave their work, request them but do not assault them.

(5) Declare independence by holding meeting everywhere and by morning songs in batches, but not attack any one. If any one attacks you do not run away but be ready to die, our country will independent by our deaths.

“Victory to Independent India.”

Printed and published by Bihar Provincial Congress Committee.

(69) ANONYMOUS LETTER.

gentlemen,

Don't be too mad and reckless on account of your post. You are blind and can't feel the pulse and spirit of revenge of the sufferers.

This is not a warning but only a step for the clearance of the obstruction to your foresight. So that u may pause before firing.

Yours

(70) WORTHY SONS OF INDIA. (Translation of a Hindi leaflet.)

orthy Sons of India !

The wave of freedom has spread throughout India. The Mother in chains has so long been consoling herself with the hope she cherishes in you and you alone. These fetters of slavery have rusted. A single stroke is enough and Mother will be free. The Congress to-day is your government. Adopt the methods laid down by it. The Congress will very shortly establish a government anew, and it will then adequately reward all its soldiers. You too will receive your full pay. You will be rewarded and the laurels of victory will go to you. Brethren ! Don't miss the opportunity. They were your brothers who refused to use lathi or fire-arm in places like Bombay, Poona, Delhi, Patna and Benares and they are with the aggress. Here also we expect the same from you.

Friends ! Take courage ! come forward and help us ! Our victory is in sight.

Bande Matram.

(71) BANDE MATRAM. (Translation of a Hindi leaflet.)

Brethren ! At present it is our duty to abide by Gandhiji's orders and go on filling the jails and to set out the wicked government. We should, therefore, stand up heart and soul and take out a procession in due pomp at Latehar Bazar.

By a Congressite,
Latehar.

DO OR DIE.

(Translation of a leaflet in Hindi “ Karoia Maro ”.)

NOTE.—It is identical with the leaflet under 39(ii).

(72) AN APPEAL. (Translation of a Hindi leaflet.)

TO BRETHREN WORKING IN THE POLICE AND JAIL DEPARTMENTS.

Friends ! You know that the British have been occupying your country for the last two centuries. You have perhaps forgotten the oppressions these mean fellows perpetrated on your ancestors during this period. It would take several volumes to narrate these atrocities and its perusal would melt even a stony heart.

Your country has become poor. These British exploiters have enriched England with your wealth. The British exploiters are solely responsible for the terrible poverty prevailing in the country. Their method of exploitation is too fine to be grasped by even a well-read man.

Brethren ! The British are perishing today by the sighs of poor India. During the three years of their rule they have been meeting defeats after defeats everywhere. Hundreds of thousands of Whites, have been killed. Their immense wealth and materials have been lost. These cowards could not save our neighbour Burma from Japan. They took to their heels and left the place in fear and shame. How with these scoundrels then save the country from the Japanese ?

as I can stand, if you do not release me I'll swallow this poison". I then put the bottle firmly to my mouth, but he attempted to wrench it from me, saying "I am your friend, I promise you there will be no further trouble". I, however, persisted and he then released me. I still gripped the bottle in my right hand and said "I am feeling very ill, I must take some refreshment". By this time the mob had collected, armed with lathis and led by Methura. The man then said "very well we will wait until you take some refreshment." The servant had placed some bread and butter on a table in the church. Meanwhile Tilak Raut had run quickly to his village and gathered quite a number of men and women and told them to stand around the Congress mob who had sat down about fifty yards away near a shed. He did this to prevent the Congress seeing what he was doing. He then made his way carefully to a window on the opposite side of the church and raised his eyebrows. I took this to be a sign to get out quickly, so I immediately slipped out of the back door of the church and slipped through the hedge into a sugar-cane field nearby. About ten minutes later Tilak joined me and said, "Flee to Babu R. N. Singh's cowshed (about a quarter of a mile away) they are set on killing you". I reached the shed without being seen. Babu R. N. Singh came over to me and said, "You are in very great trouble Sahib". I replied, "Yes I am indeed, I don't wish to bring any trouble on you, but can you arrange to get me across the Nepal border after dark?" He said "Yes, I'll do anything you request me to do". He then told me to lie down in the shed and rest and that he had sent five men over towards the bungalow to keep an eye on the mob and to bring me word if any of them should come in that direction. He then sent me a bowl of hot milk and told me not to be troubled. Two hours later, about 1:30 P.M. he again came and said "Someone has informed them that you are taking refuge here. I advise you to get out into the maize-fields again, they are searching for you in the cane-fields". My hat had been stolen and I was without any shelter in the maize-fields until about 4:30, avoiding a mob of over 100 men, who were carefully combing all the fields in order to take me. On one occasion I managed to slip on behind them to avoid being caught. For over a quarter of an hour I kept following quietly up behind them and eventually they passed out of the field and returned again to the railway station. By this time I had become so exhausted that I felt it impossible to hold out any longer. I prayed very earnestly that God would open some door for me by which I could escape, for I was surrounded by Congress patrols, who were watching lest I should try to escape along any road or path. Whilst hiding in one of the fields Tilak again came, bringing me some food, and said, "A man on a cycle has come through from Motihari with a letter for you". I suspected it might be some trap, advised Tilak to give the letter to a boy and tell him to place it under a tree. When no one was about I called another of my friends and told him to bring the letter to me. It was from my friend Rev. S. W. Law of Motihari, urging me to try and get to Motihari. I was indeed grateful to God for His infinite mercy, for in this I saw a way of escape. I then called for Tilak, Babu R. N. Singh and Paspal. Conferring with them in the field, Babu R. N. Singh undertook the entire responsibility of getting me safely to Motihari and advised me to make the best preparation possible and start for Motihari at about 10 o'clock at night in a bullock cart under the guise of an Indian woman travelling in purdah. He and his father, Babu Janak Singh, who was very distressed on my account, made every arrangement. I then took a pencil and scribbled a few lines to Rev. Law's note telling him that I was making an escape in a bullock cart at night and to endeavour to send some men down to the ghat across the Sikhra river, where I expected trouble as the punt was in charge of a Congress man. I then sent the note to a messenger, who immediately set out again for Motihari. The next difficulty was to get my luggage, which was still locked up in the almirah inside the bungalow. At 8:30 when it was quite dark I sent Ram Sharan down to see if there were any Congress men in the compound. It was then quite dark. He returned in about ten minutes and said there were three men waiting at the gate and three sitting on the front verandah in front of the room in which I had secreted the luggage and that they expected I might return to the bungalow after dark. I then told Ram Sharan to call his father to try and get the three men from the front verandah on to the lawn and to tell them that he had heard the Sahib say that morning that after dark he would try and get across the Nepal border. After a little time Ram Sharan again returned to us and said that his father and six men were now seated on the lawn and that they were plying his father with questions as to the Sahib's whereabouts. Taking eight coolies secretly with us, I slipped my shoes and getting through the hedge at the rear I quietly entered the house from the back and quietly unlocking the almirah doors I handed the packages through the door to the coolies outside. Each one received his load he hurriedly slipped through the hedge into the cane-field at the rear. In ten minutes we had removed all the luggage and got away undiscovered. We now made off as quickly as possible to a field near Babu R. N. Singh's shed. There I selected two or three suitcases which I needed immediately and loaded them into the bullock cart, which had been brought into a maize-field about a quarter of a mile away. The remainder of the luggage (10 packages) these coolies and Babu R. N. Singh undertook to hide in their houses until I could get them later. At 10:30, when it was quite dark, we set out for Motihari. I sent two men on ahead to keep a look out for Congress patrols and also two men followed behind at about a quarter of a mile distant to bring news of any following us. At about midnight the two men ahead came back to report that there was a Congress patrol sitting under a verandah on the roadside. We pulled up and after looking around found we could make a detour eastward through the fields, which we did without being observed. In the meantime my reply to the note from Rev. S. W. Law had been received in Motihari as we travelled on through rain and bad roads. At 2 A.M. I saw the lights of two cars approaching. I sat up and said, "Oh, here come the Sahibs". The driver said, "be quiet and lie down it may be Congress people". So I again pulled the sari well over me and we all sat quiet. The cars careered towards us and then pulled quickly. I heard someone call out, "Are you in there Coombe?" I replied "yes" and was answered "come out of it". I was of course delighted and deeply grateful to God for my deliverance. From the cars Major W. N. R. Kemp, Commanding Officer of the Bihar Light Horse, stepped out, followed by W. H. Meyrick, Esq., Capt. Gohar, four British soldiers armed with tommy guns and four Indian soldiers with rifles. They very kindly provided me with refreshment and we set out for Motihari. We had trouble at the river for the sight of British soldiers armed with rifles was sufficient to keep the Congress people quiet for the time being, but after we had crossed they immediately sank the punt and the road and approaches between Ghorasahan and Motihari were cut and broken up. We arrived at R. S. W. Law's bungalow at 3 A.M. where I received every kindness and consideration".

countrymen the grim poverty, the deep distress, the widespread ignorance and the mutual suspicion—all heritage of British Rule in India—that meet our eyes today will be things of Indians will then live as free men and women like people in other countries untrammelled by effect of foreign domination. You will then function as true vanguard of our liberty.

process has already begun. British Government's brutal assault on the Nation has been action, and every Indian worth his salt must prove that national pride runs through his veins. contribute his mite to the successful performance of this great Yagya for the country's

You have to decide what role you will play on this momentous occasion. Surely you as the willing tool of British Government which is interested only in keeping us as perpetual it think of the tragic sight that strains forbearance. Great and respected men have been meant for criminals, innocent boys, girls and young men, the bloom of our nation, the manhood, are being shot down, unarmed people being butchered like beasts and mercilesslyies and even whole villages are being burnt and looted, women are being molested. In short oppression that would put to shame even the much advertized Nazi atrocities have been a populace that was sought to be emasculated during the last two hundred years. And the British Government claims that it is carrying out this heinous policy with the help of the Indian Indian Military men themselves.

You have to assert yourself and give the lie direct to this serious charge of British against yourselves. You should prove through your action and attitude that this claim of is nothing but preposterous and a malicious libel on your character. The only reply you can vovernment is to come out of their ranks. But even if you cannot now leave your service you east refuse to be a party to such murderous deeds perpetrated on your own brothers and

you have to choose between the honour and freedom of the Nation and brutality of the Enemy t not you will make the right choice befitting your sense of honour and national pride.

Bihar Provincial Congress Committee.

E YOUNG HEROES, STUDENTS, OFFICE CLERKS AND MEMBERS OF THE BAR

'A CALL'

ides !

y bears testimony to the fact that these Britishers have immensely tyrannised our country n India a world of misery and you see with your own eyes that these robbers have sucked rop of our nation's blood so mercilessly as humanity had never known. The peasants and z classes of our country, in spite of their hard labour throughout the year are writhing in the poverty, starvation, nakedness, illiteracy, absolute deprivation from Medical aid—this is their 3 middle class is the worst victims of unemployment. Whosoever is employed gets such a poor on that he is practically suffocating. For the middle class it is difficult to save its prestige. pitiable is the condition of the business class who are badly crushed by the British Trade . Your nation is gasping for breath.

ongress has raised the standard of revolt, a fight to the finish—a notable struggle for emancipa- he oppressive rule of the coward Britishers who could not defend our neighbour Burmese from

y has afforded you the best opportunity when one bold step, a little of suffering and sacrifice olden days for your future generation. This is the zero hour for the nation. Now or never.

nts, give up your studies, clerks kick at your service, members of the Bar keep aside your id make this Government impossible to function. Believe, your victory is sure.

Congress Socialist Party.

GANDHI ANNIVERSARY WEEK. (Translation of a leaflet in Hindi.)

FROM 2ND OCTOBER TO 9TH OCTOBER.

(Observe it with great eclât.)

irth-day anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi is observed every year as a national festival and sion people of all classes, irrespective of political differences, pay particular attention to the programme, the essential element of which is Khadi propaganda so dear to Mahatmaji and o the country. This year this week will fall between the 2nd and the 9th October. We hope so all our brothers and sisters, irrespective of political differences, will observe this week in manner and, while praying for the longevity of Mahatmaji, they will help in the production and of Khadi and thereby provide food and clothing for their poor brothers and sisters. f the high price of cloth the production of Khadi in large quantity has become a very important the whole country and for all classes of people. All our brothers and sisters should, therefore, a regularly during this week.

s the 74th birth-day anniversary of Gandhiji. It was thus contemplated by the Charkha Sangh ar at least seventy-four thousand rupees and seventy-four thousand *Lachhas* of hand-spun yarn presented to Mahatmaji by this province for Khadi propaganda. In the present condition have arisen in the fulfilment of this scheme. In spite of this all our brothers and sisters should let as much of the quota as they can and make their contribution of money and yarn as well as have collections from others. The whole programme has nothing to do with politics. ticipate in it whole-heartedly.

Apprehending further damage the following day, an intimation was sent to the District Magistrate Darbhanga, Subdivisional Officer, Samastipur and Sub-Inspector of Police, Tajpur, through special messengers. No reply received yet from the Subdivisional Officer, Samastipur. The District Magistrate replied that no force is available to be spared for Pusa. He further intimated that Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Muzaffarpur, is being requested for necessary help. The Sub-Inspector of Police, Tajpur, came to Pusa in the morning on the 16th August 1942, and showed his helplessness in the matter.

Thereafter, in order to protect the Government property all the men available on the farm were mobilised and posted to watch the Farm Godown, Flax machine and the Chanman Shed where the flax straw were stored.

The mob appeared in the Estate on the 15th August 1942, in large number, about 1,000 paraded the Estate and reached Chanman Shed. In spite of all our possible efforts, they set fire to the flax straw and the entire stock of 2,212 mds. were burnt to ashes with the building. Thence they proceeded towards New Area and broke open two locks of the godown there and took away some implements such as spades, forks, khanti and baskets.

A further damage is still apprehended.

(23) STRIKE AT THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, JAMSHEDPUR, ON THE 20TH AUGUST 1942.

The Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhum, writes :—

“ The background of this strike is the general arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and other Congress leaders in the morning of 9th August 1942 at Bombay and the Government's notification declaring the Congress as an illegal body. In pursuance of this policy, the local Congress office was seized and a few arrested under rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules. M. John, the local Congress leader, carried out propaganda for a general strike in the works. When he along with his lieutenants was arrested, the TISCO ‘ C ’ class apprentices took up the propaganda work in conjunction with some students of High English schools. As the public at present is opposed to the policy of the Government and have an Anti-British feeling their propaganda soon became successful. To crown all, the employees got three months' profit sharing bonus due to which they could afford to remain idle for at least three months. At about 5 p.m. on 20th August 1942 some of the workers quietly walked out of their departments. They were mostly of Blast Furnace, Open Hearth, Bar Mill, Blacksmith Shop and Machine Shop. At about 8 p.m. the very evening workers in large numbers from all the departments left their work. The real strike commenced from 10 p.m. 20th August 1942 when workers on bloc except a few did not go to works and since then all the departments had to be closed down except Power Houses and Coke Ovens. Those two departments too were not properly manned due to shortage of men. There was general strike for the whole day on 21st August 1942.”

Some 33,000 out of 35,000 employees on the rolls struck work and the success of the strike appears to have been due to the following reasons (reported by the Deputy Commissioner) :—

“(a) The TISCO workers have just received three months' wages as Profit Sharing bonus.

(b) They have got an impression that the TISCO management is indirectly supporting the strike firstly because if the works is shut down, it would be saved from bombardment, secondly, because by opposing the strike the factory might have been sabotaged and damaged badly and thirdly, because it is said that the Government are not paying the Tatas for all the materials that are being supplied. The strikers are spreading rumours of the nature that Mr. Kutar, General Superintendent, has been arrested and his office has been searched, Mr. Naoroji, the Purchasing Officer, has been arrested and so on so that the impression of the workers that the management is actually in favour of the strike may be confirmed.

(c) The supervisory staff actively joined in the strike and instigated workers under them to down tools and go away. Almost all the foremen have struck work.

(d) The workers in general specially the literate people already had a strong anti-British feeling among them.

(e) They know that their jobs are assured and the management would take no disciplinary step against them, firstly because they are thought to be in favour of the strike and secondly because almost all the workers including the supervisory staff are concerned and action cannot be taken against so many.”

On the 28th August over 4,000 work-people attended the plant but, in the absence of foremen and supervisory staff, very little could be accomplished. On the same day, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, one of the Directors of the Company, who had gone to Jamshedpur, broadcast an appeal, copies of which were also distributed in pamphlet form, to the workers to return. On the 3rd September the workers resumed in large numbers probably 80 per cent of the Foremen and Supervisory staff and about 60 per cent of

labourers. In the interval, Government had on 1st September 1942 issued a notification* bringing employment

in the Tata Iron and Steel Company within the purview of the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance and this appears to have had a very salutary effect. On 21st September 1942, the Deputy Commissioner

[†]In Appendix D. of Singhbhum issued a clear † order under section 4 of the Ordinance to prevent people employed in the Tata Iron and

Steel Company at Jamshedpur from running away because they were advised to do so by rumour mongers.

(24) POLICE STRIKE AT JAMSHEDPUR, AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1942.

On the 20th August, 1942, the very day on which the strike at the Tata Iron and Steel Company commenced, some 70 constables of the Jamshedpur district force led by constable Ramanand Tewari approached the Additional Superintendent of Police at Jamshedpur with a list of their grievances most

PROGRAMME.

(1) The new crop is ready. The British, mean-minded dacoits, will take away your foodgrains to distant countries to feed their mean and shameless army. Destroy the railway line and telegraph wire making it impossible for the trains to run.

(2) Burn down police-station, Post Office and Courts. Loot liquor houses also so that this wicked Government may be maimed and brought to its knees.

(3) Resign from Government service. The students should stop going to school and lawyers give up practice, otherwise they will be forced to do it.

(4) The traders should make a social boycott of the British and Government servants and they should not sell anything to them. I have full confidence in the Muslim tailors, washermen and *bidi*-makers of Palamau because they are poor people and realise the sufferings of the poor. Because you are poor, you are bold, courageous and respectable. Let you do your duty.

Long live Islam.

Long live spirit of Hussain.

Long live free India.

Long live Maulana Azad,

Long live Jamiat-u-Ulema-i-Hind, Palamau.

Long live revolution.

A GOOD MESSAGE FOR THE MUSLIM STUDENTS OF PALAMAU (Translation of an Urdu leaflet).

Faded flowers of motherland, strayed passersby ! The fire of rebellion kindled in the country has now developed into a flame, but the students of Palamau are still considering themselves as neutral are the Indian Muslims not a party to this independence movement ? Is it true that this independence movement is producing no effect on the Indian Muslims ? Have not the Muslims been affected by the dearth and scarcity of commodities ? Do not the shots fired by the British dogs on the Frontier Muslims, the dying faces of innocent children and the sight of Muslim women being outraged produce any effect on the Muslims ? Fie on you ! Why do you not ask your Quaid (Leader) as to why he keeps silent even at the sight of bullets in the Frontier ? Why does he not seek a way out ? I do not say that he should let the Muslim League join in this battle for freedom. Your Quaid has not the courage enough to go to jail. Behold ! the leader of the Muslims is he whom the British wolves had taken to South Africa and kept there and ———(illegible) his life was in danger. That he and Pandit Nehru reached Berlin by throwing dust in the eyes of these monkeys, is another thing.

A leader is one who plays with fire. One who welcomes death is brave. Ask your Quaid as to why his heart is not moved by the bullets fired on the Muslims of the Frontier. Yes, it is not moved, revenge has got to be taken from these Muslims. They are never Muslims. They are the co-religionists : Sadique and Mir Jafar of whom Iqbal has said : —

Jafar from Bengal, Sadique from Deccan,

A disgrace to faith, a disgrace to religion, a disgrace to motherland.

Aye ! The same Sadique is conspiring against Sultan Tipu by joining hands with the British ———(illegible). The very Mir Jafar is again the friend of the British. You should be afraid of the time that is coming. Today you are a favourite of the British. No tax is levied on you ; but it is pity that you are sailing in a boat which is soon going to sink. You are taking shelter in a house the of which is on the verge of collapse. Muslims, if you are brave let you give proof of your bravery. Let you rid the country of the mean British.

Aye the helmet and the armour too are the ornaments of Islam,
How long would you merely don the garb of a pilgrim ?
Finally pass it on to others after reading it yourself.

Long live Free India ; Long live motherland ;

Patriots, let you die !

Long live revolution !

(75) BANDE MATARAM. (Translation of a Hindi leaflet).

Victory to Mahatma Gandhi.

brethren,

To-day some yes-men, servile service-holders hankering after bread and Rai Bahadurs and Rai Sahibs ho being slaves for centuries are imbued with the spirit of slavery, tell you that the war of independence, being conducted on wrong lines, and that by removing railway lines and burning post offices it is the people who suffer. They argue that all this is violence which Mahatmaji does not like. Ask them what Mahatmaji wants after all. Does he want that while this mean Government is perpetrating all sorts of atrocities on us we should go on tolerating them like cowards and putting up with them like brutes ? Is such a life worth living ?

If they had been honest and had even a grain of self-respect in them they would have answered that Mahatmaji wanted that the British and the British Government should not be.....(blank). Not a pice should be contributed to this war which is for(blank). What to talk of money's not even moral support, in the words of Mahatma Gandhi, should be given. According to Mahatmaji's orders :—

- (1) You should not help in the war.
- (2) You should stop paying Chaukidari tax.
- (3) You should not co-operate with Government servants
- (4) You should consider yourself independent and a citizen of Free India.
- (5) You should stop the running of railway trains as much as possible.

APPENDIX B.

Notifications, orders and instructions issued by Government.

Secret letter from Y. A. Godbole, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Political Department, Special Section, no. 3198-C/152/42, dated Ranchi, the 7th August 1942, to all District Officers, including Additional Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad.

In continuation of my letter no. 2904-C. of 19th July 1942, I am directed to send you the following instructions regarding Government policy and the action you are to take in dealing with the Civil Disobedience movement.

2. From the utterances of leading Congressmen it is now almost certain that Congress will launch the movement. Notwithstanding the universal opposition which the Working Committee's Resolution has evoked, not only in this country but in the United Kingdom and the U. S. A., the All-India Congress Committee will, in all probability, endorse the substance of the Resolution. Probably only the details of the movement, such as the items to which disobedience will be directed, the places where the movement will first be started or the actual date on which the campaign will open now remain to be settled. Recent speeches of Congress leaders in Bihar indicate that the majority of them, at least for reasons of party discipline if not personal conviction, will proceed to implement the All-India Congress Committee's decision without delay. Bihar is thus most likely to be one of the areas in which the campaign will start. There will probably be no stage of preparation and the active stage will at once commence.

3. As soon as the All-India Congress Committee's decision is known, the Government of India will decide when action against the movement is to begin. As soon as the Central Government gives the signal the Provincial Government will then—

- (i) issue a notification under the Criminal Law Amendment Act declaring the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee of the Congress (though not the Indian National Congress as such) to be an unlawful association.

At the same time the Provincial Government will issue similar notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment Act in respect of—

- (ii) the Provincial Congress Committee with its Working, Executive and District and Subdivisional or other local or subordinate Committees,
- (iii) the Congress Socialist Party, and
- (iv) other organizations likely to participate in the movement.

4. District Officers will have to be on the lookout for other bodies being organized under new names but with the object of supporting and carrying on the movement and if they notice any such they will at once make a report about them to Government so that notifications declaring them to be unlawful may also be issued without delay.

5. The first aim will be to deprive the movement of organization by arresting all leaders. I am enclosing herewith a list divided into two parts, A and B, showing district by district:—

- (A) the more important leaders of the Province who are likely to organize and participate in the movement; and
- (B) the less important ones.

You will see that the lists include not only Congressmen as such, but also members of other parties who, it is believed, will be with the Congress in this movement. Their party affiliations are indicated by letters which are explained in the enclosure. It is understood that the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, is sending to Superintendents of Police extracts from these lists.

As soon as the notifications referred to hereabove are issued, Government will send you by telegram or telephone a signal, viz., the single word "ADOLF" on receipt of which you will at once proceed to arrest under Defence Rule 132 all the persons named in the List A. Orders authorizing their detention under Rule 26(1) (b) will be passed by Government before the signals issue. If, however, you see good reason such as the person concerned being too ill or declaring publicly or in writing handed over to you that he will not in any way help or participate in the movement you may in your discretion postpone his arrest and report the fact to Government. Similar action will be taken by you in respect of persons named in the List B, on receipt of the signal "BENITO."

Each District Officer will be primarily concerned with the arrest of the persons named in the lists who belong to his own district, but it may happen that when the orders to arrest are received, persons on List A or B, who usually reside in other districts, are present in his district. In this case they will be arrested wherever they may be at the time.

In case of members of the All-India Congress Committee, the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, ex-Ministers and Members of the Legislature, the arrest should be made, if possible, by the District Officer personally. Where this is impossible, the District Officer should direct the Superintendent of Police or Subdivisional Officer to make the arrest. At the time of making the arrest, the person arrested should be informed of the law and the order under which he is being arrested.

Further instructions regarding arrest and detention are given below in paragraphs 11 to 13.

6. Simultaneously with the issue of the notifications declaring the Congress Committees, etc., to be unlawful, Government will issue notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Sections 17E and 17A—

- (1) freezing the funds of these bodies; and

- (2) ordering the seizure of the places or buildings used by these unlawful associations.

On receipt of the latter, these places are to be seized at once.

Reports should be submitted to Government promptly as soon as any new places or buildings are brought into use by any unlawful association so as to enable Government to notify them also.

Appropriate orders for carrying out the seizure of the funds of these associations will issue simultaneously with the notification about their freezing.

The time is not yet for you to return to your work. The bureaucratic British Government have not ascended to lend ears to your protests against (1) the mysteriously sudden and unprovoked insult and ; of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders, (2) against the repressive policy of the British rnment generally and (3) particularly against the brutal uncalled for and indiscriminate hitting and ing down of unarmed Indians to death all over the country. Remember that it is for these reasons your efficient hands, so long energetically engaged in furthering British Government's war efforts in elief that they were thereby hastening the dawn of India's freedom, have been smoothly withdrawn the machineries.

Comrades, This does not mean that you have to stay away from work for very long. Swaraj is ly at sight. Your unique strike has brought it very near to us all. Arrogant imperialism has already ed the last mortal blow at your hands. Already it is gasping for breath. If only you stay out for e while it will come down on its knees before Mahatma Gandhi and sue for peace. That day is not f. Every day you keep away from work, you bring that day nearer still.

All the eighty mills of Ahmedabad are on strike ; four Bombay mills are already with you and the rest oon join ; the Mysore Steel Workers have already laid down their tools. The workers in the tta Port Commissioners are out and not a crane is moving. The Aluminium Manufacturing any Limited of Dum Dum, the Dhakeswari Cotton Mills of Dacca and six other mills of Serampore ready with you. Many more industries are following your heroic example and your correct lead before long the British Government must bend.

Carry on brave comrades. Your action will inspire workers in other parts of India.

LONG LIVE REVOLUTION.

Published by Bengal P. C. C.

(78) TO ALL EMPLOYEES OF THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE ISSUED BY GENERAL MANAGER, TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, JAMSHEDPUR.

I have repeatedly warned you against mischief makers and I have cautioned you not to believe false urs which are only intended to excite your minds. A glaring example of this has come to my notice wish that you should all consider it carefully.

In a vernacular Paper entitled " Bande Mataram " printed in Bombay, a report was published dated hedpur 27th August, from which I give a few abstracts. The untruths and totally unfounded ments are so glaringly false that no further comments are required by me as all of you who are living is town will be able to judge best what to think of such reports and you will form your own opinion such reports are circulated —

" Bande Mataram "

Dated 31st August 1942.

" Rivers of blood flowing through Jamshedpur "

" Serious slaughter of thousands of workmen "

" Cruelty and slaughter such as will put to shame the deeds of Jallianwallabagh "

More than ten thousand wounded.

" The white Officials having failed in their attempt not to let the news of the total strike at hedpur being known to the rest of the world are now using great cruelty in order to compel the ning of the works. ".

" Fire on crowds and in the Chawls ".

" Last night, the prominent foremen who are the leaders of the strike were arrested in their homes. were then tied with ropes and taken round the homes and chawls of the workmen. A very largely ded meeting of the workmen was held in Jamshed Chowk to protest against the treatment. The pean Regiments slaughtered this crowd by machine guns. Three thousand workmen were killed and than ten thousand were wounded. After this the white regiments went into the homes of the men and opened fire. "

" In connection with the fearful happenings at Jamshedpur Mr. J. R. D. Tata proceeded to New Delhi to try and get an interview with the Viceroy. "

" Dead bodies left uncared for. "

" Thousands of corpses of those who were killed by the firing are still lying in the Chowk, and the ded workmen are struggling uncared for ".

" Doctors forbidden to help "

" The doctors who rushed to the help of the wounded were prevented by the European regiment from ring help. There are channels of blood in the maidan and the cries of the wounded are rending the

" The fearful action taken by the authorities of the Munitions Production Plants at Jamshedpur, e and Jubbulpore in order to resume work has no equal in the world's history

The greatest repression is being enforced on the leaders of the workmen. Red hot nails are being d into their mouths, nose, ears and bodies "

may supply the press in advance with copies of statements that they propose to make on arrest it is essential to see that these are not published. The editors will be warned therefore that no statement by any arrested person is to be published. This applies to all arrested persons and not only to those on the A and B lists. In this connection attention is invited to my letter no. 3278-C. of the 23rd November 1940.

12. After the persons on the A and B lists have been arrested it will be necessary to use discrimination in arrests in order to avoid rapid overcrowding of the jails. Mass arrests should, if possible, be avoided and action should be concentrated on the organizers and ringleaders or those who resort to violence. In some cases this restriction may not be possible, e.g., in cases of picketing or rioting: but as a general rule arrests should be kept as low as is safe. No individual should be arrested merely because he is a member of one or more of the associations declared unlawful.

13. As soon as any arrest is made under Defence Rule 132 you will submit a report to Government who will then pass orders under Rules 26(1) (6) and 26(5) authorizing the detention of the person and his being kept in custody in a particular jail. Government intend to confine prisoners classified in Division I in the Hazaribagh, Bhagalpur and Motihari Old Jails. Division III prisoners will be confined in the Patna Camp Jail. Division I prisoners arrested in Bhagalpur Division may be sent direct to Bhagalpur Jail and those arrested in Tirhut Division to Motihari Old Jail. All other Division I prisoners may be sent to Hazaribagh Jail till further orders. Unless, therefore, you receive any other instruction you will arrange to transfer the persons arrested, in batches of suitable size and with the necessary escort, to the jails mentioned above on the assumption that Government have passed orders authorising such a course.

Separate orders will issue as to the place where members of the All-India Working Committee are to be ultimately confined. But in the first instance they will be dealt with as stated above.

14. I am to inform you that jail accommodation for upper class prisoners is very limited and, therefore, it is necessary that you should ask your Magistrates to be strict in applying the rules as to classification of *convicts* whenever they sentence an accused to imprisonment for any offence connected with the movement and indicate his class on the warrant of commitment to jail. Your general instruction to them should be that whenever they have any reasonable doubt as to the proper class to which a prisoner should be allocated, they should decide in favour of the lower of the two classes. It should be borne in mind that classifications of prisoners in Divisions I and II require confirmation by Government.

In the case of *persons taken into custody under Rule 132 and finally detained under Rule 26 (I) (b)* the classification will be finally determined by Government in the Judicial Department. To enable them to do this you will have to furnish Government, as far as possible, and without any delay, with full and accurate information about the social status, education, pecuniary circumstances and past convictions of the prisoners, if any. But immediately on arrest it will be necessary for the District Magistrate to make a preliminary classification of these prisoners in order to decide to which jail they are to be sent. In the A and B lists the appropriate classification has been indicated as far as information is at present available. The general principles governing classification into Divisions I, II and III were explained in my letter no. 870-C., dated the 10th March 1941.

15. Once the movement starts, Government will require from you frequent reports of progress. District Magistrates should submit a weekly report direct to the Chief Secretary with copy to the Divisional Commissioner every Monday and between times should report by telegram any development of which they consider Government should have immediate information. The telegram may ordinarily be *en clair* unless the District Magistrate considers a cypher telegram advisable.

16. This letter is to be treated as SECRET and kept in your personal custody and its contents are to be disclosed to your subordinate officers only as the need for such disclosure arises from time to time.

Memo. no. 3198—C/152/42, dated Ranchi, the 7th August 1942, by Y. A. Godbole, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, all Superintendents of Police including Additional Superintendents of Police, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur, all Commissioners of Divisions, all Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, S. K. Das, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Judicial Department and Inspector-General of Prisons.

The 9th August 1942.

No. 1-C.(P).—Whereas the Governor of Bihar is of opinion that the Association known as the All-India Congress Committee and every branch and committee thereof, and every other association which is formed or continues in aid of, or with the intention of furthering or assisting, directly or indirectly, the objects or operations of the All-India Congress Committee, has for its object interference and does interfere with the administration of the law and the maintenance of law and order and constitutes a danger to the public peace;

Now, therefore, the Governor of Bihar in exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), hereby declares to be unlawful the said All-India Congress Committee and every branch and committee thereof and every other association aforesaid whether such branch or committee or other association is formed or continues with any name or title indicating that it is part of the said All-India Congress Committee or has the intention of furthering or assisting, directly or indirectly, the objects or operations of the said All-India Congress Committee or is formed or continues without any distinctive title or name.

The 9th August 1942.

No. 2-C. (P).—Whereas the Governor of Bihar is of opinion that the Association known as the All-India Congress Working Committee and every branch and committee thereof, and every other association which is formed or continues in aid of or with the intention of furthering or assisting, directly or indirectly, the objects or operations of the All-India Congress Working Committee, has for its object interference and does interfere with the administration of the law and the maintenance of law and order and constitutes a danger to the public peace;

TRANSLATION OF A HINDI LEAFLET.

Read it yourself and read out to others.

My aborigines brethren !

Are you dead or devoid of respect ? By holding out the temptation of a few currency notes, they enlist you in the army, but you are made to clean the latrine of the Whites, while your mothers and sisters are insulted. Did you not witness the atrocities the Subdivisional Officer and the Police perpetrated on your innocent mothers and sisters on the last market day ? Yours are the commodities ut you cannot sell them at the rate you choose. If you do not sell as directed by the officers, you are but up in jails. You are beaten. Your commodities are caused to be looted. Do you like all this ? Lo, never. If you want to save the honour of your mothers and sisters and to maintain the prestige of the country, do not be enlisted in the army, do not obey the orders of Government. Do not pay the ' Hat tax ; cut wires, remove railway lines and burn post offices, courts, etc.

Shout " Victory to the aborigines "

By

An Aboriginee.

(90) CONGRESS SAMACHAR. (Translation of Hindi bulletin).

Do or die.

Do or die.

24th August 1942.

Highhandedness of White soldiers in the neighbourhood of Bhagalpore. In Mayaganj, the White soldiers took two young women to Mr. Grant's bungalow and outraged their modesty there. The condition one of them is very serious in the Sadr hospital. The other is untraced. The White (soldiers) have so forcibly outraged the modesty of women of Ganrachakki. Full reports are not available. Enquiries are being made. A relation of Babu Lakhi Prasad Dhandhania, a gentry of the town, while going to Gdishpur, was forced to work for hours in the repair of a damaged bridge.

..... (illegible). At Jichcho, Sadr and in the adjoining villages, the White soldiers opened machinegun on unarmed people. At Akbarnagar also, it is said machinegun was opened.

Search.—The house of Babu Mahabir Prasad, municipal commissioner, was searched.

Arrests.—Many enthusiastic Marwari youths of the town were arrested, among whom names of.... (illegible), son of Shri Harnarayan Jain and of Mahabir Prasad Jhunjhunwala are worth mentioning.

Railway line cut.—The railway line between Pasraha and Narayanpur was cut at three places. At Narayanpur, two bombs were dropped from an aeroplane, but no loss is reported.

From all over the province.

Sepoy mutiny.—In Shahabad, a pitched battle is going on between the British soldiers and the Indian soldiers, under the leadership of Wahid Ali and Shahid. At Peshawar, a fight between the British soldiers on the one side and the Pathan, the Punjabi and Indian soldiers on the other is going on.

commendable action of Muslim students.—The Muslim Students' Federation has vehemently condemned and opposed the resolution of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League.

Bombs dropped again.—In north Lucknow bombs were dropped for the third time.

Mills closed.—Big Jute Mills, Cotton Mills and Iron works of India have been closed. In the fight for independence both the workers and mill owners have joined.

Stock exchange closed.—At Calcutta, Madras and Bombay stock exchange is closed.

International.

commendable work of the Indian overseas.—Under Dr. Diwan Seth 2,000 Indians are ready to go to India for helping and co-operating in India's struggle for independence. It is possible, they might arrive here in the coming week fully equipped with arms. 4,000 Indians of Shanghai are fully determined to take part in India's struggle for independence.

All the world over, the brutal repressive policy adopted by the tyrannical Britishers is being strongly criticised and sympathy for India is growing.

Editorial.

Will you still remain unmoved ? Reports of oppression and atrocity perpetrated by the White soldiers are being received daily. Our mothers and sisters are being outraged in broad daylight. Will our brothers still continue to flatter the British, will they still go on serving them and remain their slaves ? At such a critical hour it is the duty of every one of us, rich and poor, Hindus and Muslims, to forget our mutual differences, play our part in this war of independence and exterminate this worthless British Government.

* * * * *

It is a matter of great surprise that our police brethren (of Bhagalpur) are relying on the British after hearing the news of sepoy mutiny in the different provinces of India. The time is come when we should rise against the British. Then our victory is certain.

Editor—P. Z.

Request.—Please pass it on to others after reading it yourself.

BRITISH SOLDIERS THE RENOWNED HEROES OF DUNKIRK AND SINGAPORE ARE EXHIBITING THEIR VALOUR IN INDIA BY BURNING HOMES, KILLING UNARMED AND RAPING INDIAN WOMEN.

BHAGALPUR :

22nd September 1942.

FREE INDIA.

Publicity Department.

The 9th August 1942.

No. 8-C.(P).—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17-A of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908) the Governor of Bihar hereby notifies the places described in the schedule hereto annexed to be places which in his opinion are used for the purposes of an unlawful association.

The Schedule.

1. Any place used as office of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee;
2. Any place used as office of a District Congress Committee;
3. Any place used as office of a Subdivisional Congress Committee;
4. Any place used as office of a Thana Congress Committee;
5. Any place used as office of the Bihar Congress Working Committee;
6. Any place used as office of the Bihar Congress Executive Committee;
7. Any place used as office of the Congress Socialist Party and branch thereof.

The 9th August 1942.

No. 9-C.(P).—Whereas the Governor of Bihar has reason to believe that the All-India Spinners' Association, the Khaddar Bhandar, the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, has in its custody monies, securities and credits which are being used and are intended to be used for the purposes of an unlawful association;

Now, therefore, the Governor of Bihar in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section section 17-E of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), hereby prohibits the

All-India Spinners' Association Khaddar Bhandar Bihar Provincial Congress Committee from paying, delivering or transferring or otherwise dealing in any other manner whatsoever with the said monies, securities and credits save in accordance with written orders of the Government of Bihar.

The 9th August 1942.

No. 10-C.(P).—Whereas the Governor of Bihar has reason to believe that the Trustees of the Central Relief Fund have in their custody as such trustees monies, securities and credits which are used and are intended to be used for the purposes of an unlawful association;

Now, therefore, the Governor of Bihar in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 17-E of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), hereby prohibits the Trustees of the Bihar Central Relief Fund from paying, delivering, or transferring or otherwise dealing in any other manner whatsoever with the said monies, securities and credits save in accordance with written orders of the Government of Bihar.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

Y. A. GODBOLE,

Chief Secretary to Government.

The 10th August 1942.

No. 153-C. (P).—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17-A of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor of Bihar hereby notifies the places described in the Schedule hereto annexed to be places which in his opinion are used for the purposes of an unlawful association.

The Schedule.

1. Any place used as office of the Provincial Committee of the Congress Socialist Party;
2. Any place used as office of the Council of Action of the said Provincial Committee of the Congress Socialist Party; and
3. Any place used as office of any Local Committee of the said Provincial Committee of the Congress Socialist Party.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

Y. A. GODBOLE,

Chief Secretary to Government

The 10th August 1942.

No. 154-C. (P).—Whereas the Governor of Bihar has reason to believe that the Provincial Committee of the Congress Socialist Party has in its custody monies, securities and credits which are being used and are intended to be used for the purposes of an unlawful association;

Now, therefore, the Governor of Bihar in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (5) of section 17-E of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), hereby prohibits the

Provincial Committee of the Congress Socialist Party Council of Action of the Provincial Committee of the Congress Socialist Party from paying, delivering or transferring or otherwise dealing in any other manner whatsoever with the said monies, securities and credits save in accordance with written orders of the Government of Bihar.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

Y. A. GODBOLE,

Chief Secretary to Government

APPENDIX K.

PART I.

of persons, other than Jails Officers and Police Officers, who were rewarded for good work during the Civil Disturbances, 1942.

PATNA DIVISION.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence.	Whether title, honour, sanad or any other reward.	Remarks.
rasidh Narayan	Medical Officer	Arwal, Gaya	Gold watch valued at Rs. 250.	
agdish Narayan	Zamindar	Nabinagar, Gaya	Ditto.	
agwati Prashad an Sinha.	Do.	Chandergarh, P. O. and police-station Nabi-nagar, Gaya.	Ditto.	
Nehal Absan, L	Pleader	Barh	Silver watch valued at Rs. 150.	
Iathura Prasad	Non-official	Hilsa Bazar, Patna	Ditto.	
neshwar Prasad	Ditto	Nagarnausa, police-station Chandi, residing at Hilsa (Patna).	Ditto.	
rbans Narayan	Ditto	Ekangarsarai, Patna	Ditto.	
nal Marwari ...	Proprietor, Mills.	Islampore, Patna	Ditto.	
akim Nasar ...	Non-official	Ekangarsarai, Patna	Ditto.	
h Narain Lal	Sub-Inspector of Schools.	Masaurhi, Patna	Ditto.	
hauri Shiva-Sahay.	Deputy Inspector of Schools.	Dinapur	Ditto.	Rs.
Abdul Hamid	Physical Instructor	Science College, Patna	Cash reward of	75
... ...	Night Chaukidar	Ditto	Ditto	30
... ...	Mali	Ditto	Ditto	20
shun and 8 tis.	... ...	Ditto	Ditto	Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each
odar Prasad...	Head clerk	Patna College	Ditto	35
edar Nath	Accountant	Ditto	Ditto	25
rwan and 2	.....	Ditto	Ditto	10 each
anul Huq ...	Clerk of the Deputy Inspector of Schools.	Dinapur	Ditto	20
... ...	Motor Driver of Sub-divisional Officer.	Sasaram	Ditto	20
n ...	Ditto	Buxar	Ditto	20
Misra ...	Subdivisional Officer of Nawadah.	.....	Rai Sahib.	
lliot, I.O.S. ...	Subdivisional Officer	Buxar	M. B. E.	
shid Ahmad...	Pilot Instructor, Bihar Flying Club.	Patna	M. B. E.	
dit Narayan	Subdivisional Officer (Sadr).	Patna	Rai Bahadur.	
hwar Prasad	Zamindar and Advocate	Gaya	Rai Bahadur.	
suzzaman ...	Officiating Executive Engineer.	Dehri Division	Khan Sahib.	
yid Akhtar avi.	Subdivisional Officer	Patna City	Ditto.	
'indheshwari ca.	Deputy Magistrate	Shahabad	Rai Sahib	
esh Chandra	Mains Superintendent, Patna Electric Company, Limited.	Patna	Ditto.	
Upadhyay ...	Sub-Inspector of Excise	Patna	Silver watch valued at Rs. 150.	

ORDER.

The 80th August 1942.

No. 229-C. (P).—Whereas serious damage has been caused to public roads and obstructions have been created which interfere with traffic, and whereas there is apprehension that further damage of this nature may be caused to such roads and that further obstructions may be created.

Now, therefore, the Governor of Bihar in exercise of the power vested in the Provincial Government by Rule 12(1) of the Defence of India Rules is pleased to order as follows:—

Between the hours of 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. no person other than military troops, police and Magistrates accompanying them may use any of the roads mentioned in the Schedule given below.

This order will take effect from today and will remain in force for one month.

THE SCHEDULE.

1. Patna City-Bakhtiarpur-Barh-Mokamah ;
2. Bakhtiarpur-Bihar-Nawadah-Rajauli-Kodarma-Singhrawan ;
3. Nawadah-Gaya ;
4. Patna-Digha-Dinapore-Manair-Arrah ;
5. Patna (New Capital)-Dinapore ;
6. Dinapore-Khagaul ;
7. Arrah-Bikramganj-Sasaram ;
8. The portion of the Grand Trunk Road from Singhrawan to Sasaram ;
9. Gaya-Dhobi ;
10. Gaya-Sherghati.

NOTE.—The roads mentioned above include any portions of the said roads which pass through towns and villages.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

Y. A. GODBOLE,

Chief Secretary to Government.

The 21st August 1942.

No. 90-C. C.—Whereas the Government of Bihar is satisfied of the existence of an emergency arising from the outbreak of widespread disorder in the Province ;

Now, therefore, the Governor of Bihar is pleased to declare that the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance no. II of 1942), is in force in the Province.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

Y. A. GODBOLE

Chief Secretary to Government.

The 22nd August 1942.

No. 392-C. (P).—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance no. II of 1942), the Governor of Bihar is pleased to appoint the persons named in the first column of the table below to be Special Judges for the areas respectively specified against each such person in the second column of that table:—

Names of Special Judges.	Areas for which appointed.
1	2
1. R. B. Beevor, I.C.S. ...	... District of Patna.
2. Rai Bahadur B. P. Pandey ...	... District of Gaya.
3. A. Mukherji, I.C.S. ...	... District of Bhagalpur.
4. T. G. N. Ayyar, I.C.S. ...	... District of Monghyr.
5. D. E. Reuben, I.C.S. ...	... Districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Palamau
6. R. L. Narasimham, I.C.S. ...	... Districts of Manbhum and Singhbhum.*
7. Rai Bahadur Ram Prasad Ghosal ...	... Subdivision of Dhalbhum.
8. Babu Brij Bilas Prasad ...	... Subdivision of Dhanbad.
9. V. Ramaswami, I.C.S. ...	... District of Shahabad.
10. J. I. Blackburn, I.C.S. ...	... District of Purnea.
11. A. Salisbury, I.C.S. ...	... District of Darbhanga.
12. Rai Bahadur A. N. Banerji ...	... Districts of Muzaffarpur and Champaran.
13. B. P. Jamuar ...	... District of Saran.

* Excluding the subdivisions of Dhalbhum and Dhanbad.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

Y. A. GODBOLE,

Chief Secretary to Government.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION—concl'd.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence.	Whether title, honour, sanad or any other reward.	Remarks.
Babu Bhagwat Prashad Singh.	Zamindar and Ferry Farmer.	Monghyr ...	Silver watch valued at Rs. 100.	
Chabila Singh ...	Head Telephone Linesman.	Do. ...	Cash reward of Rs. 50	
Moti Singh... ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto " 25	
Sri Chandra Mauli Deo...	Zamindar ...	Ula, Monghyr	Gun Rs. 800	(Free license.)
Babu Dip Narayan Singh	Inspector of Monghyr Wards Estate.	Monghyr ...	" " 200	Ditto.
Mr. N. Baksi, I.C.S. ...	District Magistrate ...	Do. ...	C. I. E.	
Mr. S. Narendra Kumar Banerji.	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.	Do. ...	Rai Bahadur.	
Mr. S. Shamsud-daula Nasir ud-din Haider.	Senior Deputy Collector	Do. ...	Khan Bahadur.	
Babu Kulanand Jha ...	Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector.	Do. ...	Made permanent.	
" Sirinivas Pande ...	Sub-Deputy Collector...	Do. ...	Promoted to Deputy Collectorship.	
Mr. H. W. Stewart ...	Agricultural Engineer, Sabour.	Bhagalpur ...	M. B. E.	
Mr. Abdur Rashid ...	Zamindar, Sabour ...	Do. ...	Khan Sahib.	
Mr. J. N. Bal ...	Civil Surgeon ...	Purnea ...	Rai Bahadur.	
Mr. S. Braj Bihari Singh	Subdivisional Officer, Kishanganj.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
Babu Ram Saran Dubey	Merchant, Landholder, and Honorary Magistrate.	Do. ...	Rai Sahib.	
Mr. Md. Safiruddin ...	Zamindar, Rupauli ...	Do. ...	Ditto.	
Babu Bankim Chanda Ghosh.	Subdivisional Officer, Dumka.	Santal Parganas	Ditto.	
Babu Devendra Nath Misra.	Sardar, Kumrabad	Ditto	Cash Rs. 300	
Babu Srikrishna Sahay	Forester, Katikund ...	Ditto	" 150	
Mr. Sagram Hembrom, M.B.E.	Parganait, Katikund ...	Ditto	" 100	
Babu Bhagwat Hembrom	Parganait, Narganj ...	Ditto	" 100	
Mr. Samuel Charles Marandi.	Parganait, Sun de r-pahari.	Ditto	" 100	
Mr. Mathias Marandi	Parganait, Raksi ...	Ditto	" 25	
Mr. Manik Murmu ...	,, Kasma ...	Ditto	" 25	
Mr. Nijri	Sardar, Kunjbona bungalow.	Ditto	" 25	
Mr. of Matibhani ..	Circle ...	Ditto	" 25	
Mr. of Amartan Circle	... ...	Ditto	" 25	
Mr. of Karamtanr ...	.....	Ditto	" 25	
Sahib H. K. Roy ...	Sardar, Geria	Ditto	" 25	
Mr. Tewari ...	Sardar, Godda	Ditto	" 25	
Mr. Hansdah ...	Ditto	Ditto	" 25	
Mr. Pd. Misra ...	Ditto	Ditto	" 25	
Mr.ul Jabbar and 22 hers.	Village Raksi, Santal Parganas.	Ditto	" 400	
Mr. Bahadur Chandi asad Misra.	District Engineer ...	Monghyr ...	M. B. E.	
Mr. Sarat Chandra ikherji.	Subdivisional Officer ..	Jamui, Monghyr	Rai Bahadur.	
Mr. Sayid Abdul Hayat	Pleader ...	Kishanganj, Purnea	Khan Sahib.	
Mr. Kumode Bandhu atterjee.	Station Master, Kiul Jn., E. I. Ry.	Kiul (Monghyr)	George Medal.	
Nukul Chandra Das	Headmaster, Zila School.	Purnea	Silver watch valued at Rs. 150.	

The Schedule.

1. Muzaffarpur-Hajipur road	} Except such portions of these roads as pass through any Municipality.
2. Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi road	..	..	..
3. Muzaffarpur-Pusa road ..	..	..	..
4. Muzaffarpur-Rewa Ghat road	..	..	..
5. Muzaffarpur-Motihari road ..	..	..	..
6. Muzaffarpur-Mahua road via Maniari ..	..	..	..

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

Y. A. GODBOLE,

Chief Secretary to Government.

**FORM OF PERMIT FOR ENTRY TO RAILWAY PREMISES DECLARED PROTECTED PLACES
IN NOTIFICATION 228-C (P) OF 20TH AUGUST 1942.**

Names of District of issue

Permit (here enter name, father's
name and address).....
to enter railway premises at

..... Station

for the purpose of

(a) travelling to Station
or (b) attending to business at the station, viz. taking delivery of goods

or

or

*Signed.**Sub-Inspector of Police.**Magistrate.**Commissioned Officer of His Majesty's Forces.*

Official Seal.

INTERNAL SECURITY OPERATION ORDER No. I.*Ranchi, Palamau and Gaya Districts.*

[NOTE.—To be read with Part II, paragraph (21)—Collective Responsibility.]

A patrol train will leave Barkakana at 7.30 A.M. on 6th September 1942 and will include two First Class bogies, two Third Class bogies, and one covered wagon for use as a kitchen.

2. One Havildar and 12 armed police will join the train on the evening of 5th September 1942 or the early morning of 6th September 1942. This force will come from Dhanbad.

3. *Troops.*—Two sections of British troops under an officer will join the train at Barkakana.4. *Magistrates.*—A Magistrate will be deputed by the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi to join the train at Barkakana and to accompany it as far as Barwadih, whence he will return by an ordinary passenger train.

5. Magistrates to be deputed by the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau will join the train at Barwadih. The Deputy Commissioner himself will accompany the train, if possible.

6. A Magistrate with an armed force from Gaya district will meet the train at Hussainabad and will accompany it for the rest of its journey as far as Dehri-on-Son.

Time-Table.

6th September 1942—

7.30 A.M.—Leave Barkakana.—On the way a march will be arranged from Khelari to McKluskieganj.
Halt night at Barwadih.

7th September 1942—

7.30 A.M.—Leave Barwadih; evening arrive Garhwa Road—spend night there.

8th September 1942—

7.30 A.M.—Leave Garhwa Road. Spend night at Mohammadganj.

9th September 1942—

7.30 A.M.—Leave Mohammadganj. Spend night at Hussainabad.

PART II.

List of Jails Officers who were given rewards for doing good work during the Civil Disturbances of 1942.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence.	Reward.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
abu Tarkeswar Nath	Assistant Jailor	... Bhagalpur Central Jail	50	
aulavi Niaz Mohamad	Steam Engineer	... Ditto	250	
ishun Mistry	Blacksmith	... Ditto	75	
ishun Singh	Chief Head Warder	... Ditto	50	
ppi Ram	Head Warder	... Ditto	40	
druddin	Ditto.	... Ditto	40	
hdeo Singh	Warder	... Ditto	40	
mpat Singh	Do.	... Ditto	40	
idar Pd. Tewari	Do.	... Ditto	40	
ninuddin	Do.	... Ditto	40	
chidanand Rajhans	Do.	... Ditto	40	
redar Singh	Do.	... Ditto	40	
nak Lal Misra	Do.	... Ditto	40	
la Das	Do.	... Ditto	40	
Idique Khan	Do.	... Ditto	40	
arosi Das	Do.	... Ditto	40	
res Mohan Singh	Do.	... Ditto	40	
meshwar Das	Do.	... Ditto	40	
dha Mohan Jha	Do.	... Ditto	40	
l. Rafiq	Do.	... Ditto	40	
shi Lall	Do.	... Ditto	40	
khram Gope	Do.	... Ditto	40	
sudeo Singh no. 2	Do.	... Ditto	20	
ul Hassan	Do.	... Ditto	20	
aturdhari Ram	Do.	... Ditto	20	
nsakal Singh	Do.	... Ditto	20	
hendra Singh	Do.	... Ditto	20	
ek Narain Jha	Do.	... Ditto	20	
nbilas Singh I	Do.	... Ditto	20	
neshwar Singh	Do.	... Ditto	20	
e Ram Choubey	Do.	... Ditto	20	
lika Singh	Do.	... Ditto	20	
mbilas Singh II	Do.	... Ditto	20	
rmeshwar Dayal Singh	Chief Head Warder	Buxar Central Jail	25	
jnandan Dubey	Offg. Head Warder	Ditto	20	
ineshwar Singh	Reserve Head Warder	Ditto	20	
rsingh Singh	Head Warder	Bankipur Jail	20	
mbhajan Ram	Warder	Ditto	15	
p Narain Singh and 18 other warders.	...	Buxar Central Jail	15 each.	
kaldeo Roy and 4 warders.	...	Sitamarhi sub jail	15 each.	
.. S. K. Roy	Deputy Superintendent	Ditto	50	

[**Note.**—To be read with Part II—paragraph 26—Safety of Europeans.]

Letter from Y. A. Godbole, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Political Department (Special Section), no. 4254-C. W.-176/42, dated Patna, the 20th October 1942, to Commissioner of the Tirhut Division.

SUBJECT.—Return of Europeans to their homes or places of business in the mufassil.

I am directed to communicate the following decisions of Government on the subject noted above your information and necessary action:—

(1) Government do not consider it to be safe yet for Europeans to return to their homes or places of business in the mufassil, especially to remote places, and they should be dissuaded from doing so.

(2) As regards staff of Sugar factories and planters' concerns, Government are prepared to arrange escort parties to visit their places of business for a few days at a time at reasonable intervals to enable them to carry on their work.

(3) While Government cannot impose any veto, planters and others must be made to understand that if they go to the mufassil they do so at their own risk. Government cannot provide static police guards for them and strongly advise them to provide their own body-guards to be used for defensive purposes only.

(4) They should also be clearly made to understand that they should return to assembly centres fix under orders of the Commissioner when they are warned to do so.

(5) They should also be warned that on no account should women and children go back to the mufassil at the present stage.

(6) They should also be required to send in to the authorities immediately any information that might indicate that fresh trouble is brewing.

[**Note.**—To be read with Part II, paragraph 36—Jail Accommodation.]

Letter from Y. A. Godbole, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Political Department (Special Section), no. 4328-C., dated Patna, the 22nd October 1942, to all District Office including the Additional Deputy Commissioner of Dhanbad, all Superintendents of Police including the Additional Superintendents of Police, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur, all Deputy Inspectors-General of Police and the Inspector-General of Police, Bihar.

I am directed to say that, owing to the large number of arrests made in connection with the present unlawful movement and general outbreak of crime a serious situation has arisen in most of the jails in the province. The number of convicted and under-trial prisoners is now more than 50 per cent above the total capacity of the jails and in some jails the population exceeds double the capacity. This has given rise to difficult problems in the administration of jails and it is imperative that immediate steps be taken by all concerned to reduce the jail population and keep it within manageable proportions. With this in view I am to make the following suggestions for your serious consideration. These, however, are not intended to fetter your discretion in individual cases.

2. Prisoners arrested in connection with the recent disturbances against whom there is insufficient or no evidence or persons taken into custody merely on suspicion should be released without delay. This does not apply to cases of detention under Rule 26(1)(b) of the Defence of India Rules or the cases in which it is to apply for orders under that rule. Cases of persons detained under Defence Rule 12 should be examined speedily and every attempt made to obtain final orders in these cases with the least possible delay.

3. The arrests of boys under 14 should be avoided as far as possible. If they have to be arrested and prosecuted a sentence of imprisonment should be given only when no other punishment will do. Similarly sending very old or infirm persons to jail should be avoided. This will not however apply to dacoits for whom, even though aged, there is no place other than the jail.

4. To relieve the pressure on the jail and generally to reduce the work of authorities connected with the investigation and trial of cases or the movement and the escorting of prisoners, it is essential to keep down the number of arrests. Mass arrests should therefore be avoided. While it is important, if further incidents or a recrudescence of lawlessness is to be avoided, that leaders and organisers who are still absconding should be captured, arrests of unimportant persons should be reduced to a minimum. Such arrests are the inevitable results of rounding up of whole villages or areas. If such operations are undertaken they should be only to arrest known organisers, leaders or absconders and not for discovering some offenders on the off chance of their being named or identified by witnesses later on. Otherwise the operations often add to the jail population by the arrests of villagers seeking to escape from a cord of troops and police out of sheer fright and no guilty conscience.

5. The task of restoring normal conditions with a proper respect for law and authority has now made considerable progress so that we may ordinarily ignore minor groups of young persons if they do not form an unlawful assembly or solitary individuals when they are doing nothing more serious than carrying the Congress Flag or peaceful picketing of a minor character or shouting routine slogans. Where it is necessary to make arrests and prosecute persons for a merely technical offence of unlawful assembly as distinguished from more serious ones a short sentence (say of 1 month) should suffice in the majority of cases. The action to be taken will of course depend on the object of the assembly and its character.

6. In the cases of young persons the suitability of a sentence of whipping instead of imprisonment where the law permits it should always be considered.

Memo. no. 4328-C., dated Patna the 22nd October 1942, by the Chief Secretary to Government of Bihar.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioners of the Patna Tirhut, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions for information.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence.	Title, honour, sanad or any other reward.	Remarks.
Y. Chattarji ...	Sub-Inspector ...	Dhanbad ...	I. P. Medal and a reward of Rs. 25.	Gallantry.
Singh ...	Constable ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Um Hussain ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ammad Jasim ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Gallantry Posthumous.
Singh ...	Constable ...	Purnea ...	Ditto ...	Gallantry.
Tafa Hussain ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Autar Singh ...	Do. ...	Gaya ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
N Dubey ...	Do. ...	Bhagalpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Kh Rahmat Ali ...	Do. ...	Do ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Gobind Rao ...	Ditto (temporary)	Patna ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
deo Singh ...	Constable ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Varud Haque ...	Sub-Inspector ...	Patna ...	Ditto ...	
Hash Prasoon Mitra ...	Inspector ...	Saran ...	Ditto ...	
Amad ...	.....	Do. ...	Ditto ...	
Has Prasoon Mitra ...	Sub-inspector ...	Saran ...	Ditto. Rs. 25	
Kat Jha ...	Constable ...	Purnea ...	.....
Am Tiwari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	25
Uddin ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	25
Khan ...	I. o. ...	Do. ...	.....	25
Md. Waziuddin ...	R. D. Sub-inspector ...	Do. ...	.....	20
Unfar Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	.....	25
Inspector Raven- var Pd. Dass, 294 sub-inspectors, const sub-inspec- , havildars and stables.	.....	Purnea ...	From Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each.	
Bishwar Dubey ...	Assistant Sub-inspector	Do. ...	.....	Rs. 25
Rezaque ...	Constable ...	Do. ...	.....	25
Rahim ...	Sub-inspector ...	Do. ...	.....	30
Khan ...	Assistant Sub-inspector	Do. ...	.....	30
reshwar Pd. Singh	Sub-inspector ...	Do. ...	.....	25
Prasad Singh ...	Assistant Sub-inspector	Do. ...	.....	25
Ishun Ram ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	.....	25
A Prasad Singh ...	Assistant Sub-inspector	Do. ...	.....	25
A Khan ...	Constable ...	Do. ...	.....	30
Ah Singh ...	Assistant Sub-inspector	Do. ...	.....	50
Mal Jadav ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	25
war Singh ...	Sub-inspector ...	Do. ...	.....	30
Nishi Lal ...	Offg. Assistant Sub- inspector.	Do. ...	.....	20
A Singh ...	Constable ...	Do. ...	.....	25
Gina Singh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	25
Ax ...	Havildar ...	Do. ...	.....	20
Ad Singh ...	Jawadar ...	Do. ...	.....	20
Hussain ...	Constable ...	Do. ...	.....	20
Taran Bose ...	Offg. Inspector ...	Champaran ...	Gold watch valued at 200	
Narain Verma ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Ditto 200	
Narain Sinha ...	Sub-inspector ...	Do. ...	Silver watch valued at 35	
Al Prasad ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Ditto 45	
ingh ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Ditto 45	
Ussain ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Ditto 35	

Granted partly for meritorious service and partly for good work done during the Civil Disturbances.

they should be stopped or arrested without resort to firing. All members of the force forming such cordons should be instructed so that if it is necessary to fire they should fire low at the legs. In no circumstances should any woman or child be fired upon.

3. To maintain a check over the special orders issued to local competent police officers to supplement the instructions outlined in the preceding paragraph a copy of any such special order of a duly empowered police officer should be submitted to the Deputy Inspector-General of the range *immediately* after issue. General orders should not ordinarily be issued without the previous approval of the superior authority mentioned above or in the case of Assistant Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police or the Superintendent of Police.

Memo. no. 507-C.W.-159/42, dated Patna, the 15th February 1943, by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar.

Copy (with enclosure) forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions; all District Officers including the Additional Deputy Commissioners, Dhanbad and Singhbhum; and Political Department for information.

2. All items in the schedule of notification no. 227-C.W. 159/42, dated the 23rd January 1943, Paragraph 2 to District Officers only. may, whenever possible, be clearly defined, surrounded by barbed wires and notice boards erected in prominent places.

ANNEXURE I.

Explanation of "Special Orders".—Special orders are orders normally issued in writing by an officer (not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police) to sentries, guards, patrols, small detachments, etc., to enable either an individual or individuals, or a police officer (below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police) on behalf of his force to apply, if necessary, such force as the superior officers who issue the orders consider it necessary to require for the proper performance of his duty. Such "Special" orders will, of necessity, be of local, or particular, application and may be either of a semi-permanent nature (e.g., sentries, small guards, detachments or patrols) or of a transient nature, terminating with the completion of a particular duty (e.g., special guards on Railway trains).

ANNEXURE II.

SAMPLE ORDERS.

I. Sample order for Road Patrols.

(1) The patrol shall consist of yourself (name.....), three armed constables and three choukidars (if possible, give names or numbers).

(2) The extent of the patrol is from Piru to Garhani on the Arrah-Sasaram road. The duties of the patrol are to protect the road and railway and the telegraph line between these two points and prevent any damage to or destruction of them.

(3) The departure of the patrol shall be reported in the station diary of Piru police-station. On arrival at Garhani the signature of the station master shall be taken and the patrol shall return to Piru by the first train in the morning. On return a report of any incident shall be made to the officer in charge of Piru police-station. At the bridge south of Garhani the village protection party shall be checked and their names noted.

(4) You shall challenge any suspected persons found on or close to the road or railway line or near the telegraph line and call upon them in Hindustani to account for their presence.

(5) Since it is in my opinion necessary for the proper performance of my duty so to do, I hereby require you and any other personnel of your patrol to use such force as may be necessary even to the extent of causing death against any person who—

- (a) fails to halt when challenged by any member of your patrol;
- (b) damages, or attempts to damage or appears to be about to damage or endanger the property indicated in this order which it is my duty to protect.

(Sd).....

Deputy Superintendent of Police or above.

II. Sample order for treasury guard and sentry at.....

(1) The limits of the beat are the northern end of the treasury building and the Collecterate building up to and including the court malkhana on the south. The front of sentry is to the east.

(2) The sentry's duty is to protect all Government property handed over to his charge or in sight and to follow standing orders for guards issued under rule 524 of the Police Manual.

(3) *Challenging of persons at night.*—Any person approaching the sentry's beat shall be ordered to halt at a distance of 50 paces and warned in Hindustani that if he approaches he will be shot. If he has business, the guard commander shall be called out who will deal with him.

No person passing along a public road in front of the sentry's beat is to be fired on even if he disregards the challenge to halt and account for himself unless he acts so as to endanger the sentry or the property entrusted to his protection.

(4) Since it is in my opinion necessary for the proper performance of my duty so to do, I hereby require you (name..... and office.....) and other personnel of your guard to use such force as may be necessary even to the causing of death against any person who—

- (a) fails to halt when challenged; or
- (b) damages, or attempts to damage or appears to be about to damage or endanger any property for which you are responsible and which it is my duty to protect.

(Sd).....

Deputy Superintendent of Police or above.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence.	Title, honour, sanad or any other reward.	Remarks.
Nur Mohammad	Lance daffadar	M. M. P, Arrah	25	Rs.
Maizer Khan	Ditto	Ditto	25	
Mohammad Ellyas	Ditto	Ditto	25	
Khurshed Ali	Ditto	Ditto	25	
Abdul Shakoor	Sowar no. 135	Ditto	25	
Safdar Khan	Do. 185	Ditto	25	
Mohammad Hussain	Do. 208	Ditto	25	
Abdul Gafoor Khan	Do. 3	Ditto	22	
Jagat Singh	Do. 143	Ditto	22	
Mohammad Yasin Khan	Do. 46	Ditto	22	
Lance Daffadar Hashi Ali and 38 sowars.	.....	Ditto	Rs. 5 to Rs 18 each.	
Madbool Ahmad	Sowar no. 98	Ditto	25	
Mir Zaman	Do. 86	Ditto	25	
Mansaf Ali	Do. 91	Ditto	25	
Khadma Khan	Do. 19	Ditto	25	
Iher Ali	Do. 41	Ditto	25	
Abadur Khan	Do. 145	Ditto	25	
hah Newaz	Do. 149	Ditto	25	
bdnl Latif Shah	Do. 107	Ditto	25	
bdul Latif Shah	Do. 141	Ditto	25	
richand Singh	Do. 13	Ditto	25	
oula Bux	Do. 188	Ditto	25	
hammad Bashir	Do. 184	Ditto	25	
eodhan Singh	Do. 142	Ditto	25	
i Ahmad	Do. 58	Ditto	20	
az Muhammad	Do. 33	Ditto	20	
iam Murtaza	Do. 17	Ditto	20	
bib Khan	Do. 18	Ditto	20	
N. Upadhyaya	Sub-Inspector	Patna	50	
al Prasad Thakur	Ditto	Do.	25	
d Khan	Ditto	Do.	50	
R. Misra	Ditto	Do.	25	
inspector Gupteswar Singh and 128 sub-spectors, assistant b-inspectors, havildars and constables.	.....	Do.	Rs. 2 to Rs 15 each.	
. Varma	Sub-Inspector	Do.	25	
. Saran	Ditto	Do.	25	
ref Maque	Ditto	Do.	30	
sh Choubey	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Do.	25	
er Lai	Ditto	Do.	25	
W. P. Sad Singh	Ditto	Do.	25	
sh. ... insir	Constable	Do.	20	
der ...	Sub-inspector	Do.	25	
ao ...	Offg. Assistant Sub-inspector.	Do.	25	
o ...	Steno. Sub-inspector	Do.	20	
ul	Jamadar	Do.	40	
Go.	Sergeant-Major	Do.	30	
Ba	Ditto.	Do.	30	

APPENDIX C.

Summary of attacks on police-stations in the four districts of Tirhut Division in North Bihar.
MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

‘A’ DIVISION.

(1) *Town police-station*.—This police-station has been open the whole time, was never attacked and an investigation has proceeded the whole time in the town.

(2) *Sadr police-station*.—This police-station was never attacked, no damage done and was never closed. Investigation is proceeding in the entire police-station area.

‘B’ DIVISION.

*(3) *Minapur police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 17th August 1942 when a part of the main building and quarters were damaged, all the records and furniture were destroyed and the **sub-inspector burnt alive**. It was re-established on 19th August and now investigation is proceeding in the entire area.

*(4) *Katra police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 16th August 1942 when a part of the police-station was burnt and the quarters damaged. All the records and furniture were also destroyed. **One constable was killed** and the sub-inspector and another constable injured. This police-station was re-established on 28th September 1942.

*(5) *Paroo police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 23rd August 1942 when it was closed. A part of the main building has been damaged and all the records and furniture burnt. It was re-established on 23rd September 1942 and investigation is now proceeding in the elaka.

*(6) *Sahebganj police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 30th August 1942 and a little damage done to the buildings but the furniture and records were burnt. The staff were withdrawn on 12th September 1942 and the police station has not yet been re-established.

*(7) *Baruraj police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 18th August 1942 when investigation work stopped. No damage was done to the police-station or records. It was shifted to a building at Motipur Sugar Factory, which lies within the police-station area, on 11th September 1942. Investigation is proceeding throughout the area.

(8) *Shakra police-station*.—This police-station was open for the whole time and a Congress flag was hoisted once for a few minutes only. Investigation is proceeding throughout the area and cases are being reported.

SITAMARHI CIRCLE.

(9) *Sitamarhi police-station*.—This police-station has been open the whole time and no damage was done to the police-station or to any records, etc. Investigation is now proceeding throughout the police-station area.

*(10) *Belsand police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 19th August 1942 when it was closed. Doors and windows have been damaged and records and furniture burnt. It was re-established on 29th August 1942 and investigation is now proceeding throughout the area.

*(11) *Pupri police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 19th August 1942 when it was closed. Buildings were damaged and the records and furniture burnt. On 24th August 1942, Subdivisional Officer, Sitamarhi, Inspector, Sitamarhi, a Havildar and a Chaprasi were ambushed and **brutally tortured and then murdered** in this police-station elaka. The police-station was re-established on 7th September 1942 and investigation is now proceeding throughout the police-station area.

*(12) *Sursand police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 19th August 1942 when the walls and doors were disfigured. It was re-established on 8th September 1942 and investigation is now proceeding throughout the police-station.

*(13) *Bella police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 19th August 1942 when the police-station buildings were damaged and the records and furniture burnt. It was re-established on 11th September 1942 and investigation is now proceeding throughout the area.

*(14) *Sheohar police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 19th August 1942 when the walls and doors were disfigured but no damage was done to the records, etc. It was closed from that date till 16th September 1942 when it was re-established and investigation in the elaka is now proceeding.

*(15) *Bairagnia police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 19th August 1942 when buildings were damaged and records and furniture burnt. It was re-established on 15th September 1942 and investigation is now proceeding in the police-station area.

*(16) *Majorganj police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 19th August 1942 when the buildings were damaged and the records and furniture burnt. It was re-established on 22nd September 1942.

*(17) *Sonbarsa police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 19th August 1942 when the police-station buildings were damaged and the records and furniture burnt. It has been closed from that date but was due to be re-established in the last day or two.

HAJIPUR CIRCLE.

(18) *Hajipur police-station*.—This police-station has been open the whole time and no damage has been done to the buildings or records. Investigation is proceeding throughout the elaka.

(19) *Mahua police-station*.—This police-station has been open the whole time only because a fairly strong armed force was posted here at the very beginning. No damage has been done to the buildings or records and investigation is now proceeding throughout the elaka.

*(20) *Lalgunj police-station*.—This police-station was attacked very early during the present insurrection and no damage was done to the buildings mainly because of the gallant defence by the sub-inspector and his staff. Some records were damaged during the attack. Investigation entirely stopped but is now proceeding throughout the area.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence.	Title, honour, sanad or any other reward.	Remarks.
Radha Raman Pd. ...	Assistant sub-inspector	Shahabad ...		RS 25
Basawan Singh ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...		25
Jagdishwari Pd. Sinha ...	Sub-inspector ...	Do. ...		25
Ram Naresh Tewary ...	Assistant sub-inspector	Do. -		30
Ram Prasad ...	Inspector ...	Do. ...		150
Sheodayal Singh ...	Constable ...	Do. ...		20
K. N. Misra ...	Sub-inspector ...	Do. ...		25
Ramchiz Prasad ...	Sub-inspector ...	Do. ...		25
Swadhes Kumar Sirha ...	Do. ...	Do. ...		20
Ramnarain Pandey ...	Do. ...	Do. ...		20
Ranwant Sahay ...	Sub-inspector ...	Do. ...		20
Leonath Singh ...	Sub-inspector ...	Do. ...		35
Hiva Saran ...	Do. ...	Do. ...		20
Ramgati Singh ...	Sub-Inspector ...	Do. ...		25
Ran Nath Singh ...	Sub-inspector ...	Do. ...		20
.. K. Prasad ...	Sub-inspector ...	Do. ...		25
.. D. Singh ...	Sub-inspector ...	Do. ...		20
Ramchiz Prasad ...	Do. ...	Do. ...		75
Andey & Thakur Saran Sinha. ...	Sub-inspector ...	Do. ...		25
Unakdhari Singh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...		25
Unadhakishun Singh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...		25
Unamodar Singh ...	Assistant sub-inspector	Do. ...		25
P. Srivastava ...	Sub-inspector ...	Do. ...		20
Hari Pathak ...	Sub inspector ...	Do. ...		25
Marsi Singh ...	Assistant sub-inspector	Do. ...		20
Julavi Enayat Ali ...	Inspector ...	Santalargana ...	A parchment certificate and Rs. 100.	Rs.
Shim Narain Jha ...	Steno. sub-inspector ...	Ditto ...		50
bu Jogendra Nath ...	.....	Ditto ...		50
Jug Singh ...	Constable ...	Ditto ...		20
Unsul Haque ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...		25
Undradip Ram ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...		25
.. Siddique ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...		20
Unanand Singh ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...		20
Unka Tudu ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...		20
Unu Baldeo Singh ...	Inspector ...	Ditto ...	A parchment certificate.	
Unu Ramnaresh Misir... ...	Offg. inspector ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Julavi Manzurul Haque	Sub-inspector	Ditto ...	A parchment certificate and Rs. 75.	
Barka Hembrom oomar.	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	Rs.
Unu Nasib Singh ...	Assistant sub-inspector	Ditto ...		30
Unashis Upadhyay ...	Constable ...	Ditto ...		20
Unsgopal Singh ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...		20
Unu Shub Kumar Roy... ...	Inspector ...	Ditto ...	A parchment certificate and Rs. 100.	
Unu Sukhdeo Chaubey	Sub-inspector ...	Ditto ...	A parchment certificate and Rs. 50.	Rs.
Unu Dwarka Pd. Singh	Assistant sub-inspector	Ditto ...		50

DARBHANGA DISTRICT.
SADR CIRCLE.

(1) *Town police-station* was not attacked and no damage has been done. The investigation of cases has proceeded the whole time but there was great reluctance on the part of the public in reporting cases from the 10th to 24th August. After that, matters have become much more normal.

(2) *Sadr police-station*.—The same as in Town police-station.

*(3) *Bahera police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 18th August by a very large mob armed with two revolvers and two guns. There were no arms in the police-station at that time. The police staff were overwhelmed and had to take shelter. All the records were burnt but the building escaped damage. The police-station was re-established on 21st August and the investigation of the main rioting cases is proceeding.

*(4) *Biraul Beat House*.—This beat house was attacked on 18th August and all the records were burnt. The sub-inspector, however, started the investigation of the rioting cases on the same day. Sub-inspector, Bahera, re-established this beat house on 24th August. Since then there have been threats made to the staff of this beat house and of the police-station as well. A very large number of arrests have been made in this police-station and BEAT HOUSE.

*(5) *Jalley police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 16th August and the police offered no resistance. The records were burnt but the police-station was not damaged. It was re-established on 26th August but so far the investigation of cases is not proceeding very satisfactorily.

SAMASTIPUR CIRCLE.

(6) *Samastipur police-station*.—This police-station was never closed, no flags were hoisted on it and nothing was destroyed. Investigation is proceeding in the whole elaka and the usual number of cases are being reported.

(7) *Tajpur police-station*.—This police-station was never closed and no flags were hoisted. No damage has been done to the police-station. Not many cases are being reported and investigation is being made in the vicinity of the police-station as regards non-political cases. The political cases are being investigated and a large number of arrests have been made.

(8) *Wrisnagar police-station*.—This police-station was never closed no flags hoisted and no damage done. Investigation is proceeding normally and the usual number of cases being reported.

*(9) *Dalsingsarai police-station*.—This police-station was never closed, and no flags were hoisted but some of the papers were burnt. A mob attacked the police-station on 15th August and the staff opened fire killing two and wounding several persons. The investigation of all political cases is in progress but very few of the normal cases are being reported so far.

(10) *Rosera police-station*.—This police-station was never closed, no flags hoisted and no damage done. The investigation of cases stopped and so far no cases are being reported at the police station.

(11) *Mohiuddinagar police-station*.—This police-station was never closed and no damage has been done to the police-station. A mob came to the police-station on 13th August but did nothing. The investigation of cases has not been properly resumed as yet and very few cases are being reported.

*(12) *Singhia police-station*.—On 17th August a large mob attacked the police-station. The sub-inspector and assistant sub-inspector opened fire with the two weapons they had and injured several persons. The assistant sub-inspector was killed and the sub-inspector and four constables seriously injured. The police-station buildings were damaged and all the malkhana property, records and papers as well as the personal property of the sub-inspector and his staff were either looted or burnt. The police-station was re-opened on 12th September but no cases are being reported at present.

MADHUBANI CIRCLE.

*(13) *Madhubani police-station*.—A large mob attacked the police-station on 15th August and the police had to open fire killing three and wounding several persons. The police-station was never closed and no flags were hoisted or damage done to the buildings or records. No cases were instituted from 12th August to 4th September and up to 20th September, only four cases, three burglaries and one political case have been instituted against the usual 12 to 15 cases per month. In the riot on the 15th August, 17 police and rural police received injuries.

*(14) *Benipatti police-station*.—There were two or three attacks made on this police-station between 15th August and 17th August. A Congress flag was hoisted on the police-station slight damage done to the malkhana and all the records and uniforms burnt. Two muskets and 41 rounds of ammunition were stolen but the barrel of one musket has been recovered. The sub-inspector, who handed over 6 rounds of his revolver ammunition to the mob, has been suspended. The police-station was re-opened on 26th August with a new staff but no cases are being reported at present. The investigation of the political cases is proceeding.

*(15) *Harlaki police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 19th August and all the records and uniforms were burnt and some Government cash stolen. A Congress flag was hoisted but the buildings were not damaged. The staff remained at the police-station. It was re-opened on 27th August with the old staff except that the sub-inspector was changed. No cases are being reported but this may be normal as very few cases are reported at this police-station.

*(16) *Madhwapur police-station*.—All staff ran away on 18th August and the police-station was occupied by a large mob which hoisted the Congress flag. All the records were burnt and the furniture damaged. It was re-opened on 28th August. No cases are being reported but this may be normal.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence.	Title, honour, sanad or any other reward.	Remarks.
Sub-inspector Wasiud-din Malick and 192 sub-inspectors, assistant sub-inspectors, havildars and constables.	....	Palamau ...	Rs. 2 to Rs. 15 each.	Rs.
Madho Ch. Lal	Sub-inspector	Do.	25	
Sheonandan Singh	Do.	Do.	50	
M. Mullick	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Do.	45	
D. P. Singh	Ditto	Do.	50	
Abdul Sakur	Ditto	Do.	40	
Ramdeni Singh	Ditto	Do.	35	
Awadh Bihar Singh	Ditto	Do.	25	
Ajodhya Prasad	Ditto	Do.	20	
Hyet Mir Khan	Ditto	Do.	25	
Zahurul Haque	Ditto	Do.	25	
Adya Misir	Havildar	Do.	20	
Keshwar Singh	Constable	Do.	20	
Chandu Ram	Do.	Do.	20	
Ramish Uraon	Do.	Do.	50	
Jagarnath Singh	Do.	Do.	25	
Ganga Saran Dubey	Do.	Do.	50	
Mazuddin Khan	Do.	Do.	50	
Gajendra Prasad Singh	Assistant sub-inspector	Do.	25	
Gaya Singh	Jamadar	Do.	35	
Fazlur Rahman	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Do.	40	
S. M. Siddique	Sub-Inspector	Do.	40	
A. Y. B. Lakra	Sub-Inspector	Do.	25	
Sheosanker Ho	Constable	Do.	25	
Ramsarikhan Singh	Constable	Do.	25	
Gorakh Nath	Sub-Inspector	Darbhanga	Watch worth	60
Radha Raman Misra	Do.	Do.	„	60
Nanda Singh	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Do.	„	60
Jagdish Pandey	Sub-Inspector	Do.	„	75
Shrikant Thakur	Do.	Do.	„	75
Ainul Karim	Do.	Do.	„	75
Anandi Singh	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Do.	„	60
S. K. Sanyal	P. I.	Do.	„	100
Gulam Rasul Khan	Sub-Inspector	Do.	„	75
Nagina Prasad	Do.	Do.	„	60
Ram Swarath Singh	Do.	Do.	„	60
Jagatnarain Singh	Officiating Deputy Inspector.	Do.	„	60
Ramjanam Dubey	Sub-Inspector	Do.	„	80
Ramchander Prasad Singh.	Sub-Inspector	Do.	„	25
Biseshwar Pathak	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Do.	„	20
Sayed Mujtaba Hussain	Sub-Inspector	Do.	„	30
Radha Krishan Prashad	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Do.	„	20
Abdul Rahman	Havildar	Do.	„	20
Raj Narain Singh	Constable	Do.	„	20
Baijnath Singh	Do.	Do.	„	20

*⁸) *Masrakh police-station*.—The police-station was attacked on 18th August when the building was locked up by the mob and flags hoisted. It was re-opened on 22nd August and the normal work has continued since then. No damage was done to the buildings, records or furniture.

*⁹) *Dighwara police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 14th August by a mob which did some damage to the assistant sub-inspector's quarters and broke some furniture. No records were damaged. It was closed from 14th August to 18th August and normal work started from 23rd August.

(10) *Marhowrah police-station*.—This police-station remained open the whole time and no damage was done to the buildings, records and furniture. Investigation was held up for a few days but was re-opened about the 24th August.

*¹¹) *Parsa police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 15th August and the main police station building damaged and practically all the records and furniture burnt. It was re-established on 27th August and since then investigation has been continuing throughout the elaka.

*¹²) *Garkha police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 19th August and the main building and chaukidari shed destroyed. All the records and furniture were also burnt. It was re-established on 26th August and investigation now continues throughout the elaka.

SEWAN CIRCLE.

(13) *Sewan police-station*.—This police-station has been open the whole time and no damage done to the buildings, records or furniture. Investigation was held up for some days but was soon re-opened throughout the elaka.

*¹⁴) *Mairwa police-station*.—This police station was attacked early in August but was saved by the courage of the sub-inspector who previously had opened fire at the railway station. No damage was done to the buildings, records or furniture. Investigation was held up for some days but had been re-established before the end of August.

(15) *Guthani police-station*.—This police-station was never closed and the buildings, records and furniture are intact. Investigation stopped for some time but was soon re-opened throughout the area.

*¹⁶) *Darauli police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 21st August and the thana buildings, all the records and most of the furniture destroyed by fire. The building was re-established on 2nd September but investigations are only made with the help of armed forces in the interior.

*¹⁷) *Raghunathpur police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 18th August and some damage done to the sub-inspector's quarters. All the records and most of the furniture were burnt. The police-station was re-established on 28th August but investigations are only made in the interior with the help of an armed force.

*¹⁸) *Maharajganj police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 16th August and all the buildings and most of the records and all the furniture destroyed by fire. The police-station was re-established at village Daraunda on 4th September and shifted to the school at Maharajganj on 23rd September. Investigations have to be made in the interior with the help of an armed force.

*¹⁹) *Siswan police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 18th August when the buildings, all the records and furniture were destroyed by fire. It was re-established on 5th September at Ramgarh and on 9th September the headquarters of the police-station were shifted to village Chainpur. Recently it has just been moved close to village Siswan. This police-station is still in a disturbed state and it is difficult to make investigations in the interior and only then with the help of an armed force.

*²⁰) *Basatpur police-station*.—This police-station was attacked in August and the buildings slightly damaged but all the records and furniture were burnt. It was re-opened on 27th August and investigation is now being made throughout the elaka.

(21) *Barharia police-station*.—This police-station was not attacked and has been open the whole time. No damage has been done to the buildings, records or furniture.

GOPALGANJ CIRCLE.

(22) *Gopalganj police-station*.—This police-station has been open the whole time and no damage done to the buildings, records or furniture. Investigation continues throughout the elaka.

(23) *Meerganj police-station*.—

(24) *Bhorey police-station*.—

(25) *Kuchaikote police-station*.—

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} Same as in the Gopalganj police-station.

*²⁶) *Barauli police-station*.—This police-station was attacked in August when the buildings were slightly damaged, all the records burnt and some furniture destroyed. Investigation stopped for a few days but was soon re-opened and continues throughout the elaka.

*²⁷) *Baikunthpur police-station*.—This police-station was attacked on 21st August when some damage was done to the thana buildings, all the records burnt, the malkhana property looted and the exhibits destroyed. It was re-established on 26th August and since then investigation has been continuing throughout the elaka.

(28) *Kateya police-station*.—This police-station was not attacked and no damage was done to the thana, records or furniture. It was moved to Bhorey police-station on 25th August but the staff move back to Kateya on 28th August. Investigation continues throughout the elaka.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence.	Title, honour, sanad or any other reward.	Remarks.
Md. Taifurul Husain ...	Inspector ...	Gaya	Silver watch.	Rs.
C. Smedley ...	Sergeant-Major ...	Police Training College, Hazaribagh.		50
B. K. Sahai ...	Sub-Inspector ...	...		30
Maulavi Zaffar Hussain	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Monghyr	A silver watch worth Rs. 65.	
Digambar Saran Sinha ..	Sub-Inspector ...	Do.	A gold watch worth Rs. 125.	
Sheonandan Pd. ...	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Do.	A silver watch worth Rs. 65.	
Bindesri Misir ...	Ditto ...	Do.		25
M. G. Baines ...	Sergeant-Major ...	Do.	A gold watch worth Rs. 175.	
R. C. Judge ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Ditto.	
Jadunandan Tewari ...	Illiterate Sub-Inspector	Do.		
Tarni Pd. Roy ...	Inspector, G. R. P. ...	Do.	A gold watch worth Rs. 150 each.	
Rameshwar Misra ...	Sub-Inspector ...	Do.	A silver watch worth Rs. 75.	
M. A. Hassan ...	Ditto ...	Do.		Ditto.
Gobardhan Singh ...	Havildar ...	Do.		20
Rasul Khan ...	Do.	Do.		20
Havildar Ram Jash Singh and 65 havildars and constables.	.....	Do.	Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 each.	
Havildar Ganga Prashad Rai and 15 havildars and sepoys.	.....	G. M. P., Ranchi ...	Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 each.	
Tarini Prasad Roy ...	Officiating Inspector ...	O. & T. & B. & A. Railways, Samastipur.	Gold wrist watch worth Rs. 150.	
Sambhu Saran ...	Steno.-Sub-Inspector ...	Ditto	Silver wrist watch worth Rs. 54.	
M. A. Majid ...	Sub-Inspector ...	E. I. Railway ...		50
Ganga Singh ...	Constable ...	Do.		10
Raghubans Singh ...	Do.	Do.		10

ORDER.

The 19th August 1942.

It is hereby notified for general information, that all holders of gun licences throughout the district who had not, during the first week of the present civil disobedience, offered their services to the nearest representative of Government, i.e., the Sub-Inspector of Police or a local Magistrate, will show cause by the 10th of September 1942, why their licences should not be cancelled, and their fire-arms forfeited to Government.

Copies of this order to be served on all licence-holders in the district by 31st of August 1942. In the meantime, Sub-Inspectors of Police are authorised to seize all fire-arms of persons who have not yet volunteered their services to support Government, pending final orders by me.

R. N. LINES,

District Magistrate, Darbhanga.

ORDER.

The 21st August 1942.

No. 785-86-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3a) of rule 83 of the Defence of India Rules, read with Government of India, Defence Co-ordination Department's notification no. 617-OR/40, dated the 4th December 1940, I, R. N. Lines, District Magistrate of Darbhanga, hereby direct that you (1) Babu Mata Sahay Chaudhury and (2) Maulavi Mohammad Saiyid Khan shall not till the expiry of two months from the date of expiry of my predecessor's order no. 622-23-C., dated the 17th July 1942, dispose of any of the articles mentioned in the schedule below or any similar article acquired or manufactured by you within the aforesaid period of one month, without my written permission. This order will expire on the 24th October 1942.

SCHEDULE.

- (1) Sulphur.
- (2) Lead.
- (3) Shots.
- (4) Gun Powder.
- (5) Percussion cap.
- (6) Unloaded cartridges.
- (7) Loaded cartridges.
- (8) S. B. B. L. guns, smooth bore.
- (9) D. B. B. L. guns, smooth bore.
- (10) Rifles.
- (11) Pistols.
- (12) Revolvers.

R. N. LINES,

District Magistrate, Darbhanga.

SHAHABAD,

CURFEW ORDER.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER TO PREVENT OBSTRUCTION, RIOT, ETC.

[No. XXI, Schedule V, Act V of 1898]

(Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

The 16th August 1942

Whereas there exists considerable danger to public tranquillity and in view of the recent events there is an apprehension of grave risk and danger to human life and property if persons are allowed to move about freely at night;

And whereas an emergency has arisen which necessitates immediate action for the maintenance of public tranquillity within the limits of the Arrah Municipality.

I do hereby order that no one who does not hold a special permit from the District Magistrate shall within the limits of the Arrah Municipality, go about in the public streets, lanes, open spaces, orchards or compounds or public institutions or leave his house between the hours of sunset and sunrise (viz. 7 P.M. to 5 A.M.)

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this day the 16th August 1942.

M. P. SINHA,

District Magistrate, Shahabad.

NOTICE.

The 16th August 1942.

It has unfortunately become necessary to impose a curfew order within the limits of the Arrah Municipality so that looting or violence does not take place at night. No person will be allowed out at night between the hours of sunset and sunrise (7 P.M. to 5 A.M.) unless he holds a permit issued by the District Magistrate. Such permits will only be given to those in real necessity e.g., doctors, electrical power employees and others whose duty takes them out at night. The public is requested to comply with this order even if it involves temporary inconvenience. For example, Clubs should be prepared to close before 7 P.M. and guests who have invitations to dinner should kindly cancel them.

If the law-abiding residents will give the lead in this way we can hope for the co-operation of the rest of the public.

M. P. SINHA,

District Magistrate, Shahabad.

**PRESIDENT'S
SECRETARIAT
LIBRARY**